













THE  
MAYO COLLEGE,

“The Eton of India.”

*A RECORD OF TWENTY YEARS,*

1875—1895.

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BY

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HEAD MASTER.

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## *PART II.—RAJPUTANA, THE RAJPUTS, AND THE FEUDATORY STATES.*

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### CHAPTER I.

#### RAJPUTANA.

. IN shape Rajputana is a rough square, the diagonals running north and south and east and west, each in round numbers 500 miles in length. On the north is the Panjab; north-east the North-West Provinces; south and south-east the Central India Agency; south, south-west and west the Bombay Presidency. The Aravalli Mountains intersect the province running north-east and south-west. Three-fifths of Rajputana lie to the north-west of this line, and two-fifths to the south-east. The northern division is mostly desert. Only one river, the Luni or Salt River, flows through this dry sea of sand. In this part are situated the States of Jodhpur, Bikanir, Jaisalmir and Shaikhawati. The Aravallis serve the most useful purpose of a barrier to the southward progress of this sand. The southern region is, on the whole, fertile, and well watered by the Chambal, Banas, Kali Sind and numerous other rivers. The greater number of the States lie in this more favoured region.

There are several natural salt-water lakes, the largest being the Sambhar Lake, 20 miles long, in Jaipur and Marwar territory, but there are few natural fresh-water ones. The country is, however, covered with innumerable artificial fresh-water

lakes. South of the Aravallis almost every village and town has its lake, full in the rains and dry in the hot weather. Some of these are very large, for example, the Jai Samand, in Udaipur, which has a circumference of 30 miles.

The rainfall varies from an average of 14 inches in Bikanir, to 22 in Ajmere, 38 in Jhallawar and 64 on Mount Abu.

Irrigation is carried on chiefly from wells and tanks. A few canals exist, principally in the Jaipur district, but there is no system of canal irrigation, as in the North-West Provinces and other parts of British India. The soil is fertile provided it is watered. Even a soil of almost pure sand, well watered, will produce the richest crops. Water is the chief requisite for agriculture in Rajputana; and if a canal system radiating from the Indus or the Sutlej could be introduced, the produce of the land would be many times multiplied.

The railways are all on the narrow gauge system. The Rajputana-Malwa enters Rajputana south of Abu Road, runs through Ajmere, Kishengarh and Jaipur, and passes into the North-West Provinces beyond Bhartpur. A branch runs from Bandikui north to Alwar and into the Panjab south of Rewari. The Malwa branch goes from Ajmere to Nasirabad and south to Chitore, beyond which it enters the Central India Agency. The Jodhpur-Bikanir State Railway joins the Rajputana-Malwa at Marwar junction, and passes west to Pachpadra and Jodhpur and north to Bikanir, and is connected by a short branch with the Sambhar Lake. In all, there are about 900 miles of railway open in Rajputana.

Including Ajmere-Merwara, Rajputana contains 20 States,—one ruled by the British, and 19 by their own princes. The total area of these States including parts of Tonk which lie in Central India, is 131,442 square miles; population 12,925,718; revenue Rs. 3,18,72,065; density of population 98 per square mile; revenue Rs. 242 per square mile, and Rs. 2·4 per head.

The population amounts to 4 per cent. of the total population of the Indian Empire, and 18 per cent. of the Native States within that Empire.

Compare these figures with the following areas :—United Kingdom, 121,481 square miles ; Hungary, 125,039 ; Prussia, 136,075 ; Italy, 114,410. Population :—United Kingdom, 37 millions ; Brazil, 10 millions ; Hungary, 15½ millions. Density per square mile :—United Kingdom, 303 ; Germany 221 ; France, 187 ; Spain, 88 ; Russia in Europe, 42.

Udaipur is about the size of Holland, and has a population equal to that of Norway.

Jodhpur is a little larger than either Scotland, Ireland or Portugal, and has a population equal to that of Chili.

Jaipur, in area and population, is almost identical with Switzerland.

The table overleaf gives details of area, population, revenue, &c., for each State :—



	The twenty States of Rajputana.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
				Rs.
1	Ajmere ... ..	2,710	542,358	9,58,430
2	Alwar ... ..	3,144	767,786	27,25,891
3	Banswara ... ..	1,946	211,641	2,14,769
4	Bhartpur ... ..	1,982	640,303	26,84,075
5	Bikanir ... ..	23,173	831,955	19,83,640
6	Bundi ... ..	2,220	295,675	6,82,851
7	Dholpur ... ..	1,154	279,890	11,95,069
8	Dungarpur ... ..	1,447	165,400	2,24,606
9	Jaipur ... ..	15,579	2,822,276	68,18,651
10	Jaisalmir ... ..	16,062	115,701	1,95,873
11	Jhallawar ... ..	2,722	343,601	12,00,000
12	Jodhpur ... ..	34,963	2,519,868	48,37,437
13	Karauli ... ..	1,242	156,587	5,54,482
14	Kishengarh ... ..	858	125,516	3,99,258
15	Kotah ... ..	3,784	526,267	22,96,423
16	Partabgarh ... ..	886	87,795	4,34,951
17	Shahpura ... ..	405	63,646	3,12,202
18	Sirohi ... ..	1,964	188,885	2,98,801
19	Tonk { Including parts in Central India.	2,552	380,069	12,85,260
20	Udaipur ... ..	12,753	1,862,328	25,69,396
	TOTALS ... ..	131,442	12,925,718	3,18,72,065

Number of guns in salute.	The ruling race.	Number of the ruling race.	Ratio of the ruling race to 1,000 of the total population.	Density of population per square mile.	Revenue per square mile.	Revenue per head of population.
...	.....	.....	...	200	Rs. 353	Rs. 1·7
15	Kachawa Naruka ...	10,459	14	244	867	3·5
11	Sesodiya ...	.....	...	108	110	1·0
17	Jat ...	98,277	154	323	1,354	4·2
17	Rahtore ...	27,754	33	36	86	2·3
17	Chohan Hara ...	3,073	10	133	307	2·3
15	Jat ...	2,825	10	241	1,035	4·2
15	Sesodia ...	1,802	11	114	155	1·3
21	Kachawa ...	66,873	24	182	437	2·4
15	Jadon Bhatti ...	13,711	119	7	12	1·7
15	Jhala ...	1,385	4	126	445	3·5
21	Rahtore ...	86,858	34	72	138	1·9
17	Jadon ...	4,905	31	126	446	3·5
17	Rahtore ...	3,919	31	146	465	3·1
17	Chohan Hara ...	8,063	15	139	607	4·3
15	Sesodiya ...	.....	...	99	491	4·9
...	Sesodiya ...	1,027	16	157	771	4·9
15	Chohan Deora ...	3,316	18	96	152	1·5
17	Pathan ...	7,929	40	148	503	3·3
21	Sesodiya ...	53,528	29	146	201	1·3
				98	242	2·4

Jodhpur, Bikanir and Jaisalmir are the three largest States as regards area, and Shahpura is the smallest.

Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur have the largest population; Shahpura the least.

Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur stand in the same position with reference to revenue; Jaisalmir being the poorest State.

The number of guns shews the official rank of each State as regarded by the Imperial Government. All States in India are divided into five grades: the first receive a salute of 21 guns, the second 17, the third 15, the fourth 11, and the fifth, 9. There are only ten States in the first rank, of whom three Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaipur, are in Rajputana; the others are Baroda, Kashmir, Gwalior, Haidarabad, Indore, Mysore and Travancore.

The fifth column gives the name of the ruling race in each State. These fall naturally into eight classes; the Sesodias rule five States: Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and Shahpura; the Rahtores three: Jodhpur, Bikanir, Kishengarh; the Chohans three: Bundi, Kotah and Sirohi; the Kachawas two: Jaipur and Alwar; the Jadons two: Jaisalmir and Karauli; the Jhalas one: Jhallawar; these sixteen States are all ruled by Rajputs; besides, two are ruled by Jats, Bhartpur and Dholpur; and one by Pathans, Tonk.

For political purposes the Rajputana States are divided into 11 groups; 3 groups are under residents, *viz.*, the Western Rajputana States, including Jodhpur, Jaisalmir and Sirohi, Udaipur and Jaipur; the remaining 8 are under political agents, *viz.*, Bikanir; Bundi, Tonk and Shahpura; Bhartpur, Dholpur and Karauli; Kotah, Alwar, Jhallawar; Banswara and Partabgarh; Dungarpur. The last named is under the political charge of the Commandant at Khairwara; Ajmere and Merwara are under a Commissioner. The chief British Officer over the whole province resides at Abu and

is styled Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Columns 6 and 7 shew the numbers of the ruling races in the several States and their proportion to the rest of the population. They are most numerous numerically and proportionately in Bhartpur : among the Rajput States numerically in Jodhpur, and proportionately in Jaisalmer. For Rajputana generally the ruling race are Rajputs, of whom there are 764,998, or speaking roughly, one-seventeenth of the people are Rajputs, by whom the remaining sixteen-seventeenths are ruled and have been ruled for 1000 years.

There are supposed to be 36 tribes of the royal race of Rajputs, but of these only 12 are found in any numbers in Rajputana. The following is a list of the chief tribes and their numbers, from which it will be seen that the Rahtore is the most numerous. Only six now exercise the dominion of ruling chiefs in Rajputana, though in times past others have had their day of empire.

Total number of Rajputs in Rajputana arranged according to clans :—

Rahtore	...	...	...	181,263
Kachawa	...	...	...	109,343
Chohan, Hara and Deora	...	...	...	103,195
Jadon, Bhati, Tuar	...	...	...	95,446
Gehlot, Sesodia	...	...	...	78,017
Pramar, Panwar	...	...	...	42,828
Chaluk, Solanki	...	...	...	13,966
Pritihar, Parihar	...	...	...	11,857
Gaur	...	...	...	7,015
Jhala, Macwana	...	...	...	4,800
Bir-Gujar	...	...	...	4,318
Sikarwal	...	...	...	4,405
Smaller clans	...	...	...	4,339
Unspecified	...	...	...	104,566
				<hr/> 764,998

(This includes Ajmere and Merwara, but excludes Banswara and Partabgarh, for which no statistics are available.)

The last three columns shew the density of population per square mile, and the revenue per square mile and per head. From these we learn at a glance the comparative population, fertility and wealth of each State. Bhartpur is the most thickly populated, possessing more people to the square mile than even the United Kingdom. Her land is also the richest, producing Rs. 1,354 per square mile. Jaisalmir, as was to be expected with its vast expanse of desert, stands last in both particulars.

The last column should furnish food for reflection to those who assert that India is over-burdened by the weight of an excessive taxation, which is the sole and only cause of her poverty, and that reduction of taxation is her crying need, without which it is futile to attempt to alleviate her sufferings. A great deal to this effect is poured out every day in the vernacular press and by English orators who wish to pose as the champions of a down-trodden nation. They might perhaps come to a different conclusion if they studied how India is ruled by powers other than the British Government.

Excluding the revenue derived from railways, canals, post offices, telegraphs, opium and other items which are not taxes at all, the actual Imperial taxation throughout India amounts to Rs. 2 a head. Rajputana is one of the poorest provinces in India as regards the fertility of her soil ; yet five States take over Rs. 4 a head from their subjects, and five more take over three, and the average for the whole province, which includes wide tracts of desert and miles of hilly land peopled by thousands of wild savages, is 20 per cent. higher than for British India.

In this respect Ajmere compares very favourably with the rest of Rajputana. Though possessing double the average density of population per mile, and soil far above the average

in Rajputana for fertility, it takes only Re. 1·7 per head, while the contiguous State of Kishengarh takes almost double.

Following the argument of the “patriots” of the Vernacular press, if the people of British India cannot support the grievous burden of their taxation, those of Rajputana should be not far from annihilation by reason of the fiscal mountain which they carry on their shoulders. But as a fact quite the opposite is the case. The people are well fed, strong, vigorous, happy, and in as good material condition as their brethren across the border. If they suffered any great hardship, they would emigrate or otherwise make their troubles known.

The truth is that British India is the most lightly taxed country in the world, not only actually, but comparatively to the material status of her people.

Out of the 13 millions of population in Rajputana, one million are Mahomedans and 12 millions Hindus. The chief castes of the latter and their numbers are :—

Brahmans	...	...	...	1,135,397
Jats	...	...	...	1,054,200
Mahajans (Hindu and Jain)	...	...	...	869,599
Chamars	...	...	...	846,616
Rajputs	...	...	...	764,998
Bhils	...	...	...	743,700
Gujars	...	...	...	572,569
Minas	...	...	...	536,917

Other castes are Malis, Kumhars, Balais, Rabaris, Khatis, Ahirs, Bhambis, Hajjams, Meos, Sunars, Charans, Mehtars, Moghias, Nagas, Bagris, &c.

In the States there are only 1,855 Christians, of whom 765 are foreigners, mostly British, 444 Eurasians and 646 Native converts.

By far the greater number of the people, as in the rest of India, are agriculturists and live in villages. There are

generally two harvests—the *kharif* and the *rabi* ; and the chief products are jowar, bajra, wheat, barley, cotton, opium and salt.

As regards the history of this Province sufficient detail will be found in the account of each State. To give a brief epitome :—In ancient times the Rajputs ruled the Panjab and Hindustan, from which provinces they were dislodged by the incursions of the Mahomedans. They found refuge in the deserts and hills of Rajputana, whence for long they maintained the struggle against the different Delhi dynasties. Finally they were forced to succumb to the Moguls, who treated them as friends rather than conquered foes, gave them high appointments, and chiefly through their means spread the Mussulman sway over the rest of India. On the fall of the Moguls, Rajputana fell a prey to civil wars, and the rapacity of the Mahrattas and Pindaris. It was saved from utter annihilation by the intervention of the British Government, which took place in 1818. The last 70 years have been years of steady progress and development, and there are few States whose incomes have not been doubled and trebled. During the mutiny the chiefs stood firm in their loyalty. Only the mercenaries who had been recruited from other provinces broke into rebellion, and Rajputana generally suffered little.

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## CHAPTER II.

### THE RAJPUTS.

THE Kshattriyas, Rajanyas, Rajbansis, or Rajputs (children of kings), were originally a white race of Aryans from Central Asia. They began to leave their ancestral home about 2000 B.C., and had reached as far as the Gangetic delta at the end of the 4th century B.C. The Agniculas were later tribes of Scythians who were converted to Hinduism by the Brahmans, and used by them to overthrow the rival religion of Buddhism which had been adopted by the Kshattriyas.

This, however, is far from being their own account of themselves. According to this doctrine, they were always in India from time immemorial ; their two great families are descended, the Solar through Rama from Surya or the Sun, and the Lunar through Krishna from Chandra or the Moon ; the Sun and the Moon in their turn are descended from Narayan or Vishnu, the one great God ; and the Agniculas were created from fire by the Brahmans, in order to drive out the demons who troubled them in their rites.

The form of government approximates closely to the feudal system of the Normans. The land belongs absolutely to the chief, and grants are made to the barons on condition of service. These barons are divided into three grades. In Udaipur the first grade is called the Solah or 16, the revenue of whose estates is over Rs. 50,000 ; the second is called the Battis or thirty-two, with revenue from Rs. 5,000 to 50,000 ; the third class is the Gol or Mass, holding lands under



Rs. 5,000 in value. The Solah sit on the right hand in durbar, the Battis on the left. The divisions are somewhat though not precisely the same in other States.

According to his grant, each baron had to provide two to three horsemen, and the same number of foot for every Rs. 1,000 of revenue. Besides this, he sometimes paid tribute as well, and in all cases he has to attend for some months in the year at the court of the chief. In later times the obligation to provide horse and foot has, in most cases, been commuted or decreased in consideration of an increase to the tribute.

In many cases a fine, amounting sometimes to one year's income, is paid to the chief on the installation of a baron. On failure of issue, adoption is allowed, but has to be sanctioned by the chief. The Rajput seldom adopts during his own life. The right is generally exercised by his widow on his death.

On the death of a baron, the heir shaves his head and wears a white turban, until such time as he is duly installed by his chief. On this occasion, he repairs to court, presents the *nazarana* or fine of relief, has a coloured *pagri* tied on his head (*rang bakshna*), is girded with a sword (*talwar bandhna*), and receives a fresh grant of his property. During a minority the estate is managed by an officer appointed by the chief.

The land generally is divided into three parts—*khalsa* or crown lands, *jagir* or the estates of the barons, and *sasan* or lands given to the priests, and the *charans*, *bhats* or bards. The proportion varies in different States, but in Udaipur out of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  parts, 7 are jagir, 3 sasan, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  khalsa,—that is to say, the baron's revenue is twice that of the chief's, and the chief's revenue is a little more than a quarter of what is actually derived from the State over which he rules.

The ryot holds the land either by *pakka* or *kachcha* tenure. By the former the land belonged to his ancestors,

he can sell it if he wish, and he cannot be disturbed in its possession as long as he pays the rent. By the latter, the holder is a mere tenant-at-will.

The amount of rent taken by the State varies with every crop and also with the caste of the agriculturist ; Brahmans and Rajputs paying less than others. It varies from one-half which is the most common to one-quarter of the crop, paid either in kind or money. Besides this, an impost is taken called *sirana*, varying from one to ten seers per maund on the Government share.

The treaties with the Imperial Government, though different in details, are all very much the same in essentials. The chief undertakes to govern properly, to abstain from all political correspondence with other States, not to declare war, to pay the tribute fixed and to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Imperial Government. The latter engages to protect him from all enemies, external or internal. As regards his internal affairs the chief is almost entirely independent. Every encouragement and assistance is given to him to rule well and for the good of his subjects ; and only in case of serious miscarriage of justice does the suzerain power insist on intervention. All the chiefs have the right of adoption, and the Imperial Government has solemnly pledged itself to abstain from annexation. The principle is recognised that the State belongs more to the family than the particular ruling chief, and in case of maladministration the severest step that is ever taken is the deposition of the ruler and the installation of a successor, generally his next-of-kin.

The tribute paid is not taken as from a conquered country. This was the way Rajputana was treated by the Moguls and Mahrattas, who took their *chauth* and as much more as they could get ; but from the beginning the British Government has treated the chiefs of Rajputana as friendly powers, freely desirous of entering into an alliance which, on the guarantee of

protection, subordinated them to the British as the paramount power. The only right which the Mahrattas possessed to the tribute they extorted, was that of conquest, and as the British conquered the Mahrattas they would have been quite justified in appropriating the rights of conquest. This, however, they did not do, but entered into an engagement by which they became a mediary, taking the tribute from the Rajputs and handing it over to the Mahrattas. Those States which like Bikanir paid nothing to the Mahrattas, pay nothing to the British.

Within their own domains the chiefs have very extensive powers, even including that of life and death. The barons also exercise powers within their own estates, varying according to the rank of the holder, but occasionally almost as extensive and absolute as those exercised by the chief. In fact the thakur, in his country village, copies his chief as closely as he can, in keeping up a miniature court where the observances are often quite as punctilious as in the capital.

The sardars or nobles are further divided into three classes, according to the degree of honour which the chief pays them in durbar. The first class receive the *dohri tazim* or double tazim, that is, the chief rises at their arrival and also at their departure ; together with the honour called the "*hath ka kurab*." The chief stands up, the sardar places his sword in front of him, bows and touches the hem of the chief's garment. The chief acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the nobleman's shoulder, and then drawing his hand back to his chest. The second class receive the double tazim, and the *bank pusao*, that is, the chief, after touching the sardar's shoulder, omits to draw his hand back to his chest. The third class receive the single tazim, that is, the chief only rises at their arrival. Tazimi sardars are alone entitled to wear a gold anklet.

The following ceremonies are observed on the installation of a prince to the throne of Jodhpur. They will give a fair idea of what is the custom in other States :—

The prince has to fast the day before the ceremony. On the day of the ceremony, the chief Brahmans assemble in the fort to invoke the deity for a blessing on the proceedings. The chief then bathes in the sacred waters of the Ganges, Jumna and Pushkar Lake, brought for the purpose. Ganesh, Siva, Vishnu, Brahma, and other gods are propitiated in the presence of the prince. Afterwards weapons of war, viz., swords, shields and guns, also the royal insignia, umbrella, sceptre, standard and the durbar horse and elephants are worshipped. This ceremony is called Rajesar. When this has been done, the chief, arrayed in his State dress, takes his seat on the *gadi*, which is placed on a raised marble platform known as Singhar Chhauki. The Thakur of Bagri then comes forward and binds on the sword of State, greeting the chief aloud with the words "May Jodhpur prove propitious to you," to which the Maharaja replies "To you let Bagri prove propitious." Meanwhile the Bias (Hindu priest) places the *tilak* or mark of inauguration on the forehead of the Maharaja. A salute of guns is fired, and shouts of joy are immediately raised from all parts of the city. The newly-installed chief then rises from the *gadi* and takes his seat on another marble platform in a palace called the Daulatkhana or Abode of Wealth, where *nazars* are offered and obeisance made by all the jagirdars and State officials. On all occasions of great durbars held by the Maharaja, no matter what chiefs of rank are present, it is the rule for the Champawat, be he one of the highest or lowest of his clan, to offer his *nazar* before all others.

When Rao Suja was dying, it was owing to the influence of Thakur Pachaen of Bagri that the younger son Ganga was preferred to the elder Birain Deo as successor to the *gadi*; and it was owing to Jogidas Champawat that the infant Ajit was brought in safety to Jodhpur from Kabul where his father

Jeswant Singh had died. Hence the honours shown in - durbar to their descendants.

By reason of their position as integral clans of pure descent, as a landed nobility and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, the Rajput clans are the aristocracy of India. Their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan in all India which does not claim descent from or irregular connection with one of these Rajput stocks, and that every inferior tribe and family as it rises in the Indian world models its society more or less on the Rajput type and probably assumes a Rajput clan name. The Rajput proper is very proud of his warlike reputation, and most punctilious on points of etiquette. The tradition of common ancestry has preserved among them a feeling which permits a poor Rajput yeoman to hold himself as good a gentleman as a powerful landholder of his own clan, and immeasurably superior to a high official of the professional caste. In fact to a Rajput his genealogy is the essential characteristic of his position in life, and his kinship the supreme consideration ; it determines his tenure of land, his rule of inheritance, and his marriage connections.

Exogamy is the invariable custom in marriage. A Rajput must of course marry a Rajput, but he cannot marry within his own clan. Every clan therefore depends for wives upon other clans. For example, a Rahtore cannot wed a woman from the most distant sept that bears the Rahtore name. Inheritance goes entirely through males. Relationship through females gives no claim to inherit, and is also no bar to marriage except only that a Rajput does not marry into his mother's family. His maternal aunt for instance he could not marry ; his maternal cousin he could. Immense sums used to be spent on marriage ceremonies, which were the ruin of many a thakur. This evil has been much lessened in the last few years by the action of the Council founded by Colonel

Walter which forbids marriage below a certain age, and allows only a certain percentage of the revenue to be spent in the ceremonies. The Hindu law forbids the taking of money on the occasion of the marriage of a daughter, yet three-fourths of the Rajput population set this law at defiance. In the ceremony of betrothal the contracting parties partake of opium together in the presence of members of their caste, after which the betrothal is verbally completed. When the marriage ceremony takes place, the bridegroom accompanied by his male companions goes to the bride's house. On his entry, the Brahmans repeat verses from the sacred Vedas and invoke the gods and planets; the bridegroom then clasps the bride's hand in his, and together they walk four times round a fire lit in the centre of the room; for three times the bride precedes her husband, and on the fourth follows him. In the case of ruling chiefs and barons, a large dowry is invariably given with the daughter.

The death ceremonies are as follows :—

At the point of death the body is taken off the bed and put on the ground, and at the very moment the soul is passing, the attendant priest marks the forehead, shoulders and throat with *tilaks* of sandal-wood paste. After death the body, still on the ground, is placed in the sitting posture of worship and bathed; then it is placed at full length on a bed and covered with a sheet. The burning on the funeral pyre takes place as soon as possible. The ashes are gathered and thrown into the Ganges at Hardwar, the reason for this being that it was here that Rama threw the ashes of his father Dasaratha. As signs of mourning, the brothers, sons and dependants of the deceased shave their heads and faces, and wear white turbans.

When a child is born, the Brahman family priest, who is also an astrologer, prepares the horoscope and marks the exact *gharri* and *pal* of birth (60 *pals* make one *gharri* and 2½ *gharris* make one hour). Certain rules of astrology are

then applied to discover the letter of the alphabet which will have a favourable influence over the future destiny of the child. The priest then chooses five or six names beginning with this letter, out of which the parents choose the one which shall be given to their offspring.

Sometimes a ruling family allows a choice of only three or four names for their chief as in Jhallawar. It is a common custom for a chief to change his name on accession to the *gadi*, especially if he has been adopted. Occasionally a name with an uncomplimentary meaning is given to a child, and afterwards is changed for one with a more favourable meaning, when the child comes of age. This is done to avert the jealousy of the Fates who might be tempted to make away with the infant, should the parents shew too much affection for it by giving it a grandiloquent name at the beginning.

The Rajput patronymic has been *Singh* from about the middle of the sixteenth century. The meaning of this is "lion," though it is sometimes written *Sinha* when the meaning is given as "horn." As the Rajputs did not assume this title till they came to Rajputana, the presumption is that lions were unknown on the plains of the Ganges. They must at one time have been very common in Rajputana, as we read that one of the chiefs of Bundi killed over 100 with his own hand. They have unfortunately long since been killed off.

In Europe names are given to a child by the parents quite regardless of the meaning ; but this is not the case in the East, and by attention to the meaning, the predilections and characteristics of a race can often be discovered. For instance with the Rajputs the commonest names are Ram Singh, the lion of Rama ; Bishen Singh, the lion of Vishnu ; and Sheo Singh, lion of Sheo, which shows that Ram, Vishnu and Siva are the favourite deities. Other religious names are : Kishen Singh, lion of Krishna ; Isari Singh, lion of God.

Religious names are, however, few compared to others, which shows that the Rajputs are not a priest-ridden race.

Some names refer to heroes : as Bhim Singh, Arjan Singh ; others to animals : as Gaj Singh, the elephant-lion ; Nahar Singh, the tiger-lion ; Sher Singh, the lion of lions. A few to colour : as Sham Singh, the black lion ; Lal Singh, the red lion.

A great number to qualities and attributes : Ummed Singh, the lion of hope ; Bakht Singh, Bakhtawar Singh and Dan Singh, the lion of gifts, that is the generous lion ; Budh Singh, lion of wisdom ; Daulat Singh, lion of wealth ; Raj Singh, the royal lion ; Karan Singh, the shining lion ; Pratap Singh, the lion of good fortune ; Amar Singh, the immortal lion ; Abhai Singh, the fearless lion ; Sardar Singh, the noble lion ; Tej Singh, the swift lion ; Hukm Singh, the imperious lion ; Dhonkul Singh, the lion of strife ; Bahadur Singh, the heroic lion.

A few refer to places : as Ganga Singh, the lion of the Ganges ; Dungar Singh, the mountain lion ; Udai Singh, the rising lion, that is the lion of the East.

But the most favourite names of all are Jai Singh and Fateh Singh, the lions of victory.

From these names taken at random it is easy to see the character of the race, and the qualities they most admire. Generosity, hope, fearlessness, courage, heroism, victory, all point to a glorious past spent in doing brave deeds, and in the exercise of great virtues.

The Rajputs now number one-seventeenth of the population of Rajputana. In former times, when war made havoc in their ranks, the proportion must have been even less, yet they conquered the country and managed to keep their hold over it, and, at the same time, for hundreds of years were engaged in repelling the incursions of the foreigners. And at the end of the long struggle they were the same pure-blooded race,



the same in manners, customs and language as at the beginning. Before the Mahomedans came, no race in India could stand up to the Rajput, and even on the advent of British rule, his sword and lance were forces to be held in wholesome dread.

The Rajputs lost their Empire of India, not from want of courage or strength or because the invader was superior to them in these qualities, but because the advance of civilisation had made the foot soldier and the artilleryman, with their guns and cannons, more to be dreaded than the knight on horseback.

The Rajputs were horsemen *par excellence*. They scorned to fight on foot, and it was only when victory was hopeless, that they hamstringed their horses and rushed into the fray to die, sword in hand. On no occasion have their arms been turned against the British, and out of all India they alone have joined the British alliance as friends and not as conquered foes. Nearly 80 years have gone by in peace, but the Rajput has not lost his ancient attributes of courage and fidelity, and should occasion arise would draw his sword and fight as bravely in support of the Imperial power which saved him from ruin as ever he did in times past for his hereditary chiefs.

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## CHAPTER III.

### HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE 20 STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

#### AJMERE.

AJMERE, or the hill of Ajai, was founded by Ajai Pal, the Chauhan in 145 A.D. He built a fort which he called Garh Bitli, now called Tara Garh or Star Fort, on a hill which rises 2,850 feet above sea-level and 1,200 feet above the plain. Before his time the valley was called Indra Kot. Mahmud of Ghazni sacked Ajmere on his way to Gujerat, and was wounded in an attack on Tara Garh. Visaladeva or Bisaldeo ruled Ajmere and conquered Delhi. He built the Bisala tank. His grandson Ana built the Ana Sagar on the dam of which Shah Jehan subsequently erected four beautiful marble pavilions. In 1193 Prithvi Raj, the last Chauhan King of Ajmere, and the prototype of "Young Lochinvar," was killed by Shahabudin Ghorî. Sayyid Hussain was governor of the fort, when in 1210 the Rajputs made a night attack and massacred him and his garrison. His shrine is still conspicuous on the hill, and in an enclosure called Ganj Shahidan or Treasury of Martyrs, he, his charger and his men were buried. Akbar walked on foot to this shrine from Agra in fulfilment of a vow that he would do so if a son were born to him. He also built a fortified palace outside the city which is now used for the head-quarters of the police. At Ajmere in 1615 A.D. Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I, presented his credentials to Jehangir, who had made this city the capital of his empire. In the

17th century, Thomas Coryat walked on foot from Jerusalem to Ajmere, and spent only £2 10s. on the way. Maldeo, Prince of Marwar, held the town for 20 years and built the towers south of the fort to raise water from the gorge below. At Ajmere, Aurangzeb defeated his brother Dara. The Mahomedans held the place till 1720, when the Rahtores of Jodhpur seized it. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Mahrattas, who ruled it for 31 years, and in 1818 made it over by treaty to the British. It is one of the sacred cities of the Mahomedans who speak of it as "Ajmere Sharif," on account of the Dargah or Shrine of Khwaja Sahib who came to Ajmere in 1235 and worked several miracles. At the Dargah, the festival of the Urs Mela is held annually. One custom is peculiar. Two immense cauldrons are filled with boiled rice, and the contents scrambled for by the multitude. Another mosque on the west is the Arhai din ka jhompra or hut of two and-a-half days. Originally a Jain temple it was transformed in that space of time into a mosque by the orders of Altamsh.

The city is built of stone, and is surrounded by a wall. The houses are all whitewashed, and the view from the lake of the white city, nestling against the dark mountain, is very picturesque. The Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway runs close to the city *en route* from Bombay (600 miles), to Delhi (300 miles). There are extensive railway workshops at the foot of Tara Garh, opposite the college. There are also a Club, Gymkhana, Institute, Railway offices, and a large railway population. Ajmere is the head-quarters of the Government, as represented by the Commissioner and his Staff, and is situated in the centre of Rajputana. The only troops are the Merwara Battalion, numbering some 700 strong. The valley of Ajmere is a parallelogram running north and south with hills on three sides. On the west are Tara Garh, the city and the lake. On the east the Madar

Hill, rising 1,000 feet above the plain, at the foot of which and at the entrance of the valley lies the college park.

Fourteen miles to the south-east is the military station of Nasirabad. Here the troops mutinied in 1857, when the residents of Ajmere were protected by a Bombay regiment, and the Merwaras were faithful to their salt in guarding the treasury and magazine.

Seven miles to the west of the Ana Sagar is Pushkar, one of the most sacred cities of the Hindus. Here is a sacred lake, the waters of which never dry up, also the only temple in India which is consecrated to the worship of Brahma. A great fair is held here annually in October or November.

In the district of Ajmere there are 19 *istimrardari* estates, all held by Rahtore Rajputs except Sawar, the thakur of which is a Sesodia. Fifteen of these chiefs are *tazimi*.

#### ALWAR.

The ruling family<sup>o</sup> are descended from Bar Singh, the eldest son of Udekarn, who became Rajah of Amber in 1357 A.D. The son quarrelled with the father, resigned his right to the Jaipur throne, and took instead the *jagir* of Jhak and Mozabad. The claim to the throne was revived by Mairaj, Bar Singh's son, who for some time held Amber, the capital city. Naru, son of Mairaj, was driven out and returned to Mozabad. This Naru gave his name to the Naruka clan descended from him. His eldest son Lala gave up all pretensions to Amber, and he and his descendants faithfully served the chiefs of that city, who conferred upon them the title of Rao. Lala's grandson, Lar Khan, was much with the great Man Singh and received his title of Khan direct from the Emperor. Lar Khan's grandson, Rao Kalian Singh, was the first Lalawat Naruka to settle in Alwar. He lost his estate of Jhak in supporting his chief against a rival, and received instead the estate of Macheri.

The seventh in descent from Rao Kalian Singh was Pratap Singh who was the founder and first chief of the Alwar State, and who ruled for 37 years, from 1753 to 1790. He began his career as a noble in attendance on the Jaipur durbar and the ruler of two and-a-half villages. He subdued the rebellious Narukas of Uniara, drove away the Mahrattas from besieging Ramthambor, and contended with the thakur of Chomu for the highest place in durbar. A famous astrologer drew attention to the light rings round the pupils of his eyes, and declared they indicated one born to kingly dignity. This, together with his successes, excited the greatest jealousy and he had to flee for his life. He went to Dig and took service with the Jats. When, however, their chief resolved to march to Pushkar through Jaipur territory, Pratap Singh at once returned to Jaipur, was made general of the army, and at Maonda, in 1766, fell upon the Jats on their return journey, and though they were commanded by the notorious Sunru, inflicted upon them a crushing defeat. In reward for his services he received permission to build a fort at Rajgarh near Macheri.

He preserved friendly relations with the Jaipur chief for a year or two longer, and even escorted the Jaipur heir to Bikanir to be married; but he soon began to set up for himself. He built forts all over the country, seized parts of Jaipur and Shaikhawati, and entered into relations with Mirza Najaf Khan, the Imperial general, and with the Mahrattas. The Jats at this time held the fort of Alwar, but the pay of the troops was in arrears, and it was made over to Pratap Singh on condition that he made good these arrears. After this his brethren recognised him as their chief and did him homage.

Pratap Singh refused to join Najaf Khan in invading Jaipur, whereupon the latter turned aside, and for four months laid siege to Alwar. Pratap Singh repulsed him with the

aid of the Mahrattas. He then tried the effect of stratagem and invited Pratap Singh to a friendly conference at Dig. On the way at a place called Rassia, the Mahomedans laid an ambush and the Alwar chief found himself surrounded. Not a whit daunted, he and his followers cut their way through and returned to Alwar.

In 1782 Pratap Singh of Jaipur advanced on Rajgarh to compel the submission of Pratap Singh of Alwar. The latter out of bravado made a dash into the Jaipur camp, rode to the Maharaja's tent, and to show how completely that chief's life was at his mercy, slew a buffalo that was grazing outside, and then galloped back. The Jaipur force failed to take Rajgarh, and on the advance of the Mahrattas was compelled to retreat.

Soon afterwards the Emperor of Delhi bestowed upon the Alwar Chief the much-coveted fish insignia called Mahi Muratib, which is still preserved with great care and paraded on great occasions. Before his death, which occurred in 1791 not having a son, he called before him all the eligible boys descendants of Rao Kalian Singh, placed before them all kinds of toys, including a sword and shield, and bid them choose what they liked to play with. Bakhtawar Singh of Thana, though a mere child, at once put his hand on the weapons, while the others preferred the toys, and for the warlike instinct thus displayed, was at once declared the heir.

The revenue of Alwar on Pratap Singh's death was seven lakhs.

Bakhtawar Singh, the second Chief of Alwar, ruled till 1815. He married the daughter of the thakur of Kuchaman, and on his return visited Jaipur, when he was promptly put under restraint and not set free till he had given up four of his principal forts. However, he soon made up for the loss by annexing part of Bhartpur. At the commencement of the Mahratta war he accepted the protection of

the British Government, with whom he entered into an offensive and defensive alliance. He rendered valuable services in procuring supplies for the army, in sending a small force from Alwar to co-operate with it, and especially in supplying information of the movements of the Mahrattas which led to Lord Lake's great victory at Laswari, 20 miles east of the city of Alwar, in 1803. In this battle the English loss was 800 in killed and wounded, the enemies 7,000. General Lake had two horses shot under him. General Ware was killed, and Lord Lake's son severely wounded ; 71 guns were captured. In return for his services, the Maharaja received the districts of Raht, Haryana and a portion of Mewat. The revenue of these districts was then three lakhs, it is now six. When Bakhtawar Singh died the whole revenue of Alwar was 15 lakhs. It had more than doubled in 24 years ; since then it has nearly doubled again.

Banni Singh, the third Chief, ruled from 1815 to 1857. He first thoroughly subdued the Meos who were robbers by profession. He burnt their villages and forced them in future to live in hamlets where they could be more easily supervised. He substituted payment in money for payment in kind, and in 1838 brought in three Mahomedans from Delhi as dewans to manage the State. These men were supposed to be good administrators, but in fact they were rapacious harpies, who preyed on the State for nearly thirty years. In 1850 and 1851 great peculations came to light, for which the Dewans were fined 7 lakhs and the minor officials 11 lakhs.

Maharaja Banni Singh was a great patron of arts and letters, invited painters and skilled artisans from every part of India to take service in Alwar, and spent large sums in collecting a fine library. For one book alone, an illuminated copy of the Gulistan, he paid Rs. 50,000. He

built a large and magnificent palace in the city; also a smaller one called the Moti Dungri or Banni Bilas. The garden around it is one of the finest in Northern India. His greatest work was the dam at Siliserh, 10 miles from Alwar, which forms a fine lake. The water is brought in by a masonry aqueduct, and the effect has been to surround Alwar with luxuriant gardens. He also established the Alwar High School in 1842.

On the breaking out of the Mutiny, the Maharaja sent 800 infantry, mostly Mahomedans, 4 guns and 400 cavalry, all Rajputs, and including the Khas Chauki or the Chief's personal guard, to assist the British garrison at Agra. The Neemuch and Nasirabad mutineers came upon them at Achnera. The infantry and artillery at once deserted to the side of the enemy. The Rajputs alone were true to their colours. They were attacked by overwhelming numbers and suffered a severe defeat, leaving 55 men dead on the field, including ten sardars of note. The Maharao died before the news reached him. His last order, which he wrote, as he had lost the power of speech, was to send a lakh of rupees out to his small force.

The next Chief, Sheodan Singh, gave everything into the hands of the dewans, with the result that the thakurs were constantly rebelling and the whole administration fell into confusion. The British Government had to interfere on several occasions, and order was not restored till the dewans were banished, and a Council of Regency appointed. The railroad from Delhi to Alwar was opened in 1874.

Maharaja Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., fifth Chief of Alwar, ruled from 1874 to 1892. He was appointed an Honorary Colonel in the British Army, and was the first Indian Chief of note to visit the Australian colonies. A Lady Dufferin Hospital was founded, the Chief subscribing largely to the Lady Dufferin Fund. New dispensaries were opened. A breeding estab-



lishment for horses formed, and a cavalry and infantry regiment established and maintained in connection with the Imperial defences. He died at Naini Tal in May 1892.

The present ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sewai Jai Singh Bahadur, the sixth Chief of Alwar, succeeded his father in 1892.

The word Alwar is derived from *Al*, strong, and *war*, city, in reference to the strong position of the fort. Another derivation makes Alwar an interchange of letters from the word Arbal, the name of the hill on which the fort is built.

#### BANSWARA.

In old times the two States of Banswara and Dungarpur were ruled by the Sesodia clan of Rajputs, which still rules at Dungarpur. The whole country was called Bagar. In 1528 A.D., Udai Singh, the Chief of Dungarpur, marched under his kinsman Rana Sanga of Chitor against the Emperor Babar, and was killed at the great battle of Kanwa. He had two sons, Prithvi Raj and Jagmal. The latter was left for dead on the battle-field, but recovered, and on returning to his country was disowned as an impostor. Whereupon he took to the hills, collected a band of followers, and made war on his brother and the neighbouring chieftains. He built a fort on a hill which is still called Jagmer after him. His first success was against the Thakur of Kuanya, whose estate he appropriated. He then turned his arms against the Bhils. Where Banswara now stands was a large Bhil colony under their Chief Wasna. Banswara is a corruption of Wasnawara. Wasna was killed, his followers routed, and his territory seized. In 1529 the two brothers, tired of constant warfare, called in the Rajah of Dhar as arbitrator, who fixed the river Mahi as the boundary between the two States. The seventh in descent from Jagmal was Kushal Singh who founded Kushalgarh. Towards the end of the 18th century Banswara became

subject to the Mahrattas, who levied heavy exactions from the chiefs, and whose predatory bands plundered at large. In 1812 the Chief of Banswara offered to become tributary to the British on condition of the expulsion of the Mahrattas, but no treaty was made till 1818.

One-third of the population are Bhils, to whom the country originally belonged, and who even now own the supremacy of the durbar only so far as the payment of tribute is concerned.

The present Chief of Banswara, His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Sri Lachhman Singh Bahadur, succeeded his adopted father, Bahadur Singh, in 1844, when he was only 5 years old. He is the 19th Chief of Banswara.

#### BIKANIR.

In 1459 A.D. Rao Jodha moved his capital from Mandor to Jodhpur. In the same year his son Bika, accompanied by Kandul, brother of Jodha, and 300 followers, made an expedition into the desert north of Jodhpur, with the object of forming a new kingdom for himself. He was stimulated to the attempt by the success of his brother Bida, who a few years before had conquered the Mohils and become sovereign of the tract now called Bidawati. Bika first massacred the Sanklas of Jungler, then married the daughter of the Chief of Pugal, and built himself a castle at Korandesir.

The country now called Bikanir was then peopled chiefly by the Godarra and Johya Jits who were always at war with each other. The Godarras came to Bika and offered to make him their head, provided he helped them against the Johyas and preserved inviolate their own rights and privileges. Bika promised, and was made chief accordingly. As a sign that the election was voluntary and not forced by conquest, the inauguration of the chiefs of Bikanir is not complete until they have received the *tika* of sovereignty from the hands of a descendant of the primitive Jits.

The spot which Bika chose for his capital belonged to a Jit, Nera by name, who only gave it up on condition that his name should be added to Bika's in composing that of the future capital Bikanir, which was founded in 1489.

Bika then made war on the Johyas whom he subjugated. When he died in 1495, he was lord of 3,000 villages, the greater part of which he had gained without conquest.

The fourth in descent from Bika was Rai Singh, who ruled from 1573 to 1632. On his father's death he undertook the sacred duty of conveying the paternal ashes to the Ganges. Before returning he visited Delhi where Akbar ruled as Emperor. Akbar and Rai Singh had married sisters, princesses of Jaisalmir. This obtained the latter an introduction to the court. He was given the title of Raja with the government of Hissar and Nagore, and the leadership of 4,000 horse. He accompanied Akbar in all his wars, and especially distinguished himself at the assault of Ahmedabad by slaying the governor in single combat. During his absence Bikanir was ruled by his brother Ram Singh, who took Bhatner, exterminated the Johya Jits, and lost his life in completing the conquest of the Punia Jits.

Karan Singh, the next Chief, ruled from 1632 to 1674, thus father and son ruled together over 100 years. Karan Singh had four sons, who all served in the Imperial armies. On one occasion Mohan Singh, the third son, had a quarrel with the brother-in-law of Prince Muazzim about a fawn. A duel ensued then and there in the presence chamber, and Mohan was killed. Padam, the eldest brother, hearing of the combat, rushed to the spot. His brother's foe retreated behind a pillar, but the Rahtore's sword with one sweep clove through pillar and man. Then taking Mohan's body in his arms he repaired to his quarters, and followed by every Rajput in camp, men from Jaipur, Jodhpur, Haraoti, and Bikanir, he marched out *en route* for his desert home. Only

when the prince in person joined them, did they listen to his expostulations and agree to return.

A third brother, Kesari Singh, slew a lion in single combat and received a present of 25 villages from the Emperor as reward. He also obtained great renown by slaying an Abyssinian Chief, who commanded for one of the southern princes. Both Padam Singh and Kesari Singh fell at the storm of Bijapur.

Anop Singh, the fourth brother, succeeded in 1674. He received the *mansab* of 5,000 and the governments of Bijapur and Aurangabad. He accompanied the Prince of Jodhpur to quell a rebellion amongst the Afghans of Kabul, and at last died in the Deccan.

The fourth in descent from Anop Singh was Gaj Singh who ruled 1746 to 1787. He conquered considerable territory from the Bhattis of Jaisalmer and the Nawab of Bhawalpur, but is chiefly famous for the number of his children who numbered 61.

Surat Singh usurped the throne from Anop Singh's grandson and ruled till 1828. He twice defeated the Bhattis and seized Bhatner. He took the side of the pretender to the *gadi* of Jodhpur and in his cause spent 20 lakhs of rupees, but was besieged in his capital by the Jodhpur forces and obliged to come to terms. His extortions and cruelties exhausted the country. His thakurs were in chronic revolt; Amir Khan and his Pindaris entered the State and helped the malcontents. In 1817 he applied for help to the British Government, and in 1818 a treaty guaranteeing protection was signed. No tribute was stipulated, as Bikanir had paid none to the Mahrattas.

Since then the thakurs have frequently rebelled, and British interference has been found necessary on more than one occasion.

In 1857 Maharaja Sardar Singh did good service during the mutinies by sheltering European fugitives and co-operat-

ing with General Van Cortlandt against the rebels in Hansi and Hissar. As a reward for these services he received a grant of 41 villages in the Sirsa district.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Saroman Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur, succeeded to the throne on August 31st, 1887, and is nineteenth in descent from Bikaji.

The country of Bikanir is chiefly desert, covered with sand hills. In ancient times it formed the bed of an ocean. Within 10 miles of the capital the country is as waste as the wilds of Arabia. Ploughing and travelling is chiefly done by means of camels, those of Bikanir being famous for their speed and powers of endurance. Locusts are often a great scourge.

The State has been founded 400 years, during which 19 chiefs have ruled, making an average of 21 years for each

### BHARTPUR.

Bhartpur is the chief Jat State in India. According to the historian Tod, the Jats are of the same stock as the Getae and Messagetae of classical writers, and the Jutes of Jutland in Denmark. The rulers of Bhartpur, however, claim to have been originally Jadon Rajputs, tracing their descent to Krishna through Sindpal. The 19th in descent from Sindpal was Balchand, who married a Jat wife and settled at Sinsini, for which reason the rulers of Bhartpur are called Sinsinwal Jats. The fifth from Balchand was Brij, who was the original founder of the Bhartpur State. He conquered and ruled the neighbouring country, but was eventually defeated and slain by the Mogul army at the beginning of the last century. After him the country is still known as Brij, and the language as Brijbhāsha. The seventh son of Brij was Churaman, who built forts at Thun

and Sinsinwar, from which he organized marauding expeditions and even ventured to attack Aurangzeb's army on its march to the Deccan. Jai Singh of Amber finally took his forts and forced him to flee the country. His nephew Suraj Mal retrieved the fortunes of the family by expelling the governor of Bhartpur and setting up his rule as independent head of the Jats. He took the title of Raja, and built a strong fortress at Bhartpur. In 1754 he battled the allied forces of the Wazir Ghaziudin, the Mahrattas and the Rajah of Jaipur. In 1760 with 30,000 men he joined the Mahrattas under Seodaseo Bhao to oppose Ahmed Shah Durrani in his invasion of India. As the Bhao refused to take his advice to avoid a pitched battle and confine himself to guerilla warfare and cutting off supplies, Suraj Mal withdrew his troops and so escaped the defeat of Panipat. He then seized Agra, which was held by the Jats for 13 years, but in 1763 he was surprised and slain while hunting by a small Mogul force. His four sons all ruled at Bhartpur. The two eldest were murdered, and the two youngest engaged in a civil war, which proved disastrous to the fortunes of both. The Jats were driven from Agra, and at Barsana were completely routed by the Wazir Nujaf Khan. At this battle, the Jat infantry were commanded by the notorious Walter Reinhard, better known as Sumru. Dig was taken and Bhartpur alone remained in the hands of Ranjit Singh, Suraj Mal's youngest son. In 1782, Sindhia took Bhartpur, but subsequently restored it. In 1803 a Bhartpur contingent of horse joined Lord Lake and did good service at the battle of Laswari. Two years later Ranjit Singh again changed sides, sheltered Holkar and fired on the pursuing British troops. Bhartpur was invested, but repelled four assaults in which the British lost over 2,000 killed and wounded. In spite of his success Ranjit Singh afterwards surrendered the fort and agreed to pay an indemnity of 20 lakhs of rupees. He died in 1805. In 1826 the rightful

heir, Balwant Singh, then an infant, was imprisoned by his cousin Durjan Sal, who proclaimed himself the chief. An English force led by Lord Combermere marched against Bhartpur; the fortress was taken by assault and Balwant Singh was placed in power, his mother acting as regent. During the Mutiny Bhartpur rendered good service to the British Government. A party of Nasirabad mutineers was driven out of Rudawal by the Raj troops stationed there, the fugitives of the Morar contingent who were defeated by the British at Agra were arrested, and a strong body of Bhartpur troops under Captain Nixon, then Political Agent, defeated the rebels under Tantia Topi at Deosa in Jaipur.

Colonel Walter was Political Agent at Bhartpur for 14 years, and in one of his reports he first put forth the idea of a special college for the chiefs of Rajputana.

The city of Bhartpur was originally built 200 years ago by Rustam, a Jat of the Sogarya clan. It is named after Bharat, the brother of Rama of Ajodhya. It is situated at the confluence of two rivers, the water of which is collected in two large dams above the city. In old times it was only necessary to cut these dams in order to surround the city with water, and thus cut off all communication. This expedient was resorted to in 1805, and was the chief cause of the British failure to take Bhartpur. Major Morrison, the late Political Agent, built a high metalled road with trees on either sides entirely surrounding the city. The Rajputana Railway passes through the middle of the State for a distance of 40 miles. The Bhartpur quarries furnished materials for the most celebrated monuments at Agra, Delhi, Fatehpur-Sikri and Muttra. The palaces of Dig, built of this stone, are among the most beautiful in India. Some of the blocks cut in the quarries are over 40 feet long.

The present Chief, His Highness Sri Brijindra Sawai Ram Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, Maharaja of Bhartpur, suc-

ceeded his father, December 25th, 1893. He is related to the Chiefs of Dholpur, Nabha, Jhind and Patiala.

The late Maharaja Jaswant Singh ruled for 40 years from 1853 to 1893. He was invested with the insignia of G.C.S.I. at the Delhi assemblage, and in 1890 his salute was raised from 17 to 19 guns.

### BUNDI.

The reigning family of Bundi are Chohan Haras descended from Anhul, the last and mightiest of the Agniculas to issue from the fountain of fire on Mount Abu. About A.D. 150, Ajpal, the Chohan, built Ajmere and attained to universal sovereignty under the title of *Chakwa*. The Mahomedan invasions of Rajputana began about 685 A.D., and in one of them, Dola Rae, the Chohan Chief of Ajmere, was slain and Ajmere was lost. His brother Manika Rae founded Sambhar, a corruption of the name of his patron goddess Sacambhari, and was hence called Sambri Rao. He then returned and recovered Ajmere. The next chief of note was Bilandeo or Dharmgaj (in faith like an elephant) who was slain while defending Ajmere against Mahomed of Ghazni. Bisaldeo or Visaladeva ruled in Ajmere from 1010 to 1074 A.D. His name heads the celebrated column erected in the centre of Feroz Shah's palace at Delhi. He conquered a great part of India, but finally became a hermit and lived on a mound (*dhund*) near Jobner, whence the Jaipur territory was for centuries called Dhundar. His grandson Ishtpal, the founder of the Haras, obtained the fortress of Aser in 1025 A.D. The legend goes that in a battle with the Mahomedans, he was left dead and dissevered on the ground, but was recalled to life by the goddess Asapurna sprinkling his bones with the water of life. Hence Hara from *har*, bones. Ishtpal's grandsons Hamir and Gambir covered the retreat of Prithwi Raj when that prince was



carrying off the daughter of the Raja of Kanauj, and were finally slain in a battle with the Raja of Benares. Alaudin eventually seized Aser and slew Rae Chand and all his family with the exception of one son Rainsi, who escaped and afterwards drove out the Bhil Chief of Bhynsrur and set up his rule therein. One of his successors Rao Bango built a fortress at Bamaoda, and in a short time the Haras became the ruling power in the Pathar or plateau of Central India. Another, Rao Deo, attended the court of Sikandar Lodi at Delhi, whence he escaped from capture and assassination only by the fleetness of his steed. The same Rao Deo built Bundi, which has since remained the capital of the Haras; and to consolidate his power ordered a general slaughter of the aboriginal owners of the country, the Minas.

Not long afterwards Rao Deo abdicated in favour of his son. There have been four such abdications in the Bundi dynasty. The abdicating chief is considered to be dead. His effigy is burnt with the usual funeral ceremonies, and he is not allowed to enter the capital again.

Jaetsi, one of his grandsons, conquered the territory of Kotah from the Bhils, slaying their leader with his own hand. He erected a stone elephant on the field of battle to Bhiru, the God of War, which is still to be seen near the chief portal of the castle of Kotah.

In the reign of Hamu, who succeeded in 1384, the Rana of Chitor claimed vassalage together with unlimited attendance at Chitor. This was refused, and a force sent by the Rana to compel obedience was put to flight. The Rana in a rage swore that he would not eat till he was master of Bundi; but Bundi was 60 miles distant and defended by brave hearts. To save the Rana from the results of his rash vow, a mock town of Bundi was hastily erected and arrangements were made to take it by storm. A band of Haras had taken service in Chitor. When they heard of

the insult that was about to be put upon their native city, they sent a message to the Rana that not even the mock capital of a Hara should be dishonoured, and then manning the walls of the Gar ka Bundi or Bundi of clay, they gave up their lives for the honour of their race.

From 1502 to 1532 ruled Rao Naraindas, a hero of immense strength and prowess but much addicted to opium, of which he could eat at one time the weight of seven pice. Raimal, Rana of Chitor, was besieged by the Pathans of Mandu. Naraindas marched to his succour, but on the way, overcome by opium, fell asleep near a well. A woman of Chitor coming to draw water and seeing his helpless condition cried, not thinking he could hear :- "Alas for my prince, if he gets no other aid but this!" "What is that you say?" roared the Rao, suddenly waking up, and seizing an iron crow-bar, he twisted it until the ends met round the woman's neck. "Wear this garland for me," he said, "until I return from aiding your Rana." Making a forced march he surprised and drove off the Moslems and was rewarded with the hand of the Rana's niece.

His son Suraj Mal was athletic and dauntless like the father, and possessed the unerring sign of a hero, long arms like those of Rana and Pirthi Raj, reaching below the knee. One day at Chitor, overcome with opium, he fell asleep in the presence, and a Purbia Chief had the insolence to tickle the Hara's ear with a straw. He might as well have jested with a tiger. One sweep of the Rajput's sword stretched the insulter on the carpet. On this a quarrel arose with the Rana, which ended in the two chiefs slaying each other during the spring hunt.

Rao Arjun who ruled a few years later, was one of the defenders of Chitor when assailed by Bahadur Shah of Gujerat. He and 500 of his kin were destroyed by the explosion of a mine. In the words of the bard, "Arjun, seated on a frag-

ment of the rock, drew his sword and the world beheld his departure with amazement."

The next chief was Rao Surjan, who got possession of the famous fort of Rinthambor, which he surrendered to Akbar, who tried in vain to take it by force, on the following among other conditions, that he should be given the government of 52 districts, that no Bundi princess should be taken for the Emperor's harem, that Bundi should be free from the *jeziya* or poll-tax, that the Bundi Chief should enter the presence fully armed, and should not be required to make the prostration. From this time Bundi threw off allegiance to the Rana, and became a fief of the Delhi Empire. The Rao was henceforward styled Rao Raja. He was made Governor of Benares and Chunar, and at the head of a Mogul army conquered Gondwana. During all the wars of Akbar, the Haras were ever at the post of danger and of honour. It was mainly by their prowess that Surat and Ahmदनagar were taken by the Moguls.

On the death of Joda Bai, Akbar commanded a court mourning and even presumed so far as to send the royal barbers to shave the Rajput Chiefs. The Haras flew to arms rather than submit, and would have quitted the city in open rebellion, had not Akbar come in person to appease them by rescinding the edict.

Rao Ratan gained a great victory for Jehangir at Burhanpur, and was made governor of that place.

His grandson Chhattar Sal was governor of the Imperial capital during the reign of Shah Jehan. He fought in all in 52 battles and was killed at Dholpur fighting in support of Dara's pretension to the throne, and while in the very act of slaying Prince Murad.

Rao Anurad Singh (1682) accompanied Aurangzeb in his wars in the Deccan, and on one occasion rescued the ladies of the harem from the hands of the enemy. The emperor

told him to name his reward. "Let me command the van instead of the rear-guard," replied the Hara.

The next Rao, Budh Singh, was assigned a distinguished post under the Mogul Emperors, and by his conduct and courage mainly contributed to the victory which placed Bahadur Shah without a rival on the throne.

Thus from the reign of Akbar to the fall of the Empire the Bundi Chiefs were one of the strongest and most faithful supports of the Mogul dynasty. Only when the Empire fell into complete disorder did the Bundi Rao repair to his own possessions.

Rao Raja Ummed ruled from 1744 to 1771, when he abdicated in favour of his son, but afterwards returned to help in the administration during the minority of his grandson, Bishan Singh, and did not die till 1804 A.D. At the beginning of his reign, he was twice driven from Bundi by the Raja of Amber (Jaipur), who made a determined but in the end fruitless effort to conquer and annex both Bundi and Kotah. Ummed called in Malhar Rao Holkar to his aid, and succeeded in recovering his ancestral home after 14 years of exile. During the next 15 years he did much to restore the prosperity which Bundi had enjoyed under the Moguls. His abdication was due to a wish on his part to spend the close of life in pilgrimage and religious observances. With the title of Sriji, he wandered over the whole of India, visiting the different shrines from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin, and even ventured as far as Arakan in Burma. He went, not in the lowly dress of a pilgrim, but as a warrior, fully equipped. By way of penance he wore besides his armour and heavy quilted tunic, one of every species of offensive or defensive weapon then in use—a matchlock, lance, sword, dagger, knives, pouches, battle-axes, javelin, tomahawk, discus, bow and quiver. The entire weight of the equipment was a load for two ordinary men. Such was his muscular power that even at the age of 70 he would place

all his panoply within his shield, raise it at arm's length and hold it for some seconds extended. He was regarded as an oracle whose every word was wisdom, and every relic of the princely pilgrim still continues to be held in veneration.

His son's reign was concluded by a terrible event. For the fourth time the Rana of Mewar and the Rao of Bundi joined in the spring hunt, and once more the prophecy of the *sati*, who perished on the first occasion, was fulfilled—that never should Rao and Rana meet to hunt but royal blood would flow. The cause of quarrel is not clear, but the result was only too evident. The Rana was slain by the Rao, who however did not survive the crime for more than two months.

In 1804 the Chief of Bundi assisted Colonel Monson's expedition against Holkar and gave friendly aid when Monson was forced to retreat. From that time up to 1817, the Mahrattas and Pindaris constantly ravaged the State, exacting tribute and assuming supremacy; so much so that the revenue, which is now over 10 lakhs, was then reduced to only three. The territory of Bundi was so situated as to be of great importance during the war in 1817 in cutting off the flight of the Pindaris. Maharao Bishan Singh, grandson of Ummed, early accepted the British alliance, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. He gave valuable help in suppressing the Pindaris.

Bishan Singh was a mighty hunter, and with his own hand slew over 100 lions, besides many tigers, and boars innumerable with his lance. His manner of forming a reserve fund was peculiar. He required his minister to add to it Rs. 100 a day; failure to do so was punished by the application of "Indra jit" or the conqueror of Indra, an enormous shoe made specially for the purpose of carrying conviction to stubborn hearts.

Maharao Raja Bishan Singh was succeeded, in 1821, by Maharao Raja Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., who died in 1888, after a reign of 67 years, when he was succeeded by his eldest son the present chief, His Highness Maharao Raja Raghubir Singh.

Bundi is the most picturesque city in Rajputana, next to Udaipur.

#### DHOLPUR.

DHOLPUR derives its name from Raja Dholun Dev Tonwár, an offshoot of the reigning family at Delhi, who built a fort here in A.D. 1095 and held the country between the Chambal and Bánganga rivers. Dholpur resisted Babar for a time, but under Akbar it formed part of the Mahomedan province of Agra. In 1658 the sons of Shah Jehan, Aurangzeb and Murad, fought for empire at Ranka Chabutra close to Dholpur, Aurangzeb proving victorious. Again in 1707 after the death of Aurangzeb, his two sons, Azam and Muazzam, decided their pretensions in a battle within Dholpur territory, in which Azam was killed. Afterwards Dholpur belonged to the Bhadanriya Rajas till 1761. After the battle of Paniput, it was seized by the Jat Raja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur. During the next 45 years the State changed hands five times,—twice being occupied by the British, twice by Sindhia. It was finally given by the British to Maharana Kirat Singh in exchange for his territory of Gohad.

The reigning family are Jats of the Bamraolia family and Deswali tribe. They are descended from Jeth Singh, who ruled over the country south of Alwar in the 11th century. On the fall of the Tonwár dynasty of Delhi, his descendants ruled for 170 years at Bamraoli near Agra, whence the family name. In 1367 Ratan Pal Bamraolia was driven from his strongholds by the subahdar of Agra. He

went to Gwalior and joined the Rajputs in their long struggle against the Kings of Delhi. In 1505 A.D. Singam Deo, fifth in descent from Ratan Pal, obtained as a reward for great services in an expedition to the Deccan a grant from Raja Man Singh Tonwár of Gwalior of the territory of Gohad, together with the title of Rana. The Emperor Sikandar Lodi conferred on the Rana a *mansab* or Imperial title of honour, confirming his possessions and recognising his title. In 1761 Rana Bhim Singh seized the fortress of Gwalior and held it till 1777 when Sindhia retook it. In 1783 Sindhia also seized Gohad and the Rana was an exile till 1805, when Lord Cornwallis retransferred Gohad and Gwalior to Sindhia, in exchange for the parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Sirmattra which were given to Kirat Singh, who thus became the first Rana of Dholpur. His successor Bhagwant Singh shewed a loyal attachment to the British Government, especially during the Mutiny of 1857, for which he received the insignia of K.C.S.I.

Close to Dholpur is a deep natural lake 40 acres in area, surrounded by 114 temples, some of which date from the 15th century. The Chambal flows for 100 miles through the State. In the rains it rises 70 feet and flows at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. The Sindhia State Railway between Agra and Gwalior runs through the State, crossing the Chambal by a bridge of 12 spans each of 200 feet, and 112 feet above the river bed.

The present Rana succeeded his grandfather on the 9th February 1873. His full title is His Highness Rais-ud-daula, Sipahdarul Mulk, Major Maharaj Adhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang, Jay Deo. He is a Hindu Vaishnav, and closely connected with the Jat families of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha and Bhartpur. The family is divided into the Athghar or eight houses, all descended from Maharaj Bhag Raj, the ancestor in the eighth genera-

tion of the present Rana, who represents the Gadi ka ghar or reigning house. During 370 years there have been only three adoptions in the ruling branch.

### DUNGARPUR.

The Chiefs of Dungarpur claim to be descended from Mahap, the elder son of Karna Rawal of Chitor, who was driven from Chitor by his brother-in-law, the Chief of Jhalor, and rather than fight to regain his inheritance, retired to the hills and founded the State of Dungarpur. The meaning of the word is "town on the hill," the fort being built on a hill 700 feet high and 5 miles in circumference at the base. In 1528 A.D. Rawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur was killed fighting under the standard of Rana Sanga at the great battle of Kanwa against the Emperor Babar. After his death the State was divided into two divisions, the elder son taking Dungarpur, the younger Banswara. On the consolidation of the Mogul Empire the Dungarpur Chief offered allegiance to the Emperor and received protection. His successors paid tribute and did military service maintaining relations with the Imperial Governor in Gujerat. Subsequently the State became subject to the Mahrattas and paid tribute to the Raja of Dhar. After being wasted by the Mahrattas, it became a prey to the Pindaris, and to bands of mercenary Arabs and Afghans whom the chief had retained for his defence. They were finally driven off by a strong detachment of British troops. A treaty was made in 1818 and the State taken under protection. Later on, the Bhils rebelled and English intervention was again necessary. The country is very hilly and nearly half the people are Bhils, who cultivate the hills by burning down the forest and scattering seed in the ashes.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharawal Udai Singh Bahadur, is a Sesodia Rajput, and succeeded to the throne in 1846. He is related by blood to the houses of Udaipur,



Banswara and Partabgarh, and is fourteenth in descent from Rawal Udai Singh who was slain at Kanwa.

#### JAIPUR.

The State of Jaipur is also called Dhundar from the *dhund* or mound at Jobner where Bisaldeo, King of Ajmere, lived as a hermit ; and Amber from Amb Keswar, a title of Siva, whose symbol is in the centre of a tank in the old town. A prophecy prevails that when this is entirely covered with water, the State of Amber will perish. The ruling race are Kachhwahas, descendants of Kush, the second son of Rama, King of Ayodhya. Kush left his parental home and built the castle of Rohitas on the Sone. In 295 A.D., Raja Nal, another distinguished scion, founded the kingdom and city of Narwar. There is a celebrated poem about the adventures of Nal and Danyantu, which at Akbar's command was translated into Persian. In 967 A.D., Dhola Rae, thirty-fourth in descent from Raja Nal, conquered Khogong, Deosa and Ramgarh from the Minas and laid the foundation of the State then known as Dhundar. He married a daughter of the Prince of Ajmere, and at last fell in a battle with the Minas. His grandson, Maidul Rao, conquered Amber from the Susawat Minas. The latter's great-grandson was the celebrated Pajun, who has been immortalized by the bard Chand in his great poem the *Prithwi Raj Rasa*. Pajun married the sister of Prithwi Raj, the Chohan Emperor of Delhi and Ajmere, and commanded a division of that monarch's army in many of his most important battles. On one occasion Pajun defeated Shahibudin in the Khaibar Pass and pursued him towards Ghazni. He also conquered Mahoba from the Chandels and was made its governor. He was one of the 64 chiefs who enabled Prithwi Raj to carry off the Princess of Kanouj. In this service, while covering the retreat of his liege lord, Pajun lost his life.

The seventh chief from Pajun was Udai Karan, whose son Balaji obtained the district of Amritsar which in time devolved on his grandson Shekji and became the nucleus of the singular confederation known as Shekhawati.

The fifth from Udai Karan was Pirthi Raj who had 17 sons, of whom 12 survived. To these he assigned jagirs which now form the *barah kotris* or 12 houses of the Kachhwaha family.

Bihari Lal was the first Prince of Amber to pay homage to the Mahomedan power. He attended the fortunes of Babar and received from Humayun the *mansab* of 5,000 as Raja of Amber.

His son Bhagwandas was the friend of Akbar, and married his daughter to Prince Selim, who afterwards became Emperor Jehangir.

Man Singh, nephew and successor of Bhagwandas, was the most brilliant character of Akbar's court. As the Emperor's lieutenant, he conquered Orissa and Assam, and overcame an insurrection of the Afghans at Kabul. He held in succession the governments of Bengal, Behar, the Deccan and Kabul. Akbar in the end discovered that the lieutenant had become almost as powerful as the master, and resolved to solve the difficulty by assassination. He had sweetmeats prepared, some of which contained poison, and invited Man Singh to a *tête à tête* repast. In the agitation of the moment, however, the Emperor made a mistake, presented the innocent conffection to his guest and himself ate the poisoned, and thus perished in the trap he had prepared for another. Man Singh was implicated in the rebellion of Khusru. He was too powerful to be openly crushed, but was fined by Jehangir to the extent of ten crores of rupees. He died in Bengal in 1615 A.D.

At one time in 1586, Bhagwandas, his son, and grandson were all serving with distinction in the Imperial army.

The third in descent from Man Singh was Jai Singh the First, better known as the Mirza Raja. He performed great services for the Empire during the reign of Aurangzeb who bestowed upon him the *mansab* of 6,000. He made prisoner the celebrated Sivaji whom he conveyed to court, and afterwards, on finding that his pledge of safety was likely to be broken, was accessory to his liberation. He had 22,000 Rajput cavalry at his disposal, and 22 great vassal chiefs commanded under him. The story is told of him that once while sitting in *darbar* he held up two glasses, one of which he called Delhi and the other Satara. Then dashing one on the ground he exclaimed, "There goes Satara ; Delhi remains in my right hand and I can break it as easily." This vaunt came to the ears of Aurangzeb who at once procured his assassination.

Jai Singh II, or Sawai Jai Singh, ruled for 44 years from 1699 to 1743. Sawai means one and-a-quarter, and the title was conferred on Jai Singh to imply that he surpassed all ordinary princes by twenty-five per cent. The title in his case was well deserved, for he was one of the most remarkable men of his age and nation. As statesman, legislator and man of science, he displayed a varied and brilliant genius. He served with distinction under Aurangzeb in the Deccan, and in the War of Succession he attached himself to Prince Bedar Bakht, son of Azam Shah. With these he fought the battle of Dholpur, which ended in their death and the elevation of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah. For this opposition, Amber was sequestered and an Imperial governor sent to take possession ; but Jai Singh entered his estates sword in hand, drove out the king's garrisons and formed a league with Ajit Singh of Marwar for their mutual preservation. For some time he was faithful to the Moguls and was made lieutenant of the provinces of Agra and Malwa ; but when he saw that nothing could save the Empire from downfall at the hands of the Mahrattas, he con-

sulted his own advantage and made terms with Baji Rao by appointing him Subahdar of Malwa.

The Kachhwaha State owes everything to Jai Singh. Although former princes had held high posts under the Moguls, yet the patrimonial estate had not been added to, and at the accession of Jai Singh the Raj of Amber consisted only of three districts. Jai Singh conquered Shekhawati and Macheri, and at his death held sway over the greater part of the country from Sambhar to the Jumna.

In 1728 he founded the present city of Jaipur, which he made his capital. It is still the only city in India built on a regular plan. It is laid out in rectangular blocks; two wide roads cross a central one, thus dividing the city into six equal portions. The palace and grounds occupy the central blocks. The main streets are 111 feet wide and are crossed at right angles by others 55 feet wide, and these again by others  $27\frac{1}{2}$  feet in width. A masonry crenulated wall 20 feet high and 9 feet thick surrounds the whole city, and is pierced by 7 gateways. At equal distances are bastions and towers.

Jai Singh was deeply versed both in the theory and practice of astronomy, and was entrusted by the Emperor Mahomed Shah with the reformation of the calendar. He erected observatories with instruments of his own invention at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Benares and Muttra, and from the observations of seven years he drew up a set of tables called the Tej Mahomed Shahi which were astonishingly correct. The King of Portugal sent him the tables of De la Hire in which the Rajput prince was able to point out certain errors, such as six minutes in the different solar and lunar eclipses, and half a degree in the position of the moon.

These favourite pursuits Jai Singh carried on in the midst of perpetual wars and court intrigues. He not only steered his State safely through all dangers of revolution, the fall

of the Empire and the rise of the Mahrattas, but raised it above all the principalities around.

After his death the State declined greatly. The Juts rose to power and annexed to the Bhartpur State lands originally belonging to Jaipur. Partap Singh founded the Alwar State chiefly at the expense of Jaipur. The Mahrattas plundered everywhere and were only bought off by the payment of immense fines. In two payments alone they took away 80 lakhs of rupees. Amir Khan and his Pindaris lived at free quarters in Jaipur territory, and to crown all, the war between Jodhpur and Jaipur for the hand of the Rana of Udaipur's daughter brought both States to the verge of ruin, from which they were saved by a treaty in 1818 which guaranteed British protection.

The late Maharaja Ram Singh ruled from 1835 to 1880. On his accession at the age of two, serious disturbances broke out in the city. The British Government intervened, insisted upon order and reform, and the State has since then gradually become the most prosperous in Rajputana. In 1857 Maharaja Ram Singh rendered good service to the British, which was rewarded by a grant of the pargana of Kot Kasim. In 1875 he was one of the six judges who were chosen to try the late Gaekwar of Baroda. He laid out the Ramniawas Gardens, started a gas manufactory to light the principal streets of the city, opened a college in 1844, which at the time of his death had a daily attendance of 800 scholars; he also built a Sanskrit College and a school of industrial art in 1866; and altogether did a very great deal for the improvement of his State.

The present Chief, His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan, Raj Rajendar, Sri Maharaj Adhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., succeeded to the throne September 29th, 1880. By clan he is related to the houses of Kashmir and Alwar.

## JHALLAWAR.

The Jhallawar State dates from 1838, and is the most recently created of all the Rajputana States.

The Jhalas are a Rajput tribe from Kathiawar, though they belong neither to the Solar, Lunar nor Agnicula races. They helped the Rana of Udaipur against the first attacks of the Mahomedans, and many of their chieftains distinguished themselves in the service of Prithvi Raj Chohan. At the battle of Haldighat between Rana Pratap and Selim Akbar's son, Manah, the Chief of the Jhalas, saved the life of the Rana by seizing the insignia of Udaipur and rearing it over his own head, thus drawing after him the brunt of the battle, while the prince was forced from the field. The Jhala and all his vassals were cut to pieces. In remembrance of the day his descendants have borne the regal ensigns of Mewar and enjoyed a seat on the right hand of her princes.

About 1709 one Bhan Singh, a second son of the Chief of Halwad in Kathiawar, left his country with his son and a small company in order to try his fortune at Delhi. At Kotah Bhan Singh left his son Madho Singh with the Maharao Bhim Singh and went on himself to Delhi where all trace of him ends. Madho Singh won the good graces of the Kotah Chief, who married his eldest son to Madho's sister, gave him a jagir, and the post of faujdar or commander of the army, forts and palaces. The post of faujdar was continued to Madho Singh's son Madan Singh and to his grandson Himmat Singh. The latter was remarkable for his feats of strength, and on one occasion slew a tiger, single-handed and armed only with a sword. On his death the office of faujdar was conferred on his nephew Zalim Singh. This wonderful man first made himself conspicuous at the battle of Butwarro between the Chiefs of Kotah and Amber. At a critical moment of the battle he galloped to Malhar Rao Holkar who was encamped close by, and induced him to fall upon

the Amber camp. When the enemy saw themselves assailed in the rear they turned and fled.

On the accession of Guman Singh, Zalim Singh lost the favour of the Maharao, and with it his post and jagir. He went in exile to Udaipur where he found the Rana practically a prisoner in the hands of the Dilwara Chief. By a most daring plan, which cost the Dilwara Chief his life, Zalim released the Rana from this odious tutelage. For this service he was made a noble of the second rank in Udaipur, and received the title of Raj Rinna with an estate. Shortly after, in a battle with the Mahrattas Zalim was wounded and taken prisoner. When he regained his freedom he returned to Kotah, made his peace with the Maharao, and was again employed by that State. The Mahrattas were advancing on Kotah, but Zalim Singh being invested with full powers bought them off for six lakhs. Guman Singh died a few months after, and on his deathbed made Zalim Regent to his son Unmed Singh, then only ten years old. Zalim held the office of ruler *de facto* of Kotah for 53 years and died in 1824. An account of his rule will be found under Kotah.

In 1838 Kotah was dismembered, and one-third was made into a separate State called Jhallawar and bestowed with the title of Maharaj Rana on Zalim's grandson Madan Singh, who thereupon left Kotah at the head of 10,000 followers and took up his abode at Zalim Singh's *chaoni* or standing camp.

In 1857-58 Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh, the son of Madan Singh, rendered good service by affording protection to British officers; in revenge the mutineers from Neemuch caused the State to suffer, which led to the Government tribute for that year being remitted.

Jhalrapatan means the city of bells, so called because of the 108 temples it contains. Its ancient name was Chandravati, or city of the moon. The original founder was a poor wood-cutter called Jessu. The legend goes that while cutting

wood his axe struck a stone and was changed into gold. By chance he had discovered the philosopher's stone. With the wealth thus gained he built the city.

Chandravati was destroyed by Aurangzeb but rebuilt under its present name by Zulim Singh who, to encourage inhabitants to enter its walls, set up a tablet in the centre of the chief bazaar on which was engraved the promise that whoever settled in the town should be excused all customs duties, and that of whatever crime convicted his punishment should not exceed twenty annas. This stone and the privileges conferred by it were removed in 1850.

#### JAISALMIR.

The country is practically a great desert. • Parts of it are stony, but the general aspect is a boundless sea of sand-hills of all shapes and sizes, mingled in inextricable confusion, and rising 150 feet above the general level. The rainfall is scanty, and the water scarce and brackish. The average depth of the wells is 250 feet, but some are nearly double this depth. The climate is healthy owing to the extreme dryness. There is a saying among the people that neither mud, malaria, nor mosquitoes are to be found in these regions.

The ruling family are Jadon Bhutti Rajputs and claim to be descended from Buddha, the progenitor of the Chandarwansh or Lunar race. Pryag and Mathura (Allahabad and Muttra) were the ancient capitals whence the Chandarwansh ruled the greater part of India. Hari Krishna is the deified leader of the Jadons. When he died the tribe was dispersed. Two of his sons proceeded beyond the Indus, where one of their descendants Guj founded the city of Gujni (Ghazni) and called it after himself. The Bhattis were driven out of Afghanistan by Mahomedan invaders who founded the Ghazni dynasty. Guj was slain, and his son Salibahan led his forces into the Panjab, and built Salibahanpur close



to Lahoro. Mahmud of Ghazni made one of his grand expeditions into India against the Bhattis, and again they were driven south across the Sutlej into the great Indian desert, which for 900 years has been their home. The capitals of their desert kingdom were successively Tumoli, Deorawal, Lodorva, and Jaisalmir. Salibahan's grandson Bhatti was a great and successful warrior, and gave his name as a tribal designation to the race. The next great warrior of the family was Deoraj, who built Deorawal, first took the title of Rawal, and established the power of the Bhattis firmly in the desert. The sixth in descent from Deoraj was Jaisal, who built the fort and city of Jaisalmir, 10 miles distant from Lodorva, on a low ridge of sandstone hills in 1156 A.D. The princes who followed Jaisal were very warlike, and were constantly engaged in battles and freebooting raids. This so enraged the Emperor Alaudin that on two occasions in 1294, and shortly afterwards the Imperial army was despatched against Jaisalmir. On each occasion the *saca* was performed, the women were slain, and the Rajput warriors rushed out and died fighting sword in hand or cut their way through the enemy. In the 16th century the Bhattis formed an alliance with the Amirs of Sindh against the Rahtores of Marwar. The twenty-fifth prince in descent from Jaisal was Rawal Sabal Singh, who was the first Jaisalmir prince to acknowledge the supremacy of the Delhi Empire, then ruled by the Emperor Shah Jehan. The Jaisalmir Raj at this period rose to the height of its power. It extended north to the Sutlej and west to the Indus, including a great part of what is now Bahawalpur. Subsequently the fortunes of the State rapidly declined, and most of the outlying provinces were lost. Rawal Moolraj ruled from 1762 to 1820, and in 1818 concluded the usual treaty with the British Government. His father ruled for 50 years, so that father and son together reigned for nearly a century. Jaisal-

mir was the last State in Rajputana to receive the protection of the English Government.

The family deity of the rulers of Jaisalmir is Swanjiaji. Swanj was an invincible spear belonging to Jura Sandh, King of Maghadesh or Behar. Kalka Devi obtained the spear from him, and with it gave help to the Jadons who thenceforth worshipped her under the above-mentioned title.

#### JODHPUR.

The ruling family are Rahtores of the Surajwansh or sun family and trace their descent to Kush, the second son of Rama. Rahtore is said to be derived from *raht*, the spine: the first Rahtore having sprung from the spine of Indra. Another and more probable derivation derives Rahtore from "Rashtwar," which means "blessed of Rashtar senn," the falcon of the world, which was the shape adopted by Mansa Devi, the family deity of the rulers of Marwar, in the Trita Yug or Third Epoch.

In 470 A.D. Nagn Pal obtained Kanauj, from which period the Rahtores took the title of Kamadhawaja or banner of Cupid. Here they ruled for 700 years and formed one of the four great Rajput kingdoms among whom India was divided at the time of the first Mussulman invasion. Kanauj was built on the Kali Nadi. Its circumference in the time of its glory was 30 miles. The ruins are still over 4 miles in diameter. The army of the chiefs was so immense that in a day's march the van had reached the camping place before the rear had started. Jai Chand, the last King of Kanauj, had a bitter quarrel with Prithvi Raj, King of Delhi and Ajmere, who had carried off his daughter. He called in Shahabudin Ghorî with whose aid the Delhi King was defeated and killed. The Mahomedan invaders then turned upon Jai Chand, and in 1193 Kanauj was overthrown.

In 1212, 18 years after the fall of Kanauj, Sivaji and Saitram, grandsons of Jai Chand, with 200 followers journeyed west into the desert with the ostensible object of making a pilgrimage to the shrine of Dwarika, but really to gain a kingdom for themselves. Saitram was killed in a battle with a notorious robber Lakha, but Sivaji continued his march into Marwar, the region of death, conquered Mehwo, Kherdhar and Palli, and thus laid the foundation of the present State of Jodhpur.

Rao Chonda, tenth in descent from Sivaji, conquered Mandor from the Purihar Rajputs and made it his capital in 1381. His son Rirmal succeeded in 1409 A.D. He was a giant in size and strength. He seized Ajmere, put the garrison to the sword and restored it to Mewar; also he equalized the weights and measures throughout his dominions and divided them as at present. He lost his life in attempting to usurp the throne of Mewar. His sons alone numbered twenty-four.

Jodha, fourth son of Rirmal, ruled from 1459 to 1489. The chief act of his reign was the foundation of Jodhpur. This city he built four miles south of the old capital Mandor, placing his castle on a lofty hill called the Bakar-chiriya or Bird's Nest, which name he changed to Jodagir the Hill of Strife. By this time the Raltores had conquered in three centuries 80,000 square miles of land. They were exceedingly prolific and already numbered 50,000 cavaliers, *ek bap ke bete*, sons of one father. Three chiefs alone, Joda, his father and grandfather produced 52 sons.

During the reign of the next Chief Rao Suja, the Pathans for the first time came to Marwar. A band of them made a dash into the desert and carried off 140 maidens from the town of Pipar. Rao Suja, with a handful of horsemen, rescued the maidens, but himself was slain in the fray.

Rao Ganga, who succeeded Suja, sent his troops to the aid of Rana Sanga, when that hero fought the fatal battle

of Biana against Babar, in which the Rao's grandson and several of the leading chiefs of Marwar fell fighting in the van.

Maldeo ruled from 1531 to 1583, and according to Ferishta was the most potent prince in Hindustan. He greatly extended his sway by conquests from neighbouring states, and in the height of his prosperity ruled 38 districts, each containing from 100 to 300 townships. Humayun, fleeing from Sher Shah, sought refuge with Maldeo, which the latter, remembering the death of his son at the battle of Biana, refused. Humayun was forced amidst terrible hardships to cross the desert of Sindh, where his son Akbar was born at Amerkot.

Soon after Sher Shah marched against Maldeo with an army of 80,000 men. For a month Rajput and Mahomedan lay in sight of each other. Sher Shah could find no opportunity of attack, and so admirable were the dispositions of the Rajputs that he had to fortify his camp at every step. At last by a forged correspondence he deceived Maldeo into suspecting the loyalty of his vassals, with the result that the Rahtores suffered a severe defeat. So desperate, however, was the fight that at the end Sher Shah declared he had nearly lost the Empire of Hindustan for a handful of barley, in allusion to the poverty of the country he had unwisely invaded.

Akbar's mother took the first opportunity to urge her son to take revenge for the breach of hospitality which had caused her such hardships. In 1561 Akbar marched into Marwar and took Merta and Nagor, and in the end the old Rao had to stand a siege in his capital and was forced to do homage through his son Udai Singh. From this time to the fall of the Mogul Empire, the Rahtores followed the fortunes of the Emperors, who rewarded their valour with streams of wealth which enriched the barren plains of Marwar.

Udai Singh, called by Akbar the "Mota Raja" on account of his great bulk, ruled from 1584 to 1594. Akbar restored all the possessions he had wrested from Marwar with the exception of Ajmere, and added several rich districts in Malwa, whose revenues equalled the income derived from the whole of Marwar. Udai Singh left 17 sons and the same number of daughters.

The next chief, Sur Singh, ruled from 1595 to 1620. From his boyhood to his death, he was an exile from the country of his birth, serving the Emperors of Delhi in every part of India. He received the title of Sawai Raja and held 16 grand fiefs of the Empire. His chief services were the conquest of Sirohi and Gujerat. He became so immensely wealthy by the plunder of the latter place that he was able to give six bards a lakh of rupees each for their songs in his honour. He died in the Deccan.

Raja Guj Singh succeeded his father and ruled till 1638. He was made Viceroy of the Deccan, and he and his vassals took their full share of the endless conflicts which went on in the south. For his conspicuous gallantry he obtained the title of Dalthamna or barrier of the host, and as a special sign of royal favour the steeds of his cavaliers were not marked with the imperial *dagh* or sign. When Prince Khurm rebelled, he marched with the Emperor Jehangir to put down the rebellion. At the battle of Benares which ensued, Jehangir gave the command of the van to the Amber prince, whereupon the Rahtores drew off and refused to fight, until the enemy unwisely taunted them as cowards. Instantly they rushed into the fray and by their reckless valour gained the victory for the Emperor.

Guj Singh thought fit to disinherit his eldest son Amar Singh, in favour of his second son Jeswant Singh, on account of the former's turbulent temper. On being exiled from Marwar, Amar Singh went to the Imperial Court where

he was given the title of Rao and a *mansab* of 3,000. One day he went out tiger-hunting without permission. On his return the Emperor Shah Jehan rebuked him and threatened him with a fine. "As for a fine," replied Amar Singh, "this is my only wealth," putting his hand on his sword. The Emperor thereupon determined to enforce the fine, and sent the paymaster Sallabat Khan to demand payment. It was refused, and the Bakshi breaking out into abuse was driven from the camp. Shah Jehan at once commanded Amar Singh's instant attendance. The Rahtore entered the durbar, but finding Sallabat Khan talking to the Emperor he stabbed him with his dagger, then drawing his sword, made a blow at the Emperor. The weapon struck a pillar and was shivered to pieces. Shah Jehan fled, but Amar Singh continued the fight with his dagger and slew five chiefs before he was overpowered. On learning what had happened, his followers put on their saffron robes, charged the entire Mogul army and were cut down to a man. The Bokhara gate at Agra by which they gained admission was walled up and in future known as Amar Singh's gate. It was reopened by the English in 1809.

Maharaja Jeswant Singh ruled for 42 years from 1638 to 1681. He served in the war of Gondwana when he led a force of 22 contingents under Aurangzeb, but for 20 years he played a subordinate part until the illness of the Emperor Shah Jehan, 1658, when Dara, as Regent, gave Jeswant Singh the *mansab* of 5,000 and made him Viceroy of Malwa. When Aurangzeb made his bid for the throne, Jeswant was sent to oppose him at the head of the united forces of Rajputana, together with the Imperial guards. He could easily have crushed Aurangzeb, but he deliberately gave the latter time to make junction with his brother Murad, so that he might achieve the glory of conquering two princes at once. The battle was fought at Fatehabad near Ujjain. His Mogul

troops deserted as the battle began, but although Aurangzeb was superior in numbers, and possessed a numerous artillery served by Frenchmen, yet the Rajputs made a magnificent fight, and when the sun set neither party would yield. That night in bravado Jeswant Singh drove his car round the field. The next day he retreated, but Aurangzeb's force was too exhausted to renew the fight or molest the retreat. In this battle 1,700 Rahtores fell, of whom the most heroic was Rao Ratna of Rutlam.

Jeswant hated the Mahomedans, Aurangzeb most of all, and his whole life was spent in an attempt to bring ruin on the Moguls, he cared not whether by force or fraud. With this object in view he joined Aurangzeb against his brother Shuja, and when the battle began, he turned upon Aurangzeb's van, cut it to pieces, plundered the Imperial camp, and succeeded in bringing his spoils safely to Jodhpur. He then joined Dara against Aurangzeb, but was bought off by the offer of the Viceroyalty of the Deccan. When he reached the Deccan he communicated with Sivaji, and planned the death of the King's lieutenant. He then stirred up Prince Muazzim to rebel against Aurangzeb, and when the Emperor superseded him and sent another Viceroy, the latter had to flee for his life, pursued by the Prince and Jeswant.

To get rid of this powerful foe whom he dared not proceed against with open force, Aurangzeb sent him to quash a rebellion in Kabul. No sooner had he gone than the Emperor murdered his heir Pirthi Singh. The cold climate of Afghanistan killed his two remaining sons, and the veteran Rahtore died of grief in a foreign land.

One of his queens gave birth to a posthumous son, who afterwards ruled as Ajit Singh. How the brave band of Rajputs rescued this child from the hands of Aurangzeb and brought him safe to Marwar will be found recorded in the accounts of the Pokurn and Ras houses. Each house, it will

be noticed, lays claim to the principal hero. Ajit was kept in sanctuary at Abu, and only revealed to his nobles when he was six years old.

Aurangzeb now invaded Marwar, took and plundered Jodhpur, sacked all the large towns, destroyed the Hindu temples and commanded the conversion of the Rahtore race. The result was that the Rajputs combined to a man against the Emperor, and in the incessant wars which ensued Aurangzeb gained little honour or advantage. In 1680-81 he suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Rahtores who supported his fourth son Akbar in his rebellion against his father. Years of anarchy prevailed, and the sovereignty of Marwar was taken from the Rahtores.

In 1710 Shah Alam made friends with Ajit Singh, to whom he restored his ancient kingdom. Ajit afterwards opposed the Sayyids who invested Jodhpur and took away his son Abhai Singh as hostage. Ajit was much mixed up in the intrigues of the Imperial Court. When Farukh Siyar died, he again quarrelled with the Sayyids, who in revenge induced his own son Abhai Singh to murder him in 1725.

Abhai Singh ruled for 25 years. He was immensely strong and the best swordsman in Rajwara. On one occasion Jai Singh of Amber laid a trap for him with the object of covering him with ridicule. Having led the Rahtore to boast of his skill in decapitating buffaloes, he produced a buffalo of enormous size and defied him to cut its head off. The Rahtore took a double dose of opium and with one blow succeeded in the feat, though the force of the stroke threw him on his back.

Abhai Singh conquered Sirbaland Khan, the rebel of Ahmedabad, and plundered Gujerat. He also, with the aid of his brother Bakht Singh, gained a great victory over the Chief of Amber.

On his death in 1750 the throne was contested for three years by his son Ram Singh and his brother Bakht Singh,



Seven battles were fought, and in the end Bakht Singh triumphed and was made Maharaja. He was a man of majestic mien and herculean frame, versed in the literature of the Rajputs, and a poet of no mean order. Ram Singh returned with the Mahrattas under Sindhia to support his claims, but was forced to retire on the advance of Bakht Singh.

Bijai Singh succeeded in 1763 on his father's death. Ram Singh and Jai Appa Sindhia advanced upon him, and a great battle was fought at Merta. As the Rahtores were carrying everything before them, a rumour was spread that Bijai Singh was killed, when they turned and fled. Bijai Singh, thinking victory sure, was coolly performing his devotions amidst the clash of swords, when he suddenly found himself alone without attendants or horses, and with difficulty escaped to Nagor in a bullock-cart.

Shortly after this Jai Appa Sindhia was murdered, and the incensed Mahrattas demanded the cession of Ajmere and a fixed triennial tribute as blood money. Having attained these they abandoned Ram Singh, who retired to Jaipur, where he died in exile. In all he fought 22 battles to regain the throne of Marwar.

The greater part of Bijai Singh's reign was occupied with incessant disputes with his barons headed by the Chief of Pokurn, a sketch of which will be found in the account of Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn.

In 1787 Mewar, Marwar and Jaipur joined together and gained a glorious victory over Sindhia and De Boigne at Tonga. Ajmere was retaken and Dum Raj made its governor. Four years later the Mahrattas came again, inflicted crushing defeats at Patan and Merta, imposed a fine of 60 lakhs, and retook Ajmere.

Dum Raj swallowed diamond powder. "Tell the Raja," said he, "that only over my dead body shall a Southron enter Ajmere."

The next Chief Bhim Singh ruled 10 years. Not being the rightful heir, he slew or drove into exile all who could lay any claim to the throne, and at the time of his death, he was engaged in besieging the last claimant Man Singh at Jhalore.

Man Singh ruled from 1804 to 1843. The Pokurn Chief produced a posthumous son of Bhim Singh, and with the aid of Jaipur nearly succeeded in wresting the throne from Man Singh, who defeated the combination by the help of Amir Khan. Dissensions with his barons continued, however, till his death. In 1814, Amir Khan overran the country and murdered, in the Jodhpur fort, the Raja's spiritual director Deonath. This overwhelmed Man Singh with horror ; he became a recluse, feigned madness, and gave up all power to the religious body called Naths, of whom Deonath had been the head. Chatar Singh was nominated as Man Singh's successor, and in 1818, at the commencement of the Pindari war, a treaty was concluded by which Jodhpur was taken under the protection of the British. Chatar Singh died, whereupon his father threw off the mask of insanity and resumed the administration. Internal dissensions continued, and in 1839, in consequence of disputes with the nobles and the subjection of the Maharaja to the influence of the Naths, the misgovernment became such that the British were compelled to interfere. A British force held Jodhpur for five months and arrangements were made for future good government. In 1818 the revenue was 10 lakhs ; it is now over 45.

Man Singh, the last descendant of Abhai Singh, died without heirs, and Maharaja Takht Singh of Ahmednagar was adopted and put on the throne. He ruled from 1843 to 1873, was a loyal chief and did good service during the mutinies.

The late Maharaja Sir Jeswant Singh, G.C.S.I., ruled from 1873 to 1895, when he was succeeded by the present

Chief His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Adhiraj Sardar Singh Bahadur, who is still a minor.

The Musahib Ala, or Prime Minister of Marwar, is Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.S.I. He is a Colonel in Her Majesty's army and an Aide-de-Camp to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He has been Prime Minister and virtual ruler of Marwar since 1878. During his tenure of office, the administration of the State has made great progress. In 1880 he accompanied the mission to Afghanistan, and in recognition of his services was created a Companion of the Star of India. In 1887 he went to England on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. In 1886 he was promoted to a Knight Commandership of the Star of India.

#### KARAULI.

Maharaja Bijai Pal, a descendant of Sri Krishna, came from Mathura in 995 A.D. to the hill Mani, close to Biana and established himself there as a powerful monarch. In recognition of their descent, all the members of the Karauli family bear the appellation Pal, or protector (of cows, understood), in contradistinction to the usual Rajput suffix of Singh, lion, which beast does not respect the sacred animal. They claim to be the head of the Jadon Rajputs who belong to the Chandrawansh or family of the moon. The clan has always remained in the country of Braj round Muttra, and once held Biana which was taken from them by the Mahomedans in 1053 A.D. The foundations of the city of Karauli were laid by Arjan Deo in 1348. He also built the temple of Kalianji, of which the word Karauli is supposed to be a corruption. In 1454 the State was conquered by Mahmud Khilji, King of Malwa. Maharaja Gopal Das accompanied Akbar's army to the Deccan and contributed greatly to its success. At Akbar's request he laid the foundations of the Agra fort, the soothsayers having declared that

the hand of a descendant of Sri Krishna would ensure its stability. This, together with the palace of Fatehpur-Sikri and parts of the Taj Mahal, is built of the famous Karali red sandstone, which material is also largely used in the construction of the houses and palaces in Karali itself. After the conquest of Malwa by Akbar, the State became incorporated with the Delhi Empire. The greatest chief after Gopal Das was Gopal Singh, who succeeded in 1725 and was on good terms with Delhi, whence he received the coveted Mahi Maratib or fish insignia. On the decline of the Mogul power the State was so far subjugated by the Mahrattas that they exacted from it a tribute of Rs. 25,000 annually. This tribute was transferred to the British in 1817 by the Peshwa, and was remitted on the engagement by the Maharaja to furnish troops according to his means on the requisition of the British Government. At the same time the State was taken under British protection. In 1857, during the Mutiny, Maharaja Madan Pal rendered loyal service by sending troops against the Kotah mutineers. For this he was created a G.C.S.I.; his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns, a debt of over a lakh of rupees due to the Government was remitted, and a dress of honour conferred.

#### KISHENGARH.

The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishengarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. There is little of importance known regarding the affairs of the State until 1818 when a treaty was entered into by the British Government with Kishengarh together with the other Rajput States as part of a general scheme for the suppression of the Pindari marauders, by whom the country was at that time overrun. The treaty

contains the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the chief. The Maharaja Kalian Singh, who was supposed to be insane, became involved in troubles with his nobles. British interference became necessary, and the Maharaja abdicated in favour of his son Makhdum Singh by whom the late Maharaja Prithvi Singh was adopted from the Fatehgarh family. Maharaja Prithvi Singh ruled for 39 years, from 1840 to 1879. When the Mutiny broke out at Nasirabad, Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) Walter was the Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere. He sent a requisition for aid to Kishengarh, which was immediately complied with. The Maharaja marched a force to Ajmere, which was afterwards sent on to garrison Nasirabad after the departure of the mutineers. The Maharaja also sent a force with the Jodhpur troops in their march against the mutineers towards Jaipur. For these services he was rewarded with a *khillat* from the British Government. During the famine of 1867-68, the price of grain was kept down in the State by the simple but very efficacious device of forbidding all export, and fixing the bazar price at 13 seers the rupee. The durbar also distributed every day 40 mannds of grain free to the poor people. The Rajputana Railway was opened as far as Kishengarh in 1873. Owing to the railway the chief lost the customs receipts on the Sambhar Lake salt traffic, as well as on all through traffic. In compensation the Government of India agreed to pay Rs. 20,000 a year. At the Delhi Assemblage a banner was conferred on the chief, and his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns. The Maharaja was a Vaishnav of the Vallabh Kula. He was a most enlightened prince and did much to improve the State. Among other works he built 33 tanks, 10 new villages, and two fine palaces at the capital.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaj Adhiraj Maharaja Sir Sardul Singh, G.C.I.E., succeeded his father on January

10th, 1880. He is allied by consanguinity to the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikanir, Rutlam, Jhabua, Sailana, Sitaman and Idar, and is fourteenth in descent from Kishan Singh, the founder of the State. The Prime Minister since 1884 has been Babu Shyam Sandar Lal, who in recognition of his good services was made a Rai Bahadur by the Indian Government. In 1892 His Highness was invested with the Order of the G.C.I.E. by Colonel Trevor at Mount Abu, as a token of the Imperial Government's appreciation of the excellence of his administration. During this reign the following among many other improvements have been introduced: a municipality for the city; lighting the streets at night; a dispensary supported by the State; the telephone between the palace and the residence of the Prime Minister; a court of wards—those whose estates were embarrassed were relieved by reducing their debt to the State by one-third; the reorganisation of the customs according to the English model; a cotton press and butter-making factory, and a cotton mills limited company. Also several new tanks and villages have been built.

#### KOTAH.

The early history of the Haras of Kotah belongs to Bundi, of which they were a junior branch. The separation took place when Shah Jehan was Emperor of India, who bestowed Kotah and its dependencies with the title of Rajah on Madho Singh, the second son of Rao Ratan, for his distinguished gallantry at the early age of 14 in the battle of Burhanpur. He left five sons whose descendants are now the heads of the chief fiefs of Kotah, Palaita, Kotra, Koela and Sangod. The eldest, Mokund Singh, succeeded. He built the fortifications at the pass between Malwa and Haraoti which is called Mokundarra after him. When Aurangzeb rebelled against his father Shah Jehan, the Rahtores and Haras rallied in defence of the aged monarch. They were

overthrown at the battle of Fatehabad owing to the rashness of the Rahtore commander, and four of the five brothers were left dead on the field. Kishor Singh, the youngest, was dragged from amidst the slain, and though severely wounded recovered. He became the Chief of Kotah and served with great distinction with the Mogul army in the Deccan, especially at the siege of Bijapur and the storming of Arcot, at which latter place he was killed. His son Ram Singh continued to serve in the Deccan in opposing the rise of the Mahrattas. In the war of the succession he took part with Azim against Muazzim, and was slain in the terrible battle of Jajow, 1708, when Bundi and Kotah took opposite sides, and Hara met Hara in the field of strife.

The next chief was Bhim Singh who espoused the cause of the Sayyids and had the dignity of Panjhazari or leader of 5,000 conferred upon him, a rank confined to princes of the blood and rajas of the first class. He took the fort of Gagrown, conquered the Bhils and greatly extended the limits of the Kotah Raj. He lost his life in attempting to prevent the passage southwards of Khilij Khan, who had fled from court and afterwards became Nizam-ul-Mulk of the Deccan. In this battle the Haras lost their palladium, a small golden image of their divinity Brijnath, which is borne on the saddle bow of their princely leader in every conflict. The signal for the Hara onset is "Jai Brij Nathji," Victory to Brij Nath. The image was afterwards recovered. Raja Bhim's person was seamed with the scars of wounds received in battle, and so fastidious was he through fear of incurring the imputation of vanity that he never undressed in presence of his attendants. He was the first Kotah Chief to bear the title of Maharao, a title confirmed by the Rana of Mewar.

Durjan Sal (1724) received the *khillat* from Mahomed Shah, and the boon of preventing the slaughter of kine in every part of the Jumna frequented by his nation. In his

reign in 1739 the Mahrattas, under Baji Rao, first came to Kotah. They seized the castle of Nahargarh belonging to a Mahomedan and presented it to the Maharao. In 1744 Jai Singh of Amber wished to conquer Kotah with the aid of the three great Mahratta leaders and the Jats. He invested the city, but was unable to take it, and in the end was forced to retire, Appa Sindhia leaving one of his hands behind, carried away by a cannon shot. In 1749, however, Kotah was compelled to become tributary to the Mahrattas.

In 1761, during the reign of Chatar Sal, the Jaipur Prince Madho Singh made another attempt to coerce Kotah into vassalage, but was defeated at the battle of Butwara.

Ten years later when Guman Singh was Chief of Kotah, the Mahrattas came again under Malhar Rao Holkar and invested the castle of Bukaeni, which was defended by only 400 Haras under their Chief Madho Singh. An elephant was brought to batter down the gate, when Madho Singh leaped from the walls upon the back of the beast, stabbed the rider, and with repeated blows felled the elephant itself to the earth. His followers, mad with enthusiasm, threw wide the gates and rushing on the foe were slain to a man, though 1,300 Southrons accompanied them to Suraloca, the warrior's heaven.

The Mahrattas advanced on Kotah, but were bought off by a payment of 6 lakhs.

The next Chief, Maharao Ummed Singh, ruled for nearly 50 years, from 1771 to 1819. During the whole of this time the Maharao, though of excellent understanding, fond of the chase and the best marksman and horseman in the country, left the administration entirely in the hands of his great minister Zalim Singh. By playing off one party against another, Zalim Singh succeeded in piloting the State safely through the storms of a period in which the whole of Central India was desolated by Mahratta, Pindari and other predatory hordes,



and in the course of 45 years he raised Kotah to the rank of one of the most flourishing and powerful States in Rajputana.

This wonderful man was the Machiavelli of Rajputana. Eighteen plots were made against his life, and for his personal security he was compelled to sleep in an iron cage. Yet he survived every peril, thanks to his entire self-confidence, to a police such as perhaps no country in the world could equal, to establishments well paid, services liberally rewarded, character and talent in each department of State, and more than all to the strict watch which he kept over all, trusting implicitly to none, and daily supervising all the complicated machinery of State.

For the first 30 years of his rule he never relinquished the hope of extending the same measure of authority over Mewar as he exerted over Kotah. To prosecute this policy Kotah was sacrificed and the cultivators reduced to the condition of serfs. Many died from distress, but flight was impossible, for in those troublous times refuge out of Kotah there was none. In 1803 he gave up this dream and turned all his energies to raising the state of Kotah from the depths into which he himself had plunged it.

He began by leaving the city and fixing a permanent camp near the fortress of Gagrown where he continued to reside with merely a shed over his tent. His first step was to put an end to the system of payment in kind, for which he substituted a fixed money payment. He then dismissed all the patels, and before he reinduced them into office obtained in fines more than 10 lakhs of rupees. From among these patels he chose four to form a council, to settle matters of revenue and police, and to act as spies on the other patels. Over this council he set other spies, so that the net of espionage was spread over the country, and the "winds of heaven could not enter or leave Kotah without being reported." In 1811, like a clap of thunder he put all the patels

in prison, confiscated their property and inaugurated a fresh system, which made him the farmer general of the State. He started 4,000 ploughs with which he cultivated 300,000 acres, annually yielding a net profit on this item alone of 20 lakhs of rupees. He buried his grain until he could sell it at his own price, regardless of the misery this caused his subjects. In 1804 during the Mahratta war when predatory armies were moving in every direction and famine and war desolated the country, Kotah fed Rajwarra and supplied all these roving hordes. In that season Zalim Singh sold grain to the value of one crore of rupees.

He brought one-third more of the land under cultivation, and by putting an export tax on corn added 10 lakhs to his income. He taxed everything, even the widow who remarried, the gourd of the beggar, the broom of the sweeper, and the alms given to the ascetic. In all he extorted 50 lakhs a year from the soil alone.

At the beginning of his reign the treasury was empty, there was a debt of 32 lakhs, the fortresses were out of repair, and the army numbered 4,000 Hara cavaliers. He paid off the debt, doubled the revenue, put the forts into thorough repair and covered their ramparts with hundreds of cannon, his army numbered 20,000 well trained soldiers, with 100 cannon and 1,000 cavalry, besides the feudal contingents. He erected stupendous fortifications round the city of Kotah which are unequalled in India save by the walls of Agra ; and finally he built an entirely new city which he called Jhalrapatan.

But the cost of all this was great ; both peasant and noble had their lands sequestrated, and were reduced to a condition of grinding poverty.

His foreign policy was to play one leader against another and himself be friends to both, and so keep the balance of power. He rented and farmed lands both from Sindhia and

Holkar, and had spies in every foreign court to report all that happened. He even conciliated the Pindaris, and when their hordes were eventually put down, it was discovered that Zalim had the families of the leaders in safe keeping at Kotah.

In his old age he became quite blind and even palsied, yet day by day he supervised every detail of administration, knew every field in every farm, and remembered the account of all his vast depositories of grain with their varied contents.

A story is told that when Holkar marched on Kotah, and it was necessary to discuss the terms of peace or war, so thoroughly aware was each of the other's perfidy, that the two leaders Holkar and Zalim, one stone-blind, and the other with but one eye, would consent to meet only in boats in the mid-channel of the Chambal. That their fears were not without foundation is proved by the fact that each had plugged his rival's boat and was ready to sink him on the first sign of treachery in happy ignorance that that rival had prepared the same fate for him.

Zalim extended the most generous hospitality to fugitive nobles from neighbouring States. To some he gave estates larger than their sequestrated patrimonies.

When the Pindaris were broken, through Zalim's aid their leaders were captured. For these services he was given the sovereignty of the four districts he had rented from Holkar.

A treaty was made in December 1817 with the British by which the possession of Kotah was guaranteed to the Maharao and his heirs, but which made no mention of Zalim Singh. In the following March two supplemental articles were added guaranteeing the administration to Zalim Singh and his heirs for ever. These did not receive the Maharao's signature. The articles and the treaty contradicted each other; and when in 1819 Maharao Ummed Singh died, the new

Maharao, Kishor Singh, wished to have the treaty followed, and the whole administration given into his hands, while Zalim Singh held by the articles and refused to surrender his power. Constant disputes ensued and continued till 1821, when the British intervened by force, and a formal deed was drawn up defining the precise position of both parties, and establishing a barrier between the titular and executive authorities.

Zalim Singh died in 1824. His son was notoriously unfit to govern, and hence it was finally resolved in 1838 to dismember the State and create the new principality of Jhallawar as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. By this arrangement Kotah lost one-third of her ancient territory.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharao Ummed Singh Bahadur, succeeded the late Maharao Chatar Sal on June 11th, 1889.

#### PARTABGARH.

The Partabgarh family is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Rana Mokul of Chitor, and younger brother of Rana Kumbhu, who held the throne of Mewar from 1419 to 1474 A.D. Khim Singh's son Suraj Mal made an unsuccessful attempt to gain the throne with the aid of the King of Delhi, but was defeated, and Raemal was made Rana. Raemal had three sons, Sanga, Pirthi Raj and Jai Mal, who one day with their uncle Suraj Mal were discussing which of them would be heir to the throne. Sanga suggested that they should refer the matter to the priestess of Charan Devi at Nahar Magro or Tiger's Mount. They repaired to her abode and entering seated themselves; Pirthi Raj and Jai Mal on a pallet, Sanga on a panther's skin lying on the ground, and Suraj Mal with one knee resting thereon. When their errand was disclosed, the sybil pointed to the panther's skin

as the omen of sovereignty to Sanga, with a portion to Suraj Mal. Pirthi Raj drew his sword to falsify the omen, but Suraj Mal stepped in and received the blow destined for Sanga. A struggle ensued, and Sanga was forced to flee for his life wounded in five places, and an arrow in his eye which destroyed his sight for ever. A civil war continued for some time between Suraj Mal and Pirthi Raj, at the end of which the former fled to the wilds of Kanthal, the district now known as Partabgarh. Here he saw a wolf endeavouring in vain to carry off a kid which was defended by its mother. This was interpreted as a strong ground for a dwelling. He halted, subdued the aboriginal tribes and built the fortress of Deolia, which continued to be the capital of the State till 1674. When Balladur Shah of Gujarat attacked Chitor in 1533 Suraj Mal's son Bagh Singh came to the aid of the Rana, then an infant. The besiegers gained ground daily, and the tradition was called to mind that Chitor must be defended by royalty. A king must be crowned and die in the defence as a sacrifice to the protecting deity of Chitor. Bagh Singh came eagerly forward to wear the insignia of death in so glorious a cause. He was solemnly crowned, and the golden sun, the banner of Mewar, was raised over his head. The infant Rana was placed in safety at Bundi. The women to the number of 13,000 were immolated in the caves of the rock. The gates were thrown open, and the Deolia Chief at the head of his men rushed on his fate. This was the second *saka* of Chitor.

In 1594 Bhawa, the Chief of Deolia, afforded shelter to Mahabat Khan when defeated by the Emperor Jehangir. In 1625 the Rana of Udaipur attacked the State, slew the chief, and took possession. The Thakur of Dhamotar fled with Hari Singh, the second son to Delhi, where, through his address and feats of strength, he obtained for his ward from the Emperor Jehangir a grant of the district of Kanthal.

a *khillat* and insignia of royalty, the rank of *haft hazari* or commander of 7,000 and the title of Maharaj Dhiraj - Maharawat. The Governor of Mundesor was directed to aid with an army, the Mewar forces retired, and Hari Singh was made chief of the land of his fathers. In 1674 he was succeeded by his son Partab Singh, the founder of the present capital Partabgarh. Ram Singh, the heir of Udaipur, advanced against him with an army, but was defeated and slain. In 1758 Maharawat Salam Singh proceeded to Delhi and obtained permission to coin money. The Salam Sahi rupee still remains the principal currency in Partabgarh and the adjoining States to the present day. In the reign of Salam Singh the State was overrun by the Mahrattas and was only rescued by a treaty with the British in 1818.

Partabgarh is celebrated for its enamelled work of gold inlaid on emerald glass and carved to represent hunting and mythological scenes. The art of making this jewellery, for which there is a considerable demand, is now confined to two families, the secret being jealously guarded.

The Partabgarh chiefs were formerly votaries of Shiva, but Maharawat Samal Singh adopted the Vishnu tenets in addition, and both deities are now worshipped with equal devotion. The family deity is Ban Mata, the same as that of the Udaipur family.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh Bahadur, is a Sesodia Rajput, and succeeded to the throne in 1889.

#### SHAHUPURA.

The founder of the Chiefship was Sujan Singh, son of Suraj Mal, the third son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur, who received from the Emperor Shah Jehan of Delhi in A.D. 1629 a grant in jagir of the Phulia *pargana* out of the Crown lands of Ajmere, and the title of "Commander of

2,000 troops." He abandoned Phulia and built the present town Shahpura, called after Shah Jehan. In 1685 his grandson, Daulat Singh, received from the Emperor the higher titles of Raja and "Commander of 3,500 troops." Daulat Singh's son, Ummed Singh, was killed at Ujjain fighting for Maharana Arsi of Udaipur against Madho Rao Sindhia. In commemoration of Ummed Singh's bravery his grandson Ram Singh received from the Maharana the *pargana* of Kuchola. In 1796 Amar Singh, Chief of Shahpura, received from Udaipur the title of Raja Dhiraj. In 1848 the Raja Jagat Singh received from the British Government a *sanad* continuing to him the grant of the Phulia *pargana* and a *khillat*.

The present Chief, Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singh, Chief of Shahpura, is the son of Thakur Dhiraj Singh of Dhanop of the family of Ummed Singh, and succeeded the late Raja Lachman Singh in 1869, when he received the usual *khillat* from Government as well as the customary presents of horses and elephants from neighbouring States. He is a member of the Mahand Raj Sabha, and besides the district of Phulia holds a fief under the Maharana of Udaipur, consisting of 80 villages, population 16,000, and revenue Rs. 35,000. He is thus a feudatory of Udaipur, as well as of the Imperial Government. His estate in British territory is far larger than that in Udaipur; its area is 400 square miles, population 50,000, and revenue 2½ lakhs of rupees.

#### SIROHI.

The State of Sirohi is divided into nearly equal portions by the Aravalli (mountains of strength). The chief is Mount Abu (*Arbuddh*, hill of wisdom), an isolated mountain 20 miles in length at the base. The highest peak Guru Sirk or Saint's Pinnacle rises to the height of 5,653 feet. This is the highest mountain between the Himalaya and the Nilgiris.

The original inhabitants were Bhils. The Gehlots were the first Rajputs to settle in Sirohi. They were ousted by the Pramars who had their capital at Chandravati at the foot of Mount Abu and ruled south to the Nerbudda and west to Amarkot and Sindh. The Pramars were succeeded by the Chohans, who about 1152 A.D. established themselves along the western border of Sirohi, under their leader Sohi Rao, son of Lakhamsi, Raja of Nadol in Marwar. Sirohi may be a corruption of Sohi Rao. The eighth in descent from this leader was Deoraj, the founder of the Sirohi house, after whom they are called Deora Rajputs. In 1302 his son Agarsen took Chandravati from the Pramars. The latter had constructed extensive fortifications on Mount Abu and rendered it an impregnable stronghold. To gain possession of it, the Chohans had resort to stratagem. A proposal was sent to the Pramars, that they should bring 12 of their daughters to be married into the Chohan tribe, and thus establish peace. The proposal was accepted. Twelve girls, daughters of one father, were accompanied down the hill by nearly all the Pramars. The Deoras laid an ambush, took the Pramars unawares, slaughtered the greater number and captured the sacred mount. The people styled Lok, who still inhabit Abu, are descended from the Pramars who survived, and in memory of this act of treachery never allow their daughters to go down to the plains to be married.

In 1405 Rao Sobhaji built the town of old Sirohi, and in 1425 Rao Sains Mal that of new Sirohi. During the latter's reign Rana Kumbhaji of Chitor with the permission of the Rao took refuge on Abu from the Delhi Emperor's army. When the danger was past, the Rana refused to leave and had to be forcibly expelled by Deraji, the eldest son of the Rao. In consequence of this, the Rao took an oath that no Raja should ever be allowed to ascend Abu. The oath was kept till 1836, when, at the intervention of the English, the Maha-



rana of Udaipur was permitted to proceed to Abu on a pilgrimage. In 1565 Rao Sultan Singh came to the throne. He ruled 51 years and fought 52 battles.

At the beginning of the present century Sirohi suffered much from wars with Jodhpur, and the marauding of the wild Minas. The State became too weak to protect its subjects and came nigh being dismembered, as many of the thakurs threw off their allegiance. Under these circumstances Rao Sheo Singh, then Regent, sought the protection of the British Government. A long enquiry was made by Captain Tod, then Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, and in 1823 a treaty was concluded. In 1843 a further treaty was made, whereby land at Abu was ceded for the establishment of a sanitarium. In 1854, at the urgent request of the Rao, the British Government advanced a loan of 2 lakhs, and took over the administration for eleven years. This was rendered necessary by the bad condition to which the State was reduced owing to the constant rebellions of the thakurs, and the raids of the Bhils, the Minas and other freebooters who found a secure refuge in the neighbouring hills and forests. One thakur alone, Nathu Singh of Bhatana, was an outlaw for over thirty years, and defied all attempts to put him down. At one time the main road through Sirohi to Ahmedabad was made impassable for travellers and merchandise by the robbers and outlaws who constantly menaced it. Finally, Colonel Carnell was vested with special powers, and with the aid of the Erinpura Force reduced the whole country to a condition of peace and order.

Rao Sheo Singh did good service in the mutiny, in consideration of which his tribute was reduced by one-half. The Jodhpur Legion, the greater part of whom were quartered at Abu, mutinied, but were soon driven off the hill by Captain Hall, whose picture now hangs in the Mayo College. The Bhil companies belonging to the Legion alone remained true.

They formed the nucleus of the present corps styled the Erinpura Force, with its head-quarters at Erinpura, on the northern border of the Sirohi State.

The famine of 1868-69 killed 75 per cent. of the cattle. Numbers of people also perished, though relief works were kept up by the durbar at Erinpura, Abu and Anandra. Grain fell to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee. In 1869 the distress was increased by a visitation of locusts.

Colonel Tod was the first European who visited Abu, which he describes as the Olympus of India. The Agnikund is still pointed out where the Brahmans created the Agnicula races out of the fountain of fire. The following is the legend :— Owing to their impieties the Kshattri race was destroyed by Parsarama, and, as a consequence, the dytes or demons prevailed against the Brahmans who had lost the protection of the warrior race. It was, therefore, determined to recreate the Rajput. The Brahmans dug the pit on Mount Abu and kindled the sacred fire. The God Indra made an image of grass and threw it into the fire, and immediately there emerged a figure bearing a mace and shouting, "Mar, Mar," strike, strike. He was, therefore, styled Pramara or the first striker. Brahma formed the second, the Chaluk or Solanki; Rudra the third, a black figure armed with a bow. His foot slipped when he was sent against the demons, and so he was put as the guardian of the portal of the earth and called Prithi-kadwara, contracted to Purihar. These three made war on the demons, but could not prevail. Whereupon Vishnu formed from the fire a fourth and more terrible warrior—four-armed in shape like himself and called Chhattarbhuja Chohan. He defeated the dytes and drove them back to hell.

One of the chief features of Abu is the Nukki Talao, 100 feet deep and half a mile long. It is said that it was excavated by the nails (*nukki*) of the gods when they were digging a cave to escape from the giant Mahikasur; but it was more

probably made by one of the ancient Pramara Kings of Chandravati.

Abu being the favourite abode of the gods, is adorned with numerous temples. Near the shrine at the Guru Sikr is a cave containing the footmarks of Data Brij, an incarnation of Vishnu, and those of the great apostle Ramanand. The shrine of Achil Eswar contains as its most sacred object the nail of the great toe of Siva. Close by is a large metal trident made of the arms of Mahomed Beyra, Governor of Ahmedabad, who, having damaged the figure of the sacred bull, was set upon by a swarm of bees, and he and his followers were forced to throw down their weapons and flee : also a statue of the Pramara Chief Adipal in the act of shooting three demons in the shape of buffaloes. The most famous of all are the Dilwara temples (Dewalwara or region of temples). The Anhalwara Jain merchants bought the ground on which the temples are built of the Pramara Prince for as much silver as would cover it. There are four temples in all, two were built in 1209 and 1236, respectively ; the others are only 400 years old. They are all built of white marble brought from the quarries of Jariwao. It is a puzzle how this marble was carried to Abu as there is no vestige of a road. These temples are the finest specimens of Jain architecture in India.

The present Chief of Sirohi, His Highness Maharao Kesri Singh Bahadur, succeeded his father the late Rao Ummed Singh on November 24th, 1875. He is closely related to the reigning families of Bundi and Kotah.

#### TONK.

The ruling family are Pathans of the Boner tribe. In the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Shah Ghazi, one Tola Khan left his home in the Boner country and took service in Rohilkhand with Ali Muhammad Khan, a Rohilla of

distinction. His son Hayat Khan became possessed of some landed property in Muradabad ; and to him in 1768 was born Amir Khan, the founder of Tonk. Beginning life as a petty mercenary leader, Amir Khan rose in 1798 to be the commander of a large independent army in the service of Jeswant Rao Holkar, and was employed in the campaigns against Sindhia, the Peshwa, and the British, and in assisting to levy the contribution from Rajputana and Malwa. In 1806 Holkar granted to him the State of Tonk, he having previously received the division of Sironj. In that year Amir Khan transferred himself and his army to the Raja of Jaipur, then at war with the Raja of Jodhpur. He first crushed the latter, changed sides, reduced the former, and then indiscriminately plundered both countries. In 1809, at the head of 40,000 horsemen and 25,000 Pindaris he marched against the Raja of Nagpore. He was, however, warned off by the British Government, and returning to Rajputana, his bands again plundered the country. In 1817, with the view of putting down the Pindaris and restoring peace to Rajputana and Central India, the Marquis of Hastings offered Amir Khan the sovereignty of all the tracts bestowed on him by Holkar on condition of his disbanding his army, which consisted of 52 battalions of disciplined infantry, 150 guns and a numerous body of Pathan cavalry. Finding resistance would be useless, Amir Khan acquiesced. The greater part of his artillery was purchased, and some of his troops enlisted in the British service. The remainder were liberally dealt with prior to disbandment, and Rampura fort and the division of Aligarh Rampura were presented to the Nawab by the British Government as a free gift.

The above account is taken from Sir William Hunter's *Gazetteer of India*.

These arrangements were embodied in a treaty in 1817. Amir Khan died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son Wazir-

ud-daula, who, during the mutiny of 1857, repulsed with comparatively few men an attack on the Tonk fort by the combined forces numbering some 17,000 men of the Nawab of Banda and Tantia Topi. In recognition of the bravery displayed on this occasion the Nawab's salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns. He also received a *sanad* guaranteeing the Tonk succession according to the Muhammadan law of inheritance on failure of natural heirs.

The present Chief, His Highness Amin-u-daula Wazirul Mulk, Nawab Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.C.I.E., succeeded his father in 1866. During his minority the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency of five members, presided over by His Highness' uncle, Sahibzada Obaidullah Khan, and assisted by Captain Blair, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General. The Nawab was invested with governing powers in 1870. In 1890 he was invested with the Order of the G.C.I.E. Sahibzada Obaidullah Khan continues in the office of Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Council. In 1878 he accompanied Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission to Kabul and received a Companionship of the Star of India in recognition of his services. On the same occasion, the Nawab offered to place a force at the service of the Government of India for the Afghan campaign. In 1888, when Indian troops were sent to Malta, he made a similar offer. In the last expedition to Kabul, the Nawab offered to provide 200 camels for the commissariat and to pay their expenses. During the famine of 1867-68, over a lakh of rupees was spent in feeding the starving poor. Numerous improvements have been made during His Highness' reign. The whole bazar in Tonk has been practically rebuilt of stone instead of mud. Post offices, dispensaries, telegraph offices, a jail, a public works department, and municipal committees have been established. The Moghias have been settled down in colonies at Nimbar

hera and Sironj. The civil have been separated from the criminal courts, and an appellate court established, in all which the procedure is based on that adopted in English courts. A high school has been built at Tonk teaching up to the Middle and Entrance Examinations, and affiliated to the Panjab University. There are 12 more schools in the districts, together with one for women and a religious school. In 1887 a School of Arts was opened in honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Empress of India.

UDAIPUR.

**MEWAR** is the only great dynasty of Rajputana which has outlived eight centuries of foreign domination in the same lands where conquest placed it. The ruling family are Seso-dias of the Surajwansh or Sun dynasty, descended from the eldest son of Rama, Lav, who founded Lavkote or Lahore. Keneksen (the army of war), 63rd in descent from Rama, emigrated to Gujerat, conquered the Prammar Prince, and founded Birnagar in 144 A.D. His descendants ruled at Balabhi, 10 miles from the present Bhavnagar, until it was destroyed by an invasion of foreigners in A.D. 524. Of his family only the Queen Pushpawati, who had gone on pilgrimage to Abu, escaped. She gave birth to a boy in a mountain cave whom she called Goha, or cave born, whence the race was styled Gehlot. Goha and his descendants ruled at Idar, but the Bhils, tired of foreign rule, killed the 8th Prince Nagadit, whose infant son Bappa was rescued and conveyed by a Bhil to Nagda. On growing up, Bappa married the daughter of the Prince of Nagda against his consent, and was forced to flee. Two Bhils, from the villages of Undri and Panora, accompanied him, and since then his descendants have received the *tika* of sovereignty from the descendants of these Bhils. Bappa went to Chitor, then ruled by the Mori Prince of the Prammar race, carried the rock by storm, and in 728

A.D. laid the foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Mewar, or Mediawar, the central country of India. The first Mahomedan invasion of India, under a chief called Selim, was made in this reign and was repulsed by Bappa.

The third chief from Bappa was Khoman (812 to 836). He again repulsed the Mahomedans, and in all fought 24 great battles in extending his sway.

The fifteenth from Khoman was Samarsi (1150) who married the sister of Prithwi Raj Chohan of Ajmere and Delhi. He followed the Chohan in all his adventures, and was with him in that last great battle against Shahibudin on the banks of the Kaggar when the two chiefs with 13,000 of the heroes of Delhi and Chitor "slept in the wave of the steel."

During the minority of the next Chief Karan, his mother Karamdevi acted as regent. Placing herself at the head of her Rajputs, she defeated Kutbudin near Amber.

Rahup succeeded in 1201, defeated Shumsudin at Nagor ; changed the title of the tribe from Gehlot to Sesodia ; and drove out Mokul the Purihar Prince of Mandor, taking his title of Rana. Before this the title of the Chiefs of Chitor was Rawal.

During the next 50 years, nine kings ruled at Chitor, six of whom fell in battle in a vain attempt to rescue the sacred city of Gya from the infidel.

Lakham Si succeeded in 1275. During his minority, his uncle Bhim Si ruled as protector. The wife of the latter was the beautiful Padmani, the fame of whose beauty spread to Delhi and inspired Alaudin with the determination to conquer Chitor if only to possess her. He besieged the city, but finding the task of taking it beyond his powers, he stooped to stratagem and declared he would retire satisfied if he saw but the reflection of the lady's face in a glass. The boon was granted, whereupon the treacherous Moslem having lulled the suspicions of the Rajputs, led Bhim Si

into an ambush and made him prisoner. Padmani resolved to oppose guile to guile. She declared that she would give herself up as ransom for her lord. The proposal being accepted, she entered the camp of the enemy attended by a retinue of 700 litters supposed to contain her women in waiting. When, however, the litters were set down, armed warriors leapt from each, and taking the foe unawares, carried off in safety both Bhim Singh and Padmani, though the greater number of the heroes were cut to pieces in the attempt.

There were in all three and-a-half *sakas* of Chitor. The above was the half, for though the city was not stormed, the best and bravest were cut off. The oath "By the sin of the *saka* of Chitor" is the most solemn adjuration a Rajput of Mewar can take.

In 1303 Alaudin came again, this time with an overwhelming force. Seeing that resistance was in vain, the awful rite of *johur* was performed. All the women with Padmapi at their head entered the great cave of Chitor, the door was shut, and fire applied to the fuel within. The gates were thrown open, and the Rajputs rushed forth to perish or cut their way through the hosts of the foe. From that day to this the cave has not been opened.

For many years Mewar was overrun by the Mahomedans who continued to hold Chitor as their capital. The next chief of the Sesodias was Hamir, who, during a long reign of 64 years from 1301 to 1365, succeeded in retaking Chitor and raising the kingdom of his fathers to its ancient splendour. Hamir defeated Mahomed Khilji, and taking him prisoner, released him on condition of his surrendering Ajmere, Rinthambor and Nagore, and paying 50 lakhs of rupees. Hamir was then the only Hindu prince of power left in India, and received homage from Marwar, Jaipur, Gwalior, Bundi, and every other Rajput State of consequence. For



the next 200 years Mewar maintained this condition of power and prosperity.

Lakha Rana (1373—1398) was the first prince to work the tin and silver mines of Jawura. With the wealth thus acquired he rebuilt the temples and palaces levelled by Alaudin, erected many fortresses and excavated or dammed up numerous lakes. He defeated Mahomed Shah Lodi at Bednore, subjugated Merwara, and was slain like so many of his predecessors in attempting to drive the Moslem from Gya.

Chonda, the eldest son, quarrelled with his father and renounced his birthright in favour of the second son Mokalji, who ruled from 1398 to 1419. During the Rana's minority Rao Rinmal and his son Jodha usurped all power in Mewar, but were eventually driven out by Chonda. In the struggle Rao Rinmal was slain.

The next Chief Kumbho ruled for 50 years, from 1419 to 1469. From Shahibudin to the time we have now reached, 24 emperors and one empress had ruled in Delhi ; whereas in Mewar only 11 princes had sat on the throne, convincing evidence of the strength of character of the Rajput chiefs and the devotion of their subjects, compared to the continual assassinations and rebellions which took place in Delhi.

The Kings of Malwa and Gujerat in 1440 invaded Mewar, but Kumbho at the head of 100,000 horse and foot and 1,400 elephants inflicted upon them a decisive defeat. In commemoration of the victory, Kumbho erected the Pillar of Victory at Chitor. The King of Malwa was taken prisoner, but was released loaded with gifts and without a ransom. In gratitude he joined Kumbho and the two chiefs defeated the Delhi King at Jhunjunu.

Of the 84 fortresses of Mewar, Kumbho built 32, the chief being Kumbhomer, named after himself. This great prince was also a poet, and had a fitting companion in his wife, Mira Bai of Merta the poetess, celebrated for beauty and piety and

for her odes and hymns to Krishna, which are still preserved and admired.

Rana Raimal ruled from 1474 to 1509. The Delhi monarch strove to put a pretender on the throne, but was defeated at Ghassa by the Rana at the head of 58,000 horse and 11,000 foot. Raimal also defeated the Mahomedan King of Malwa in several pitched battles.

He had three sons, Sanga, Pirthi Raj, and Jaimal. An account of the quarrel which broke out between them will be found under Partabgarh. For the rest of his father's reign Sanga was forced to hide himself from the vengeance of his turbulent brother Pirthi Raj. Sanga, afterwards the greatest hero of the Rajputs, was compelled to associate with goat-herds, was expelled by a peasant from his abode as too stupid to tend the cattle, and like the English Alfred the Great, when given the charge of some cakes of flour, was reproached with being more desirous of eating than tending them.

Rana Sanga succeeded his father in 1509 and ruled till 1530. With this prince Mewar reached the summit of her prosperity. When he took the field he was accompanied by 80,000 horse, 7 Rajas of the highest rank, 9 Raos, 104 Rawals and Rawats and 500 war elephants. Marwar and Amber did him homage, and Gwalior, Ajmere, Bundi and Sirohi served him as tributaries. His reign was one long war, and he never lost a battle till the last. He gained 18 pitched battles against the Kings of Delhi and Malwa, and in two of them, Bakrol and Ghatoli, he was opposed by Ibrahim Lodi in person. By a rapid raid he captured the King of Malwa in his own capital, and he was the sole monarch who succeeded in taking Rinthambor by assault.

In 1528 came the crowning defeat of Biana which made all previous victories null and void. On Babar's advance, the Rajputs were at first everywhere victorious. The vanguard of the Mahomedans was cut to pieces, and the rein-

forcements driven in with great slaughter. The Moguls were blockaded in their camp and at every change of position were forced to throw up entrenchments, and connect their cannon with chains and *chevaux de frise*. The great battle was fought on March 16th. The Rajputs were rushing on to an assured victory when the Tuar Prince, who led the van, went over to Babar, and Sanga was obliged to retreat, leaving the choicest of his chieftains dead on the field. Two years after he himself died.

In gratitude to Kirem Chand of Srinagar, who had sheltered him in his youth, he bestowed on his protector the grant of Ajmere.

Sanga was very muscular, though of medium height. At his death he was but the fragment of a warrior. He had lost an eye in a broil with his brother, an arm and a leg in battle, and he counted 80 wounds from sword or lance on various parts of his body.

The next Chief Rutna ruled only five years. Unknown to his father, he married a Princess of Amber by proxy, sending his double-edged sword to represent himself. The lady was afterwards affianced to the Chief of Bundi. A quarrel ensued, and in the spring hunt, Rana and Hara fell by each other's arms.

During the reign of Rutna's successor Bikramajit, occurred the second *saka* of Chitor, when the city was taken by Sultan Bahadur of Gujerat; 13,000 women were destroyed by their own husbands and sons, and 32,000 Rajputs fell sword in hand, the most famous of all being the Chiefs of Bundi and Partabgarh. One of the Queens Karanavati, before heading the procession of women who went to their doom, as a last hope sent the *rakhi* to the Emperor Humayun, appointing him her champion with the title of brother. Humayun like a true knight accepted the pledge, though sent by a princess of a hostile faith who lay dead in the caves of Chitor

when he received it. He expelled the foe, restored Chitor to the Rana, and presented him as well with Mandor which the Emperor took by assault from the King of Gujerat.

On the death of Bikramajit or Vikramaditya, the throne was usurped by Banbir, a son of Pirthi Raj. He attempted to put to death Udai Singh, the rightful heir, then only six years old. But Punna, the faithful nurse, hid her charge in a basket of fruit and sent him out of the fort in safety, in the meanwhile placing her own child in the royal cradle. Banbir entered and asked for the prince. The nurse could not speak with emotion but pointed to the cradle, and in the next moment beheld the murderous steel buried in the heart of her babe. Thus by her fidelity did she justify her name of Punna or the diamond.

Udai Singh was brought up in secret by a Jain in Komalmer till 1541, when the nobles rallied round him, expelled Banbir and set a true son of Sanga on the throne.

During this reign in 1568 occurred the third and last *saka* of Chitor, when Akbar the Great advanced and took the city. The account of the heroes of the defence, Jaimal and Pratap, will be found elsewhere. One of the Rana's Queens headed the sallies into the heart of the Mogul camp, and on one occasion penetrated to the Emperor's head-quarters. The mother and bride of Pratap fell fighting by his side. But in spite of the valour of the defenders, both men and women, Chitor fell, never more to be the capital of Mewar.

Akbar took 74½ *mans* (a *mán* equals 8lbs.) of ornaments from the bodies of the dead Rajputs. This number is therefore considered accursed, and was placed on letters by way of seal as it thereby invoked the sin of the *saka* of Chitor on anyone who violated it. Udai Singh fled to the hills where he founded the present city of Udaipur. He left 25 sons.

Pratap, the eldest, succeeded in 1572, and for a quarter of a century withstood single-handed the combined efforts of the

Empire. The rest of Rajputana had submitted to the Mogul, but the Mewar Prince preferred death to humiliation, and though he and his family suffered innumerable hardships yet to the end his proud heart refused to give way. Ordering his subjects to flee to the hills, he laid waste the fertile plains of Mewar. The Mogul army under Prince Selim was sent against him and at the fatal battle of Haldighat, 1576, Pratap was completely routed, and had it not been for the Jhala Chieftain, would also have been killed. His steed, the brave Chaitak, took him out of the rout, galloping till he dropped. An altar still marks the spot where the "blue horse" died. Komalmer and Udaipur were taken by the Mogul, and for years the Rana and his family wandered fugitives on the mountains in fear of their lives from the perpetual pursuit of the Moslem. On one occasion five meals were cooked and had to be abandoned for want of opportunity to eat them. On another some faithful Bhils hid his children in baskets in the zinc mines of Jawara, where they guarded and fed them. The bolts and rings are still preserved on the trees, to which the cradles of the royal children were suspended to preserve them from the wolf and the tiger. At last Bhama Sah, whose ancestors for generations had been the prime ministers of the Ranas, placed his entire wealth at the disposal of his master. Pratap again collected his bands, surprised the Moguls in their camp at Dewar, cut their troops to pieces, and in one short campaign regained all Mewar except Chitor and Ajmere. Until he had retaken Chitor, Pratap swore to eat off leaves, and lie on straw, and his descendants keep up the practice by putting leaves under their dishes of gold and silver, and straw under their beds.

Amar Singh, the eldest of 17 sons, ruled from 1597 to 1616. At Dewar and Ranpur the Moguls were again defeated, when Jehangir now Emperor, set up an opposition Rana Sugra by name, at Chitor. The latter ruled seven years, but

afterwards in very shame gave up the city to the real chief, and, when upbraided by Jehangir, drew his dagger and slew himself in the Emperor's presence.

During this and other reigns there was great jealousy and enmity between the rival clans of Chondawats and Suktawats, whose constant bickering weakened Mewar and made her an easy prey to the invader. On one occasion they were disputing as to which clan should lead the *harol* or van in the ensuing battle, and were on the point of coming to blows, when the Rana intervened and gave his judgment. "The *harol* to the clan which first enters Ontala." This was a town held by the enemy some 20 miles distant. In a moment both clans had started in hot haste to win the coveted honour, the Suktawats with an elephant to break down the gate, the Chondawats with ladders to scale the walls. Both clans made their attack almost simultaneously. The Chondawat Chief mounted the ladder first, but a bullet rolled him back a corpse into the arms of his followers. The Thakur of Deogarh, seizing the chief's dead body, carried it to the top of the ladder and threw it over the wall, shouting, "The *harol* to the Chondawat; we have entered first," and in a moment the whole clan swarmed over the wall. In the meanwhile the Suktawat elephant refused to touch the gate which was armed with long iron spikes. Hearing the shout of his rivals and maddened with the thought of losing the prize, the Suktawat Chief placed his body on the spikes as a cushion to save the elephant's head and ordered the driver to charge home. The order was obeyed. The gate fell, but the Suktawats rushing in over the mangled body of their chief found that the Chondawats were already before them.

Purvey the Emperor's son, and Mohabbat Khan, his general were in turn sent against the Rana and each in turn was defeated. In all, the Rana fought 17 pitched battles to maintain his independence, but each victory lessened his forces, whilst

those of the enemy were inexhaustible. At last when Prince Khurm advanced with a fresh army, the Rana had only a handful of warriors wherewith to oppose him, and submission was inevitable. By the terms of the surrender the Rana's heir was to attend at court but not the Rana himself, and as the heir-apparent was supposed to be degraded by this mark of submission, even though he sat immediately on the right hand of the Emperor, in future the 16 great chiefs of Mewar ranked above him in durbar.

Until the end of the reign of Shah Jehan, Mewar remained in peace. Her chieftains distinguished themselves amongst the vassals of the Moguls and had a full share of power. The Ranas, Karan Singh and Jagat Singh lived quietly at their capital, spending their time principally in building palaces and dams for lakes. But on the accession of Aurangzeb war broke out again and continued for more than 100 years until 1818, when the *pax Britannica* rescued the country from certain annihilation.

In the reign of Raj Singh, Aurangzeb endeavoured to reimpose the *jezia* or capitation tax on all Hindus, and, to overcome the resistance of the Rajputs, marched against them in person with a large force collected from every part of the Empire, but he was repeatedly defeated. Umra who succeeded in 1700 formed an alliance with the Rajahs of Marwar and Jaipur for their common self-defence. The chief stipulation of which was that the Rana should give his daughters to the two other chiefs on condition that the sons of the princesses of the Udaipur house should succeed to the throne in preference to elder sons by other mothers. This condition entailed endless disputes, broke up the alliance, and in the end brought the Mahratta on the scene as general arbiter, whose admission into the country did far more to ruin it than all the hostility of the Emperors.

The history of the 18th century in Mewar is a long and intricate account of civil wars among the nobles, and between

rival claimants to the throne, and of incursions by the Mahrattas, who on each successive occasion increased their rapacious demands.

The Emperor ceded the *chauth* to the Mahrattas who exacted it from the States of Rajputana as being dependencies of the Empire. In 1736 Baji Rao Peshwa concluded a treaty with the Rana stipulating for an annual payment of Rs. 1,60,000. In 1747 the Rana, being defeated by a rival claimant, bought Holkar's aid by a payment of 60 lakhs. In 1763 Holkar under pretext of recovering arrears advanced to the capital and was bought off by another payment of 60 lakhs. In 1768 Sindhia besieged Udaipur and received as retiring fee 63 lakhs, 33 in cash, and the rest in a mortgage on Jawad, Jiran and Neemuch, which provinces were never recovered by Mewar. About this time Holkar took Nimbahera, and the Raja of Marwar, Godwar, and later on Sindhia and the Jats seized Ratangarh, Kheri and Singoli. By the end of the century the Mahrattas had extorted 181 lakhs of rupees in cash and territory to the annual value of 28 lakhs more.

In the beginning of the present century Amir Khan and his Pindaris appeared on the scene and, what between their ravages and those of the Mahrattas, the Rana was brought down to absolute poverty, the revenue of the crownlands was reduced to half a lakh of rupees per annum, and the royal retinue could barely muster 50 horsemen. The Rana was shut up in the small valley round his capital ; the chiefs were in little better condition, each intent on his own preservation and paying no attention to his sovereign. The fields were waste, the cities in ruins, the inhabitants exiled, the chieftains demoralized, and the prince and his family destitute of common comforts.

No State in India stood more in need of succour. This it obtained by the British treaty of protection which was signed in January, 1818. Captain (afterwards Colonel) Tod, the



historian of Rajputana, was the first Agent appointed to Udaipur. Owing to the utter disorganisation, he was ordered to take the control of affairs into his own hands. Supported by the merest handful of troops, and by the "*Kampani Sahib ka nimak ka zor se*," or the strength of the Company's salt, in other words, the prestige of the British "*Sachha Raj*," or upright government, he introduced drastic reforms, forced the chiefs to disgorge the land and property they had seized, and in a few months converted ruin to prosperity. In 1818 the revenue was Rs. 40,000, and the number of inhabited houses in the capital 3,500. In 1821, three years later, the revenue was 10 lakhs, and the inhabited houses 10,000. The revenue now, 1896, is nearly 26 lakhs.

In 1846 the tribute was reduced from 3 to 2 lakhs.

Maharana Sarup Singh ruled from 1842 to 1861 and distinguished himself by his loyal service during the Mutiny; Maharana Simbhu Singh from 1861 to 1874, during which time the administration was greatly improved, and a surplus of over 30 lakhs saved from revenue. Maharana Sajan Singh from 1874 to 1884. On his death the unanimous choice of the family and leading men of the State fell on the present Chief, His Highness Maharaj Dhiraj Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., who succeeded to the throne in 1884. He is the third son of Maharaj Dal Singh of Seorati, and had been adopted by his brother Maharaj Gaj Singh.

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## *PART III.—OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE.*

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### CHAPTER I.

THE EARL OF MAYO, FOURTH VICEROY OF INDIA,  
1869—1872.\*

RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, sixth Earl of Mayo, was born in Dublin on February 21st, 1822. He was descended from William Fitzadelm de Burgh who joined Strongbow in his invasion of Ireland. This Fitzadelm was kinsman of Henry II, and in his turn traced his descent to Charlemagne through John de Burgh, Earl of Comyn in Normandy. De Burgh was corrupted to Burke or Bourke. The family freely intermarried with the aboriginal Irish and in a century or two became thorough Kelts, speaking the Irish language and refusing obedience to the English throne. In the sixteenth century a chieftainess called Graine ni Mhaile was married to Iron Dick Burke. She was a notorious pirate, but this did not prevent her paying a visit to Queen Elizabeth. The latter offered to create her a countess, an honour the chieftainess declined, declaring they were both princesses

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\* The facts of this brief biography are taken from Sir W. W. Hunter's *Life of the Earl of Mayo*,

and equal in rank and neither could confer an honour on the other. However, she was sufficiently gracious to accept the honour for her son, who thus became the first Viscount of Mayo.

The Burkes took a leading share in every Irish rebellion. The family prospered during the Stuart reigns, and in the great rebellion sided with Charles I. In 1785 John Bourke for his services in the Irish Privy Council was made first Earl of Mayo. The third Earl was Archbishop of Tuam. The sixth was Richard Bourke, fourth Viceroy of India.

The Bourke family, of which Richard was the eldest son, lived for forty years at Hayes near Dublin. The children were educated at home ; the father, Robert Bourke, afterwards fifth Earl, superintending their physical education, the mother their intellectual. The boys were taught to ride almost as soon as they could walk, and they soon became as much at home in the saddle as on their feet. The father played cricket constantly with the boys. He also joined them in walking expeditions, long rides, swimming matches on the Boyne and every kind of out-door sport.

At an early age Richard shewed a passion for history and natural science. He collected a small museum of fossils, and when only thirteen delivered a lecture on astronomy to the assembled servants and farm people. He was an eminently pious boy. At twelve he had written a small collection of sermons, and produced a little book entitled "A Preface to the Holy Bible by R. S. B. of H." This last contained an introduction to each of the books of the Old Testament with notices of their authors. He also wrote a quantity of verse, a practice he continued to the age of twenty-four.

In 1838 the Hayes family went to Paris, where, after six months, the proprietor of the house they had rented sent in a bill of 500 francs for *degradation du jardin*, sufficient evidence

that the Irish boys had carried their high spirits with them into exile.

In 1839 they went to Switzerland and wintered at Florence. Here Richard took lessons in singing and on the violincello, for both of which he had early disclosed an aptitude. He also visited Rome, Naples, Verona and Venice, taking the keenest interest in the picture galleries, an interest that amounted almost to a passion.

In 1840 he received a captain's commission in the Kildare Militia, of which his greatuncle, the Earl of Mayo, was colonel. In 1841 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where, after the usual course of study, he took a degree.

In 1845 he made a tour in Russia visiting St. Petersburg and Moscow, and returning by the ports of Finland and the Baltic. He published an account of his travels in a two-volumed work entitled "St. Petersburg and Moscow: A Visit to the Court of the Czar." The book had a temporary success, very pleasing to the author.

At this time his father gave him a small farm which he drained and improved. He became an expert in practical agriculture and stock breeding, knowledge which he turned to good use during his Viceroyalty.

He had a considerable talent for acting. Aided by this and his musical talents, he got up various performances and private theatricals, more especially a concert at Naas to which half the county were invited. The proceeds were spent in relieving the terrible distress in Ireland consequent on the potato famine.

Lord Heytesbury, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, appointed him to the sinecure of Gentleman at large on his Staff, which brought him into contact with the society at the Castle.

In 1847 he entered Parliament as Conservative Member for County Kildare under the banner of the late Earl of Derby and Lord George Bentinck.

In 1848 he married Miss Blanche Wyndham, daughter of Lord Leconfield. The marriage was a most happy one. His wife in every sense shared his career and was his best and nearest friend. For 22 years their marriage knew no separation, until 1870 when Lady Mayo went home from India for a few months to see the children.

In 1849 his great uncle died, his father became fifth Earl of Mayo, and Mr. Richard Bourke, as eldest son, took the courtesy title of Lord Naas. On his father's death in 1867 he became the sixth Earl of Mayo.

For the next three years he devoted himself to committees and the details of Parliamentary work, speaking in all twelve times exclusively on Irish questions.

In 1852, when the Conservatives came into power, Lord Derby appointed him Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Bourke was only 30 years old, and went at the outset by the name of the "Boy Secretary." He retired from the Membership of Kildare, and was elected as Member for Coleraine, for which he sat till 1857, when he came in for Cockermouth, which he represented till 1868.

During his 21 years of Parliamentary life, Lord Mayo was three times Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced 36 Bills and carried 33 Acts to completion. He made 133 principal speeches, which fill 524 columns of Hansard, and deal with every subject connected with the Government of Ireland.

When not in office he was the Parliamentary leader of the Conservative Party in Ireland and of the Irish Conservatives in the House.

His political tenets were neither Conservative nor Liberal. He was too large minded for party feeling, but was aware that he must attach himself to party if he wished to effect anything practical.

He was passionately devoted to his native country and spared himself no labour where her interests were concerned.

He was not a brilliant orator, but always spoke with sense, clearness, firmness and great attention to detail.

He was untiringly industrious, but however hard worked he might be, he always found time for his boys, to whom he was constantly writing notes full of a kind and genial humour. To one he writes: "I am glad you like your school, though I am somewhat afraid by your liking it so much, that you are neither worked very hard in your head nor birched on the other end." To another, "I send you thirty shillings for your subscription. The Eton beagles will have to go precious slow if your old toes can carry you up to them."

Lord Mayo was a sportsman in more than the ordinary sense. He not only enjoyed hunting, but he made a study of it. He was M. F. H. for Kildare from 1857 to 1862. When he started, there were no coverts, few foxes, and a deficit of £500. He restored the coverts, filled them with foxes, doubled the field money, augmented the subscriptions by £500 a year, and increased the hunting days from four to seven a fortnight.

His great weight was against him as a rider, but he could lead over a fence quicker than almost any man in the world. On one occasion his hounds ran nineteen English miles from point to point, entering only one covert. They were never cast and a horn sounded but once on leaving the covert. So savage and strong were the dogs at the kill, that the whipper-in could hardly get the fox from them, and when he did, one hound flew at him and tore his arm. The huntsman's horse was the only one over the last fence. On another occasion when bolting a fox, the hunt was disturbed by wasps; everybody ran except Lord Naas, who though much stung had a good gallop and killed his fox. On another occasion he was paid a great compliment by the farmers of the Maynooth country when they learned he

was in need of a covert; one gave the land and the rest turned out with men and horses and made a stick covert for him in a single day.

In 1868 Disraeli offered him the choice between the Governor-Generalship of Canada and the Viceroyalty of India. As the latter gave him a wider and more independent career, he chose it in preference to the former.

Acting perhaps on a premonitory impulse, the day before he left for India he chose a shady spot in a quiet little churchyard on his Kildare estates and begged that if he died abroad he might be brought home and laid there. His wish was fulfilled.

On November 11th, 1868, Lord Mayo left England never to return. Before taking up the Viceroyalty he wished, if possible, to see and learn something of the country he was called upon to rule. Instead therefore of spending the last three months with his friends and children in England, his ever-present sense of duty dragged him away. On December 20th he landed in Bombay, whence he went to Poona and Madras and so by steamer to Calcutta. On the 12th of January 1869 he landed at Chandpal Ghât, was driven to Government House where he was received by Sir John Lawrence the departing Viceroy, who led him to the Council Room. Here he was duly sworn in, and the reign of the fourth Viceroy of India had begun.

In outward appearance Lord Mayo was six foot one inch in height. His frame was very powerful and his constitution magnificent. His face was always closely shaven, the complexion ruddy. His chin strongly modelled, his nose large and well formed, his forehead broad and square. He impressed the beholder with the idea of great force both of body and of mind. In his grand presence he was the typical Viceroy, calm, strong, dignified, a lion among men.

Of his ten predecessors who had held the office of Viceroy or Governor-General since 1835, only Sir John Lawrence survived. The climate and hard work had killed nine, and completely broken down the health of the tenth. It was hoped that Lord Mayo, with his fine physique and hard constitution, would be able to show that a man could hold the office for five years without wrecking his health, but there was a factor not taken into the calculation—the knife of the assassin; and the cruel fate of the fourth Viceroy went to prove that the office of chief Governor in India is the most perilous in Her Majesty's gift.

Lord Mayo ruled from January 12th, 1869, to February 8th, 1872. During this time he travelled 21,000 miles. There were only 4,000 miles of railway open in India in 1870, so that the greater part of his itinerary was performed on the ruder and more fatiguing instruments of locomotion, such as carriages, horses, elephants, and camels. Occasionally he rode sixty to ninety miles a day, and this in a tropical climate,—sufficient evidence in itself of his great physical strength.

It would be unfair to claim for Lord Mayo the whole credit of the progress which India made during his three years of sovereignty. The Government of India is one of the most perfect systems of administration which have ever existed. No one man can take the credit of a reform when there are thousands who have aided in its initiation and furtherance. The credit belongs to all, though a greater measure will be given to the head who directs the complicated machinery of administration. Lord Mayo with his strong will was a presence to be felt, even among men who had spent years of their lives in wielding an almost despotic power, and many of his reforms would undoubtedly have not been carried out so soon as they were, had he not been determined to have his way.



The following list shews the chief members of his Government :—

Department.	Member of Council.	Chief Secretary.
I—Foreign ...	The Viceroy.	Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.
II—Public Works...	The Viceroy.	Divided into branches.
III—Home ...	Hon. Barrow Ellis.	Mr. E. Clive Bay- ley, C.S.I.
IV—Revenue, Agri- culture and Com- merce.	Hon. Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.	Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B.
V—Financial ...	Hon. Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.	Mr. Barclay Chap- man.
VI—Military ..	Major-Genl. the Hon. Sir H. Norman, K.C.S.I.	Colonel Burne.
VII—Legislative ...	Hon. Fitz James Stephen, Q.C.	Mr. Whitley Stokes.

As a rule the Viceroy keeps only the Foreign Department in his hands, but Lord Mayo in his greed for work retained another—the Public Works.

His industry was indefatigable, and by a careful economy of time he got through an immense amount of work. He rose at daybreak, and at first used to carry on his labours far into the night, but the climate rendered this too much even for his iron constitution, and he had to content himself with working only in the day.

His routine work was very much as follows :—Once a week he met each of the seven Chief Secretaries, who laid before him the important questions connected with his department, satisfied the Viceroy's inquiries and received his orders. One day a week was devoted to the Legislative Council, and once a week he met the Executive Council. Besides this, his Private Secretary came to him every day with a fresh collection of letters and despatches, and every

day his Military Secretary laid before him matters of importance in regard to the army.

Then there were the endless series of functions and entertainments at which the Viceroy is expected to be present—dinners, balls, concerts, receptions of all sorts, and however hard and vexatious the daily work had been, there was no sign of fatigue or annoyance on the pleasant joyous face with which the Viceroy always welcomed his guests.

As head of the Foreign Department the Viceroy exercises control over 153 feudatory states, containing a population of over 50,000,000 people, and ruling an area equal to the half of British India. The speech which Lord Mayo made at a great durbar in Ajmere is given in another part of this work. In this he set forth his policy with regard to the chiefs of India, which policy rested on three great principles (1) Non-annexation, (2) Strong interference when necessary in the interests of good government, (3) Non-interference with those chiefs who governed well. Lord Mayo made each chief understand that good government was the only path to his personal friendship and esteem. He held that it was vain to expect a chief to be a pattern ruler unless he was trained as a boy, and the Mayo College, Ajmere, and the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, were both founded by his influence and interest.

In 1871 a punitive expedition was sent against the Lushai tribes on the North-East frontier. This was a case of necessity; but on the whole Lord Mayo was against such expeditions. His policy was to build up a wall of friendly states outside our Northern frontier which would act as a buffer between India and Russia. He made these states understand that he had no intention of annexing them, and that as long as they were friendly to our interests he would protect them against aggressions from foreign powers, and having succeeded in making them comprehend so far, he next strove to extend the friendly feeling which they began to

manifest for the British Government by the encouragement of commerce.

In March 1869 Lord Mayo met Sher Ali, the Amir of Afghanistan, in grand durbar at Umballa. The Amir wished for an annual subsidy, for assistance in arms and men, and for a treaty binding the Indian Government to support him in any and every emergency. So able a diplomat was the Viceroy that he contrived to send the Amir away on the best of terms with our Government and thoroughly pleased with his reception, and yet refused to grant any one of these wishes. He offered friendship and moral support and nothing more, yet so gratified was the Amir that he remained a firm and grateful friend during the whole of Lord Mayo's reign.

Lord Mayo was not afraid of the consequences of Russian aggression in Central Asia. He held that Russia was a civilised power in comparison to the wild tribes she conquered ; but was immeasurably inferior when compared to the British power in India. She was far weaker than we were in all the essentials of strength, men, money and facilities for transport and organization, and the difference was becoming greater year by year, as Russia weakened her power by extending her conquests, while we refused to extend our frontier and gave ourselves to the task of consolidation.

He, however, entered into negotiations with Russia with a view to the demarcation of the Northern frontier of Afghanistan, and in 1873 the Czar was led to concur in Lord Mayo's view that the Oxus should be the limit of Russian interference to the south and Afghan interference to the north.

In 1870 the Shah of Persia was persuaded to submit to arbitration the demarcation of the Persian Khelat frontier. Representatives from Persia, Khelat and England were deputed to carry out the work, and the actual demarcation of the boundary line was effected in 1871 by Major St. John, R.E., afterwards the first Principal of the Mayo College.

At the time of his death Lord Mayo was making arrangements to determine the frontier line between Afghanistan and Persia.

An embassy was sent to Eastern Turkestan for the purpose of examining the trade routes, and making a treaty of commerce with the Ataligh Ghazi of Yarkand. A treaty was also made with Kashmir to open up a free trade route through the Chang Chenmu valley across the Himalayas. The result of these measures was that Russian commerce in Central Asia received its first check, and English trade with those regions was considerably developed.

All these measures he accomplished without bloodshed, bribery or intrigue of any sort, and without making a single enemy.

In these days of the vanishing rupee and chronic deficit in the annual budget, it is the custom to declare the former to be the cause of the latter, as no doubt it is to some extent, but we should not forget that in those happy times when the rupee was at par or even above par, deficits in the annual budget were by no means an uncommon occurrence. During the three years ending with 1868-69, the accumulated deficits amounted to 5½ millions sterling, the cash balances in the treasuries had fallen from £13,770,000 to £10,360,000. During this time the public debt had been increased by 6½ millions, of which only three millions had been spent on reproductive works, the rest had gone to balance the budgets. The estimated deficit for the first year of Lord Mayo's administration was £1,650,000. This was a very serious condition of things, seeing that the country was at peace, the people prosperous and the rupee at par. Previous Viceroys had let matters go their own way, but Lord Mayo was a man of a different mould. If he saw an evil he could not rest till he had found out the cause and done his best to eradicate it. He had a grave problem before him; curtailment was abso-

lutely necessary, and he could not expect that the services would view with delight any lessening of the funds whose expenditure they were accustomed to enjoy. But he faced this problem manfully, and in a few months his energy and determination achieved a triumphant success.

The Public Works grant was reduced by £800,000; the expenditure on Education, Science and Art was reduced by £350,000; the income-tax was raised from 1 to 2½ per cent. during the second half of the financial year; and the salt duty in Madras and Bombay was enhanced. The results of these drastic measures was that the year 1869-70 closed with a small surplus of £108,779, instead of the estimated deficit of £1,650,000.

The next step was to make provision for a continuance of this happy state of things. The year had hitherto generally ended in a fiscal surprise. The budget actuals very seldom approached the budget estimates. Lord Mayo, as a preliminary, insisted that the statistics of the Finance Department should be carefully and systematically classified, so that when information was wanted it could be readily found. Then he insisted that the Local Governments and Departments should submit their estimates punctually; also he introduced a system by which the Supreme Government was informed month by month of the progress of the finances.

Lord Mayo's chief measure of economical reform was concerned with provincial finance. When he took up the reins of power, the separate Local Governments were responsible for their civil administration and general progress, but had no independent financial powers. They submitted estimates of local expenditure. The Supreme Government gave them as much as it could afford, and if they could not contrive to spend any portion of the gift, it lapsed to the Imperial Treasury. Needless to say these lapses were very rare. Each province acted on the motto "Ask and it shall be given

ye;" and having received what they asked for, they took care to spend every penny. With this system economy was impossible.

On December 14th, 1870, Lord Mayo issued a resolution which was practically the charter of the Provincial Governments. A fixed annual grant was made to each Government over which it had absolute control, which might be curtailed in case of an emergency but could never be increased. With this it paid the expenses of its services, exclusive of the army. No savings could revert to the Imperial Treasury. Under this document about five millions sterling was made over to the provinces.

The powers of the Local Governments were also much enlarged. To them were now entrusted full authority over Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical Services, Printing, Roads, Civil Buildings, Public Improvements and Public Works generally. They were also empowered to make substantial additions to the local rates.

The results of this scheme of Permanent Provincial Assignments were very satisfactory. The Local Governments with enlarged powers for doing good took more interest in their work, and were on a better footing with the Supreme Government. There was no longer the annual scramble for grants from the Imperial Exchequer. And all this was obtained without any loss to the authority or dignity of the Government of India.

Lord Mayo learned the truth of Burke's apothegm that it is as difficult to tax and to please as to love and be wise. To balance the budget he was again forced to raise the income-tax for 1870-71 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  an anna in the rupee. The people disliked the income-tax, but they did not dislike it more than the Viceroy himself, who levied it as a last measure of hard necessity. He has left it on record that "the income-tax is unsuited to India because it cannot be

levied without the large employment of native officials. There is therefore a wide door for oppression. I am coming fast to the conclusion that we can hardly venture to impose, as a permanent part of our system, any direct taxation whose collection cannot be placed almost entirely in the hands of European officials of good standing."

In 1871-72 he reduced the income-tax to one-third or  $1\frac{1}{3}$  per cent., and during the last month of his life he was considering the advisability of doing without the income-tax altogether.

As regards the salt duty, he tried his best to lessen its weight on the people by cheapening its prime cost and reducing the cost of carriage. The Panjab and Oudh salt mines were re-opened. The Sambhar Salt Lake was permanently leased by treaty with the Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and the railway line was begun which now connects Delhi, Agra and Bombay with Sambhar.

The following table gives the Indian Revenue and Expenditure for the five years from 1867 to 1872. It shews more eloquently than any number of mere words the splendid financial reforms which Lord Mayo accomplished :—

Year.				Revenue.	Expenditure.
1867-68	...	...	...	£48,429,644	£49,437,339
1868-69	...	...	...	£51,657,658	£54,431,688
1869-70	...	...	...	£50,901,081	£50,782,413
1870-71	...	...	...	£51,413,685	£49,930,695
1871-72	...	...	...	£50,109,093	£46,984,915

In his military measures Lord Mayo effected an annual saving of £591,445. His original plan would have curtailed

the military expenditure by £948,253, had he been more firmly supported by the Duke of Argyle, then Secretary of State for India. His wish was to lessen the number of regiments, and yet by increasing the number of men in each regiment to add to its efficiency, while at the same time the total number of men in the Indian army was not decreased. The Duke of Argyle was ready to lessen the number of regiments, but refused to sanction the increase of men.

In spite of the lessons of the Mutiny, there were still four batteries of Native Artillery in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These Lord Mayo dispensed with.

It is only 25 years ago, yet it sounds like Ancient History when we read of Lord Mayo recommending that the European soldiers and volunteers should be armed with the Snider rifle, and the artillery with rifled guns—yet it was not till his reign that these reforms were carried out.

Lord Mayo was one of the first to point out the necessity of establishing sanatoria in the hills for economizing the health and energy of our European troops. He took great interest in hospitals, schools for children, regimental workshops, exhibitions, and every plan for adding to the comfort and happiness and increasing the efficiency of the European soldier. He was the first to inaugurate cold weather camps-of-exercise, and when he died our Indian army was equipped with better weapons and was in a higher state of efficiency, than it had ever been before, although it was costing more than half a million less per annum.

Lord Mayo's reign was a time of great legislative activity. To mention each and every Act that was passed, together with its purport, would be tedious to my readers and quite apart from the purpose of this biography. In 1869 alone, 26 Acts were passed. Of course the chief credit for passing all this mass of legislation must be given to the Legal Members Sir Henry Maine and Mr. J. F. Stephen, Q.C. ; but



Lord Mayo's influence in legislation was quite as great as in the other departments of Government, and Mr. Stephen himself confesses that three of the chief Acts of 1872 would not have been passed at all, had it not been for Lord Mayo's energy and determination. Among other Acts passed in this reign I may mention :—The Indian Evidence, the Indian Contract, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Prisons, Act for the Registration of Criminal Tribes, Land Acquisition Act, Panjab Drainage and Canal Act, Panjab Land Revenue Act, Bengal, Oudh and Burmah Civil Courts Acts, Extradition Act, Emigration, Village Police and Encumbered Estate Acts, &c.

Lord Mayo was fond of pig-sticking and tiger-shooting, though his busy life left him very little time for either. His diary, which he carefully kept, contains a list of every day's bag and often lengthy and amusing accounts of the day's sport. He reformed the Stud Department, presented numerous cups and donations to the Turf Clubs, and even ran some race-horses of his own.

Though careful in avoiding anything that looked like favouritism, he was ever on the watch to reward real merit. In making appointments his object was to get the best men. On one occasion he wrote: "Though I have I hope many friends and few enemies, I have no favourites. I cannot consider personal interest or feeling when the good of the public service is involved. The welfare of the people of India is our primary object. If we are not here for their good, we ought not to be here at all."

His internal policy consisted in curtailing expenditure and thereby finding means to extend railways, canals, irrigation and other resources of civilisation for developing the country, and adding to the comforts and wealth of its people. He reduced his bodyguard, to save expense to the State, and insisted that the cost of the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh should fall on his own purse and not on

the public treasury. His principle of finance was first to find the money, then to spend it. Nothing could persuade him to reverse the order.

The mileage of Indian railways increased roughly by 25 per cent. during his administration, from 4,000 miles to 5,000, and the cost of construction, which used to be Rs. 1,70,000 per mile, was reduced in the narrow gauge State lines to Rs. 60,000. Lord Mayo was responsible to a great degree for the choice of the narrow gauge. He himself preferred the broad gauge, but as he said, it was a question of cheap railways or none; and money not being forthcoming for the wider gauge, the narrow became a necessity.

With regard to canals there never was a Governor-General who devoted greater attention to this subject, and there never was a time during which more was done than during his administration. To mention a few—the Ganges Canal, the Sardah, Western Jamna, Lower Jamna Canals, and others in Behar, Orissa, Sind, Bombay and Madras were either begun, completed or extended.

In reference to education, Lord Mayo was all for primary education in preference to secondary. He writes to a friend—

“In Bengal we are educating a few hundred Babus at great expense to the State. Many of them are well able to pay for themselves and have no other object in learning than to qualify for Government employ. In the meanwhile we have done nothing towards extending knowledge to the millions. The Babus will never do it. The more education you give them, the more they will try to keep it to themselves and make their increased knowledge a means of tyranny. If you wait till the bad English which the 400 Babus learn in Calcutta filters down into the 60 millions of Bengal, you will be ultimately a Silurian rock instead of a retired judge.”

As a result of his efforts in this direction, he covered the country with primary schools, and in Bengal alone the attendance rose from 163,000 to 400,000.

He did his best to induce Mahomedans to take advantage of the education offered by the State, by appointing Mahomedan English teachers and encouraging the study of the Mahomedan vernaculars and classics. He however had no sympathy with disaffection, and when it was discovered that the Wahabi camp of fanatics on the North-West frontier was supported by remittances from Lower Bengal, he went sternly to the root of the matter, and by a series of criminal trials transported the leaders and dispersed their followers.

A special department of Agriculture and Commerce was founded to collect information on the agricultural products and the commercial capabilities of the country, to conduct trigonometrical, topographical, geological and revenue surveys, to establish model farms and otherwise to improve agriculture, to provide for the efficient management of the forests, and perform other most beneficial functions too numerous to mention. One of its first operations was to take the first census of the Indian people, when it was discovered that there were 50 per cent. more people in Bengal than had been estimated—60 millions instead of 40.

During this administration much was done to develop municipal institutions, to improve prison discipline, and to provide schools and asylums for the poorer English and Eurasian children.

And now we come to the last dread scene which closed this busy life, a life spent not in personal gratification, but wholly and solely for the public good.

On January 24th, 1872, the Earl of Mayo embarked on H. M. frigate *Glasgow* for his cold weather tour, intending to visit Burma and the Andaman Islands. The administration of the latter was not all that it should be, and the Viceroy thought that by a personal inspection he would learn more as to the reforms needed, than from any number of official reports. Burmah was reached in safety and Rangoon and Moulmein duly visited. The *Glasgow* sailed on her return

journey on February 5th, and anchored at Hope Town in the Andamans on the 8th, which day was fated to be the last of Lord Mayo's life. It was spent in inspecting the principal islands and the convicts while engaged at their work. Every precaution was taken to guard the person of the Viceroy. Guards with loaded guns marched in front, flank and rear, and the Superintendent of the Islands, the Private Secretary and the Aides-de-Camp kept within touching distance of their Chief. In the evening after the inspection, there was still an hour of daylight left, and Lord Mayo expressed a wish to climb Mount Harriet, a small hill about 1,000 feet high, a mile and-a-half from the Hope Town jetty, with a view to ascertain its capabilities as a sanitarium. The ascent was made and the view of the sunset enjoyed from the summit. "It is the loveliest thing, I think, I ever saw," Lord Mayo remarked to his Private Secretary. On the way down it became quite dark, and torch-bearers from Hope Town met the descending party. The ship's bells had just rung seven. Two torch-bearers went in front; Lord Mayo walked between the Superintendent and the Private Secretary, the Flag-Lieutenant of the *Glasgow*, a Colonel of Engineers and the armed police brought up the rear. In this order the party passed some loose stones and advanced along the jetty. On approaching the landing place, the Viceroy stepped quickly forward before the rest to descend the stairs to the launch. Suddenly a noise was heard from among the loose stones like the rush of a wild animal. A knife flashed in the torchlight, and the Viceroy fell forward on the ground with a man fastened like a tiger on his back. The assailant was dragged off, the guard were with difficulty prevented from cutting him to pieces on the spot, and the Viceroy was lifted on to a rude native cart at the side of the jetty. He cried out: "It is all right, I don't think I am much hurt," but in a few moments fell heavily back. "Lift up my head," he said faintly, and said no more; and so the noble spirit passed.

The whole country of India was horrified at the dastardly deed. The assassin was a hillman from beyond the North-Western frontier. He served for some time in the Panjab Mounted Police, but was transported for slaying his enemy on British soil. He maintained that by his own laws he was innocent, as the slaying of an hereditary foe was no crime, and because this argument could not be allowed in an English court, he made up his mind to take revenge by killing some European of high rank. Arrived at the Andamans, he was in due time set at large on account of his good behaviour, and was allowed to work as a barber. For three years he bided his time, and when, on the evening of February 8th, the Viceroy landed almost at his door to ascend Mount Harriet, he saw his time had come. He dogged the party through the jungle both in their ascent and descent, but could find no opportunity till the last moment. He was tried and hanged. The last words spoken to him on earth were a message from the family whom he had wronged, "God forgive you, as we do."

Lord Mayo was laid to rest in the secluded spot on his own land which he had himself chosen.

The above is the merest sketch of a noble and unselfish life, written for the purpose of giving a Mayo College boy some idea of the great Viceroy to whose energy and foresight he owes his education. Lord Mayo's character is so ably and eloquently set forth in the inscription engraved on the pedestal which supports his statue, that it is unnecessary to depict it further. The whole course of his life bears witness to the truth of this inscription. The beauty and strength of his person, and his moral and mental attributes, together made up a man who was one of nature's noblemen. A Rajput chief, wishing to learn how best to guide his life, to attain all that is good and avoid all that is evil, can set no worthier example before his eyes than the noble founder of the Mayo College.

## CHAPTER II.

### SIX VICEROYS OF INDIA.

*The Right Honourable Thomas George Baring, Earl of Northbrook*, fifth Viceroy of India, eldest son of the first baron who was long known as Sir Francis Baring, was born in 1826, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1846. He was successively Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, to Sir George Grey at the Home Office, to Sir Charles Wood at the India Board, and at the Admiralty till 1857, when he was returned to the House of Commons for Penryn and Falmouth, which constituency he continued to represent in the Liberal interest till he became a peer on the death of his father in 1866. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from May 1857 to February 1858 ; Under-Secretary of State for India, from June 1859 to January 1864 ; and Under Home Secretary, from 1864 to 1866. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in December 1868, Lord Northbrook was appointed Under-Secretary for War ; and after the assassination of the Earl of Mayo, he was appointed to succeed that nobleman as Viceroy and Governor-General of India in February 1872.

The three chief events of the Viceroyalty were : —The great Bengal famine in 1873 ; the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India in the winter of 1875-76, when he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by all classes of the Indian population, and especially by the chiefs ; and third, the trial and deposition of Maharaja Malhar Rao Gaekwar of

Baroda, for misgovernment and attempting to poison the Resident. He was succeeded by the present Gaekwar. Lord Northbrook resigned in February 1876, and was succeeded by Lord Lytton. From 1880 to 1885 he was First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1884 he was sent to Egypt as Lord High Commissioner to enquire into its finances and condition, the result being a loan of nine millions. In recognition of his distinguished services, he was created Viscount Baring, of Lee, in the county of Kent, and Earl of Northbrook in the county of Southampton in 1876. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in May 1880, His Lordship was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, but in 1886 he was one of those who opposed the Home Rule policy of the Premier. In 1890 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant in the county of Southampton.

*The Right Honourable Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,* Earl of Lytton, sixth Viceroy of India, poet, and diplomatist, only son of the great novelist, poet, dramatist, orator and statesman, was born November 8th, 1831. He was educated first at Harrow, and afterwards at Bonn, in Germany, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. When nearly 18 years of age, he entered the diplomatic service of the Crown, being appointed, 1849, Attaché at Washington, where his uncle Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was Ambassador, and to whom he acted at the time as Private Secretary. He was thence promoted, shortly after the peace of 1856, to be paid Attaché at the Hague, then at St. Petersburg, and at Constantinople; and finally, in 1859, he was transferred to Vienna, whence he was twice employed in positions of great trust and responsibility in Servia. In 1860 he was Acting Consul-General at Belgrade, and was employed upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians, after the capital of the latter

had been bombarded. In reward for his good service upon this mission, in 1862 he was gazetted Second Secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, and in 1863 was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, where, on two occasions, he held the position of Chargé d'Affaires. In 1864 he was gazetted Secretary of Legation at Athens; in 1865 was transferred to Lisbon. He was again Chargé d'Affaires on three occasions, when he successfully concluded the negotiation of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Austria. In 1868 he was transferred to Madrid. Afterwards he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna, and in 1872 was transferred to the same post at Paris. In January 18th, 1873, upon his illustrious father's death, he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton. Twice he acted at Paris as Chargé d'Affaires, and to the close of his career in the French capital as Secretary of Embassy, he was always during the absence of the Ambassador accredited there as Minister Plenipotentiary. His Lordship having previously declined the Governorship of Madras was appointed British Ambassador at Lisbon in the December of 1874, and after occupying that post a year, was nominated Viceroy of India in January 1876. Midway on his journey to India, Lord Lytton met by pre-arrangement in Egypt H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, then on his way home from his tour through India. On April 12th, 1876, His Excellency was sworn as Viceroy and Governor-General at Calcutta.

On January 1st, 1877, the Imperial Assemblage was held at Delhi as the ancient capital of India, when Her Majesty the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India. It was attended by the chiefs and distinguished men of India, and called forth manifestations of great enthusiasm and loyalty. Most of the chiefs received additions to their titles. Some were created Councillors of the Empress, and others Generals in the British Army.



In 1877-78 a great famine ravaged India, and many men, especially in Madras, Mysore and the Deccan, died of starvation. The Government of India spent 11 crores of rupees to provide food for the people. The Lord Mayor of London opened a fund to collect subscriptions to feed the starving poor of India. More than a crore of rupees was subscribed by the Queen, the Royal Family and the people of England to this fund. Every Colony of the British Empire subscribed liberally to the same good purpose. The people of Australia alone sent 10 lakhs of rupees.

In 1878 Amir Sher Ali of Afghanistan received a Russian embassy and refused to receive one from British India. War was declared. Our armies advanced to Kabul; Sher Ali fled and died in Afghan-Turkestan. In 1879 the treaty of Gandamak was signed by which his son Yakub Khan was made Amir; Louis Cavagnari, a British Resident, was left at Kabul. Directly our troops retired, the Afghans rebelled against their Amir and murdered Cavagnari and his escort. The British forces again advanced, Kabul and Kandahar were occupied, and Yakub Khan abdicated.

On April 28th, 1880, Lord Lytton was raised to the dignity of an earldom, being created Earl of Lytton in the county of Derby, and Viscount Knebworth of Knebworth in the county of Herts. The noble lord had previously given in his resignation as Viceroy of India, his friend the Earl of Beaconsfield placing it in the hands of Her Majesty, simultaneously with his own resignation of the Premiership, in April 1880. Lord Lytton was afterwards made British Ambassador at Paris, which post he held till his death in 1891.

Lord Lytton's first work was published when he was 24 and was at once warmly welcomed by the critics. It proved quite independently his inheritance of great literary genius, for it appeared under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith."

It was entitled "Clytemnestra and other poems." His other works were "The Wanderer," 1859; "Lucile," 1860; with illustrations by Du Maurier: "Tannhäuser or the Battle of the Bards," 1861, in collaboration with the Honourable Julian Fane; "Serbski Pesme," a collection of Servian National Songs, 1861; "the Ring of Anasis," 1863; "Poetical Works of Owen Meredith" and "Chronicles and Characters," 1867; "Orval," 1869; "Julian Fane," 1871; "Fables in Song" and "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton," 1874.

The Earl of Lytton married, in 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Honourable Edward Villiers, niece of the late Earl of Clarendon. His eldest son is, at Her Majesty's own instance, the godson of the Queen, and is in consequence named Victoria Alexander George Robert. Lady Lytton was included on January 1st, 1878, in the select list of the recipients of the Imperial Crown of India.

*The Right Honourable George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., Marquis of Ripon*, seventh Viceroy of India, long known as Earl de Grey and Ripon, is the only son of Frederick John, first Earl of Ripon (who held the post of Premier for a few months in 1827, when he was known as Viscount Goderich), by Lady Sarah Albina Louisa Hobart, only child of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckingham. He was born in London, October 24th, 1827, and succeeded to his father's titles January 28th, 1859, and to those of his uncle as third Earl de Grey in the same year. He began his political life as Attaché to a special mission to Brussels in 1849. At the general election in 1852 he was returned to the House of Commons by his courtesy title of Viscount Goderich, as member for Hull, and continued to sit for that borough till 1853, when he vacated his seat to oppose Mr. Starkey at Huddersfield, when he succeeded in winning the seat for the Liberals. In 1857 he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire. In June 1859, the year in which

he succeeded to the Upper House, Lord Herbert selected him for the post of Under-Secretary for War, and in 1861, upon the accession of Sir George Lewis, he was made Under-Secretary for India. Upon the death of Sir George Lewis in 1863, His Lordship took the place of his chief as Secretary for War, together with a seat in the Cabinet. He remained at the War Office nearly three years, and in February 1866 was appointed Secretary of State for India. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to office in December 1868, he was appointed Lord President of the Council, but he resigned that office in August 1873. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1869. In 1871 he acted as Chairman of the High Joint Commission, which arranged the Treaty of Washington, and in recognition of the services he rendered in that capacity, he was, soon after his return from the United States, created Marquis of Ripon. His Lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and for the county of Lincoln, was created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870, and on April 23rd in that year was installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, in succession to Lord Zetland. In 1874 he resigned this post and joined the Roman Catholic Church. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, the Marquis of Ripon was appointed Viceroy of India. He arrived at Bombay May 29th, 1880, and was installed in Simla, June 8th, and ruled four years.

In 1880 the very unusual event happened of a British force being defeated at Maiwand by Ayub Khan, who claimed to succeed Yakub Khan as Amir of Afghanistan. Sir Frederick Roberts, now Lord Roberts, made his famous march from Kabul to Kandahar, which is one of the most brilliant military achievements of the age. Ayub was routed and fled, and Abdurrahman, the present Amir, was placed on the throne. He is uncontrolled in his internal administration, but is pledged to accept British guidance in his foreign policy.

Local Self-Government was much extended, and the import duties on cotton goods removed. Great encouragement was given to building Indian railways for the purpose of guarding against famine.

In 1882 a contingent of Indian troops went to Egypt and fought side by side with English troops in the Egyptian war. They greatly distinguished themselves. After the campaign some of them visited London, and were received with great cordiality by the English people.

In Mr. Gladstone's short "Home Rule" Administration, Lord Ripon was First Lord of the Admiralty. On the return of his party to power in 1892, he was appointed Colonial Secretary. The Marquis was elected in 1882 President of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. He married in April 1851 Henrietta Anne Theodosia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Vyner. He has surviving issue Frederick Oliver, now Earl de Grey, heir to the Marquisate,

*The Right Honourable Frederick Temple Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., Earl of Dufferin and Ava*, eighth Viceroy of India, is the only son of Price, fourth Baron Dufferin, by Helen Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan. From Eton College His Lordship was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree. He succeeded to his father's title July 21st, 1841, while still in his minority; and for some years he was a Lord-in-Waiting on the Queen under Lord John Russell's first administration, and again in 1854-58. Accompanied by a friend, he went from Oxford to Ireland at the time of the famine in 1846-47, and on his return published an account of his experiences under the title of "Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Skibberreen, during the year of the Irish famine." In February 1855 he was specially attached to the mission undertaken by Lord John Russell to Vienna. In 1859 he made a yacht

voyage to Iceland, the well-known narrative of which expedition he published in the following year under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes." He was sent to the East by Lord Palmerston in 1860, as British Commissioner in Syria, for the purpose of prosecuting enquiries into the massacre of the Christians there. For his services on that occasion he was nominated, on his return, a K.C.B. (Civil Division). He was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 to the early part of 1866, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date to the following June. On the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power in December 1878, he was nominated Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster-General, and he held that office till April 1872, when he was appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. In the summer of 1876 His Lordship, who was accompanied by Lady Dufferin, made a very successful tour through British Columbia, where much discontent had prevailed in consequence of a belief that the conditions had been broken on which that remote province had joined the Dominion of Canada. He held the post of Governor-General of Canada till October 1879, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne. In May 1878 he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the following year he attended the Harvard University Commemoration, when the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. The same degree was also conferred on him by the University of Dublin, January 22nd, 1879; that of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in the following June, and that of LL.D. by the University of Cambridge in 1891. In February 1879 he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg in succession to Lord Augustus Loftus. He was transferred to Constantinople as Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte in May 1881. On October 30th, 1882, he was directed by Her Majesty's Government to proceed from Constantinople to Cairo, there to assume the whole body of our relations with

Egypt, and the settlement of all questions arising out of Arabi's rebellion. He left Egypt in April 1883, and in November 1884 proceeded to India as Viceroy. He ruled till 1888.

In 1885 a great durbar was held at Rawal Pindi in the Panjab for the reception of the Amir Abdurrahman.

Some time afterwards, war with Russia was imminent, and measures were taken to strengthen the Afghan frontier, owing to which all danger of invasion by Russia is now at an end. H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad wrote a friendly and loyal letter to the Viceroy, offering a large sum of money in defence of the Empire, and promising, if necessary, to take the field at the head of his own troops.

In 1885 Thebaw, King of Burma, by his misconduct threatened the peace of Lower Burma, and it was resolved to dethrone him and annex his territory. General Prendergast took Mandalay, the capital. Thebaw was taken to India, and Burma incorporated into a Chief Commissionership, January 1st, 1886.

In 1888 Lord Dufferin was appointed British Ambassador at Rome, from whence he was transferred to the Embassy at Paris in December 1891, in succession to the late Lord Lytton. His Lordship was created an English Baron in 1850; a Knight of St. Patrick in 1863; Lord Lieutenant of the County of Down in 1864; Privy Councillor in 1868; Earl of the United Kingdom, 1871; a G.C.B. in 1883; Vice-Admiral of Ulster, G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.E. in 188 and Earl of Dufferin and Ava in 1888.

In addition to the works already mentioned, Lord Dufferin is the author of "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland;" "Mr. Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland Examined;" and "Contributions to an Inquiry into the State of Ireland;" and has edited a sumptuous collection of his mother's poems, 1894, many of which had long been

separately popular. A collection of his "Speeches and Addresses" was published in 1882, under the editorship of Mr. Henry Milton, and his "Speeches in India," edited by Sir Donald Wallace in 1890. In the autumn of 1894 he delivered the inaugural address to the Library Association Conference at Belfast. The Marquis married in 1862 Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Captain Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, County Down.

*The Right Honourable Henry Charles Keith Fitz Maurice, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Marquis of Lansdowne*, ninth Viceroy of India, eldest son of the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., by his second wife, the Hon'ble Emily Jane, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, was born in January 1845. He was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. 1884; Hon. D.C.L., 1888; Hon. LL.D., McGill University, Canada, 1884), and was formerly a Captain in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He succeeded his father in the Marquisate and other titles in 1866. Lord Lansdowne was a Lord of the Treasury from 1868 to 1872, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date till 1874. He was appointed Under-Secretary for India when Mr. Gladstone took office in 1880, but retired two months afterwards, owing to a disagreement with the Government on the subject of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill. In May 1883 the Queen approved the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Marquis of Lorne. Lord Lansdowne was created a G.C.M.G. a few months later. At the expiration of his term of office as Governor-General of Canada (the chief events of which were the suppression of Riel's rebellion in the North-West, the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the satisfactory settlement of the long-standing controversy concerning the North American fisheries), Lord Lansdowne was

appointed by Her Majesty Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Excellency took his seat at Calcutta on December 10th, 1888.

The Afghan Frontier Defences were completed, and a strong force called the Imperial Service Corps was equipped and maintained by the great feudatory chiefs of the Empire for frontier defence.

An insurrection occurred in Manipur in which the Chief Commissioner of Assam, some British officers, and Gurkha soldiers were massacred, but it was promptly suppressed.

In 1892 an Act was passed in the English Parliament to increase the members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. Subsequently the universities of India and other public bodies were allowed to nominate representatives to these Councils.

In December 1893 Lord Lansdowne was succeeded by the Earl of Elgin. He was appointed a Trustee of the National Gallery in 1894. His Lordship is a Magistrate for Wiltshire and also for the County of Kerry. He married in 1869 Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, youngest daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn.

*Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, LL.D., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.*, tenth Viceroy of India, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1877. He succeeded to the title in 1863 on the death of his father, who was Governor-General and Viceroy of India in 1862-63. He is grandson of the Earl of Elgin who was English Ambassador in Turkey from 1790 to 1803 and who spent a large fortune in bringing the exquisite marbles called by his name from Greece to their present resting-place in the British Museum. In 1886 the University of St. Andrew's conferred the LL.D. degree upon the present Earl. In 1886, during Mr. Gladstone's third administration, he was First Treasurer of the Household and First Commissioner



of Works. He is a University Commissioner and Lord Lieutenant of Fife. He was appointed Governor-General of India in 1893, and on January 27th, 1894, assumed office as Viceroy. He is the fifth President of the Mayo College Council.

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## CHAPTER III.

### AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

*Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B.*, son of the Rev. Alfred Lyall, was born at Coulston, Surrey, in 1835, and educated at Eton ; joined the service in 1855, and served in the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar till 1873, in which year he was appointed Home Secretary to the Government of India ; Foreign Secretary in 1874 and again in 1878; Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, from 1874 to 1878 ; and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in 1882, having in the previous year been created a K.C.B. He was formerly Secretary to the Order of the Star of India and the Order of the Indian Empire. Sir Alfred Lyall, who is no less distinguished in literature than in the public service, is the author of " Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social," 1882, and of a volume of poems. In 1889 he published a biography of Warren Hastings, in the English Men of Action Series, and in 1891 delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge on "Natural Religion in India." In 1893 appeared his "Rise of the British Dominion in India." In January 1888 he was appointed a Member of the Council of India.

*Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.*, Commissioner of Police, entered the Madras Army in 1853, and became Colonel in 1883. He served with the 14th Light Dragoons in the Persian Campaign from February 21st till June 8th, 1857, for which he received the

Persian medal. Afterwards he served in the North-West Provinces with General Michel's force in Mayne's Horse in 1858. He was present at the battle of Scindwha at Karai, and still in Mayne's Horse served under General Napier, gained the medal and was twice thanked in despatches. Subsequently he entered the Political Department, was General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity, and for nine years, from 1878 to 1887, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara. On leaving India he was appointed Secretary of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, and then Commissioner of the London Police. In 1889 he was made A.-D.-C. to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, and in 1890 accompanied H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, on his visit to India. On this occasion Sir Edward, in company with his royal charge, visited the Mayo College. He has lost his left arm in an encounter with a tiger. His picture, painted by Mr. Oules and exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1889, is one of the principal ornaments of the centre hall in the College, and was unveiled by Lord Lansdowne in 1890.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter*, B.S.C., entered the service March 20th, 1852, as Ensign; and served with the 73rd Native Infantry till 1856; when he was appointed Assistant Agent Governor-General, Rajputana, and was employed as Settlement Officer in Bhartpur; in 1857-58 served as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere; during the mutiny at Nasirabad in 1857 was in command of a body of Marwar Horse, and accompanied by Lieutenant (now Major-General) Heathcote, pursued the rebels to some distance beyond Jaipur; the satisfactory manner in which he had performed his arduous and responsible duties as Assistant Commissioner were acknowledged by the Governor-General

in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces as "especially meritorious;" in 1858 was appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in Bhartpur, and also had charge of the Karauli State; joined the staff corps February, 18th, 1861; from 1861 to 1869 held political charge of the Bhartpur State during the minority of the Maharaja; in 1862 his successful course of action at Dholpur during an *émeute* met with the entire approval of the Agent Governor-General, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India; from 1869 to 1873 was Political Agent of the Eastern States, including Bhartpur, Alwar, Karauli and Dholpur; from 1873 to 1879 Political Agent and Resident in Marwar; from 1879 to 1887 Resident in Mewar; in 1885 officiated as Agent Governor-General at Baroda; and in 1876, 1881 and 1887 as Agent Governor-General for Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in which appointment he was confirmed in 1888. In April 1888 received the cordial congratulations of the Governor-General in Council on the result of his efforts to promote the social welfare of the Rajput classes, as evinced by the proceedings of a large committee from all the Rajput States, assembled at Ajmere for the purpose of curtailing marriage and funeral expenses amongst Rajputs and raising the marriageable age of children. He retired in 1890, and died in England in the following year.

*Colonel George Herbert Trevor, C.S.I., S.C.*, joined the service April 5th, 1858, as Lieutenant in the Madras Artillery; from 1862 to 1868 was Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad; in 1866 served as Secretary to the Jabalpur Exhibition Committee; from 1868 to 1885 served in Hyderabad as second Assistant to the Resident, Secretary for Berar, and first Assistant; in 1876 was attached as Political Officer to Sir Salar Jang, the Nizam's Minister, during his tour to Europe; in 1882 officiated as

Resident at Hyderabad ; from 1885 to 1890 was Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara ; and from 1890 to 1895 Agent Governor-General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara ; in 1895 he retired ; he is the author of "Whiffs" and "Rhymes of Rajputana."

*Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Byam Abbott, S.C.*, joined the service June 7th, 1861, in the 103rd Foot at Poona, and afterwards changed to the 109th Foot at Karachi ; from 1865 to 1868 served as Assistant to the Resident at Aden, and on two occasions officiated as Agent ; from 1869 to 1873 was Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, Magistrate at Abu, and Assistant General Superintendent of Thagi and Dacoity ; in 1874 Settlement Officer at Alwar ; in 1875 Political Agent at Jaipur and Political Assistant at Manpura, Central India ; from 1876 to 1890 Political Agent and Superintendent, Jhallawar ; and on five occasions held charge of the Political Agency, Kotah, in addition to his own duties ; in 1890 officiated as Resident at Gwalior and Udaipur ; in 1891 served as Political Agent at Alwar, and as Resident at Jaipur ; from 1892 to the present time has been Resident at Jodhpur ; in 1895 officiated for six months as Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana.

*Mr. Robert Joseph Crosthwaite, C.S.I., B.A., C.S.* (Brasenose College, Oxford, Barrister-at-Law), joined the service August 27th, 1863 ; from 1863 to 1877 served in the North-West Provinces as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Judge of the Small Cause Court ; from 1877 to 1881 as Registrar, High Court, North-West Provinces ; Judicial Commissioner, Burma, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department ; in 1881 was District and Sessions Judge, North-West Provinces ; from 1882 to 1891 held the appointment of Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, with short periods of service as Secretary to the Legislative Department,

Additional Member, Council of the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces ; from 1891 to 1895 was Agent Governor-General in Central India at Indore ; at the end of 1895 was appointed Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana ; is author of the " North-West Provinces Revenue Law (Legal Part)."

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## CHAPTER IV.

### POLITICAL AGENTS AND GUARDIANS.

*Colonel Charles Allan Baylay, S.C.*, joined the service December 11th, 1857, in the Bengal Artillery; was on field service with Brigadier-General Percy Herbert's Brigade in Cawnpur District in 1858, and received the Indian Mutiny Medal; in 1866 served as Assistant Commissioner in Berar and in 1867 in the Punjab; Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, in 1868; Political Superintendent, Sirohi, 1869; Assistant Superintendent of Operations for Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity and Magistrate of Abu in 1870; in 1875 Resident at Jodhpur; in 1876 Political Agent at Jaipur; in 1879 of Haraoti and Tonk; was afterwards for many years Political Agent at Kotah, where the "Baylay Clock Tower" has been erected in his memory.

*Mr. Charles Stuart Bayley, C.S.* (Barrister-at-Law), joined the service September 13th, 1877; from 1877 to 1881 was Assistant Magistrate and Collector in Bengal and Assam, and in 1880 officiated as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam; from 1881 to 1886 served in Calcutta as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side; in 1883-84 visited Amsterdam in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition as Member of the Executive Committee; in 1886, 1887 and 1888 served as Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere; and from 1888 to 1893 as Political Agent of Bikanir.

*Colonel William Howfell Beynon, S.C.*, joined the service December 20th, 1846 ; served with the 21st Native Infantry till 1850 ; and with the Kotah Contingent till 1856, in which year he was employed in defining the border of the Jaipur, Tonk and Mewar States ; in 1857 and 1858 Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana ; from 1859 to 1864 Political Agent, Haraoti, and Superintendent, Mina Districts ; from 1864 to the end of his service Political Agent at Jaipur ; in 1874 officiated as Agent, Governor-General, for three months.

*Lieutenant-Colonel John Biddulph, S.C.*, joined the service January 20th, 1858 ; served with the 2nd and 6th Dragoon Guards, with the 5th Bengal Cavalry, and the 19th Hussars ; in 1872 was appointed Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy ; in 1873 and 1874 was on special duty as member of mission to Yarkand, the Panir and Wakhan ; and from 1877 to 1881 at Gilgit ; in 1882-83 was Political Agent at Quetta and Bhopawar ; in 1885 in Mewar and Banswara ; in 1886 and 1888 in Haraoti and Tonk ; in 1890 Commissioner at Ajmere ; in 1891 Resident at Quetta ; in 1892 at Gwalior ; and in 1893 Agent, Governor-General at Baroda ; served in the Indian Mutiny, 1858-59 ; was present at the actions of Dundia Kaira, and on the bank of the Rapti ; and at the capture of the Forts Charda and Masjidia ; in 1880 wrote the " Tribes of the Hindukush."

*Colonel Thomas Cadell, V.C., S.C.*, joined the service April 17th, 1854, in the 25th and afterwards the 11th Bengal Native Infantry ; in 1857 served with the European Bengal Fusiliers during the whole of the operations before Delhi, from the battle of Badli-ka-serai to the final assault and capture of the city, and in the subsequent operations with the moveable column under Brigadier Showers, C.B., in the Delhi district. For his services he received a medal, a clasp and the Victoria Cross. In 1858-59 served with the



4th Bengal Irregular Cavalry in the Oudh campaign ; was present at the action of Tindua under Sir J. Brind, and was mentioned in the despatch published in the *Calcutta Gazette* ; in 1859 served with Sir W. Turner's Column in Bundelkhand and was again mentioned in despatches ; as a reward for his services he received the command of No. 1 Bundelkhand Flying Column, and the thanks of H. E. the Viceroy in Council ; in 1860 was appointed Adjutant, 4th Irregular Cavalry and Station Staff Officer at Nowgong ; in the same year was on special duty in Malwa against the Grassias ; in 1860 Second-in-Command, Malwa Bhil Corps, and Deputy Bhil Agent ; employed in operations against the Bhils and received the thanks of Government ; his services were repeatedly commended by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for his administration of the Barwani State, and for the demarcation of the Khandesh Holkar frontier in 1865 ; in 1867 and 1868 served again with the Malwa Bhil Corps ; received acknowledgments of H. E. the Viceroy in Council for placing administration of the Ali Rajpur State on an efficient footing ; in 1870 Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States and of Alwar ; his services, in connection with the disturbance in Alwar and as President of the Council of Management were frequently acknowledged and commended by the Viceroy in Council and the Secretary of State ; afterwards, in 1877, served as Resident in Malwa, and in 1878 at Udaipur.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Alexander Fraser, S.C.*, joined the service September 13th, 1864 ; served with the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 18th Hussars and the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry ; from 1874 to 1889 served as Assistant at Mount Abu, Bushire, Bussorah, Hyderabad, Indore and Mysore, but for the greater part of the time in Central India and Rajputana ; in 1884 was Political Agent at Ladakh, and in 1886 at Jodhpur ; in 1889 Resident at Udaipur ; from 1891

to 1893 held the appointment of Political Agent at Alwar ; in 1875 translated the Tanszimat-i-Hasanah or Regulations of the Provinces of Persia.

*Mr. Frederick Henevy, C.S.*, joined the service August 22nd, 1861 ; from 1861 to 1874 served in the North-West Provinces as Assistant and Joint Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, Junior Secretary and Under-Secretary to the Government, North-West Provinces, and Secretary, Board of Revenue ; in 1871 was on special duty for the purpose of writing a report on the Famine of 1869-70 ; in 1874-75-76 was Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department ; in 1877 Resident at Nepal ; in 1878 Resident at Kashmir ; in 1882 Resident, Hyderabad Assigned Districts ; from 1885 to 1888 Resident at Jaipur ; from 1888 to 1891 Agent to the Governor-General at Indore.

*Major Charles Herbert, S.C.*, joined the service June 13th, 1874, in Her Majesty's 45th Foot ; from 1876 to 1880 served with the Mewar Bhil Corps ; in 1878 and 1882 was extra A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy ; from 1882 to 1886 Political Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, at Mount Abu and Nasirabad ; in 1884 and 1885 he was on special duty with His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar ; in 1886 Additional Political Agent at Bhartpur ; from 1886 to 1889 served as Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere ; in 1891 was First Assistant at Abu and Political Agent at Dholpore ; in 1892 Political Agent of Bundelkhand ; in 1892 First Assistant at Indore, and Political Agent at Kotah ; served in the Afghan War 1879-80.

*Colonel Victor Edward Law*, joined the service April 20th, 1859, in the Madras Cavalry ; served for a few months with the King's Dragoon Guards, and then joined the 1st Madras Light Cavalry ; in 1867 was appointed to do duty with the Body-Guard ; in 1869 officiated as Government Agent at Chepauk, Paymaster of Carnatic Stipendiaries, and Persian

and Hindustani Translator to the Madras Government; in 1872 held the post of Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police; in 1876 and 1877 held charge of the Jaipur and Kishengarh Agencies; from 1877 to 1880 was Political Agent at Alwar; and in 1883 at Charkhari; in 1883 and 1884 went on special duty with the chiefs of Rajputana during their visit to the Calcutta Exhibition; in 1884 served as Agent to the Governor-General with the ex-King of Oudh; from 1884 to 1892 was Political Agent with the ex-Amir of Kabul at Dehra Dun and Mussoorie, with a short term of service as Political Agent at Bikanir in 1887-88; in 1893 was appointed Resident at Jaipur.

*Lieutenant-Colonel William Loch, S.C.*, joined the service March 2nd, 1866, in the 104th Foot; in 1869 changed to the Sind Horse; in 1878 was appointed Assistant to the General Superintendent for Thagi and Dacoity; in 1879 Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General at Indore; in 1880, Superintendent for the control of Moghias; in 1880 and 1881 Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan; from 1881 to 1892 served at Jodhpur as Boundary Settlement Officer and Assistant to the Resident; in 1885 and 1886 held charge of the office of Resident, Western Rajputana States; in 1893 served as Political Agent at Bikanir, and in 1895 was transferred to the Agency of the Eastern Rajputana States; served in the Afghan War in 1879-80, in the Political Department; accompanied the relieving force in its march from Quetta to Kandahar.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Norton Charles Martelli, S.C.*, joined the service October 11th, 1864, in the 15th Foot; from 1865 to 1868 served at Gibraltar; in 1872 and 1873 was Cantonment Magistrate at Morar; in 1874 was employed in the Darbhanga district on famine duty; from 1874 to 1880 was Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, at Mount Abu, Alwar and Sujangarh; in 1880-81 was sent on

special duty to Jacobabad; in 1881-82 was Political Agent in Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of the Charkhari State; from 1882 to 1885 Political Agent, Banswara, and Superintendent for the control of the Moghias; in 1885 Political Agent of Bhopawar; in 1886 of Baghelkhand, and from 1887 to 1893 of the Eastern Rajputana States; in 1890 Resident at Jaipur; and in 1894 at Baroda; served in the Afghan War in the Political Department in 1879-80.

*Mr. Arthur Henry Temple Martindale, C.S.*, joined the service July 27th, 1875; for two years was Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Coimbatore; from 1877 to 1880 Attaché to the Government of India in the Foreign Department; in 1880 Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Tanjore; from 1881 to 1884 Assistant and Junior Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department; in 1885 Assistant to the Resident at Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Coorg; in 1886 First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and Secretary for Berar; in 1887 Political Agent at Quetta and Pishin; in 1888 and 1889 First Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Central India; in 1889 officiated as Agent at Indore and served as Political Agent at Kotah; in 1890 at Bhopal; and in 1892 at Jhallawar; from 1892 to the present date has served as Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara; in 1895 officiated for some months as Resident at Jodhpur.

*Captain Philip James Melvill, S.C.*, joined the service May 1st, 1878; and in 1878-79 served with H. M.'s 73rd Foot, and the 2nd Bengal Native Infantry; in 1881 was appointed Assistant Commissioner at Amraoti; from 1883 to 1887 served as Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity; in 1887 Assistant at Indore; in 1888 and 1889 at Bushire; in 1890 and 1891 Assistant Commissioner of Merwara; from 1892 to 1895 Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere; in 1895 was appointed Political Agent at Quetta.

*Colonel Samuel Barrett Miles, S.C.*, joined the service August 20th, 1857, in the 7th Native Infantry ; from 1867 to 1872 was Cantonment Magistrate at Aden and Assistant to the Resident ; from 1872 to 1887 served as Political Agent at Muscat, Bagdad, Zanzibar and Bushire ; from 1887 to 1893 held the appointment of Resident at Udaipur ; retired in 1893 ; wrote a history of the Portuguese in Eastern Arabia, a history of Syeed Saced, Imam of Muscat, and six other papers relating to Omar, &c.; also four papers on the History and Geography of Southern and Eastern Arabia in the Royal Geographical and the Royal Asiatic Society's Journals.

*Colonel Henry Philipson Peacock*, joined the service September 20th, 1856, in the Bengal Cavalry ; in 1857 changed to the 2nd Dragoon Guards ; in 1859 was appointed Adjutant to H. E. the Viceroy's Body-Guard, was on escort duty with Lord Canning during his tour through the North-West Provinces, Central India and the Punjab ; on similar duty with Lords Elgin, Lawrence, Mayo, Northbrook and Lytton, and present on duty at every durbar held during the years 1859 to 1871 and 1873 to 1878 ; from 1868 to 1878 served as Agent to the Governor-General with the ex-King of Oudh ; commanded the Viceroy's Body-Guard from 1870 to 1878, and during the visit to India of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage ; from 1878 to 1882 was Political Agent at Murshidabad ; from 1882 officiated as Political Agent or Resident at Alwar, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Banswara and Bangalore ; in 1892 was appointed Resident at Jaipur ; served during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, and was present at the capture of Lucknow and subsequent operations.

*Major Thomas Caldwell Pears, S.C.*, joined the service May 29th, 1872, in the 70th Foot ; in 1876 changed to the Punjab Infantry ; in 1880 was sent on special duty to

Afghanistan, and was appointed Attaché to the Foreign Department ; in 1882 served as Political Assistant and Superintendent of Operations for the Control of Moghias at Banswara ; from 1882 to 1884 was Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara ; from 1884 to 1893 was on boundary duty in Mewar and Tonk States, and as Settlement Officer under the Tonk Durbar ; in 1893 was appointed Political Agent at Alwar ; served in the Afghan War, 1878-79, with the Thal Chotiali Field Force.

*Captain Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey, S.C.*, joined the service May 10th, 1882, in the 2nd Liverpool Regiment ; in 1883 changed to the 3rd Native Light Infantry, and in 1885 to the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry ; from 1886 to the present time has served at Banswara as Political Agent, Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, and Superintendent of Operations for the Control of Moghias.

*Colonel William Francis Prideaux, S.C.*, joined the service January 12th, 1860, in H. M.'s 57th Regiment at Poona ; in the same year changed to the 15th Bombay Native Infantry and in 1864 to the Bombay Sappers and Miners ; in 1864, and 1870 to 1873 served as Assistant to the Resident at Aden ; was attached to the mission to King Theodore of Abyssinia, March 31st, 1865, and remained in captivity at Magdala from July 1866 to April 1868 ; in 1873 officiated as Consul-General at Zanzibar ; in 1875 was appointed Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department ; from 1876 to 1879 served as Resident in the Persian Gulf ; in 1879 Political Agent at Bhopal ; in 1881 and 1882 at Jaipur ; held the appointment of Agent to the Governor-General with the ex-King of Oudh in 1880 and from 1883 to 1888 ; in 1888 and 1889 was Resident at Jaipur ; in 1890 at Kashmir, and 1891 again at Jaipur, whence he retired ; in 1893 he officiated for three months as Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana.

*Colonel Arthur William Roberts, B.G.L.C.*, joined the service February 20th, 1859, in the Bengal Cavalry; was afterwards attached in succession to the 4th European Light Cavalry, the 19th Hussars, and the 7th Dragoon Guards; was sent on deputation with the Maharaja of Jodhpur to Rewa, Gya, and Calcutta in 1864 and 1865; and to settle disputes on the Jaipur and Alwar borders in 1866 and 1867; in 1867 and 1871 was First Assistant, Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana; in 1868 Superintendent of Sirohi; in 1872 Political Agent at Tonk and Jodhpur, and in 1873 at Jaipur; from 1875 to 1877 Cantonment Magistrate at Morar and twice was in charge of the Gwalior Residency; in 1881 Assistant Commissioner for Ajmere and Merwara; and from 1881 to 1895 Political Agent or Cantonment Magistrate at Sujangarh, Banswara, Charkhari, Alwar, Jacobabad, Kelat, Nasirabad and Mount Abu.

*Major Frank Montague Rundall, S.C.*, joined the service March 9th, 1872; served with the 49th Regiment at Mhow in 1872; with the 4th Bengal Native Infantry in 1874; and with the Mewar Bhil Corps in 1876; in 1878 was appointed guardian to H. H. Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh of Jhallawar, which appointment he held till the prince left the Mayo College on the completion of his education.

*Major James Hayes Sadler, S.C.*, joined the service July 6th, 1870, in the 61st Foot; in 1874 changed to the 33rd Native Infantry; in 1877 served as Political Agent in Mahikantha and in 1879 at Cutch; from 1880 to 1891 Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General at Baroda, and on six occasions held charge of the office of Agent; in 1886, 1888 and 1889, officiated as Secretary to the Board of Examiners and Assistant Secretary to the Legislative Department of the Government of India; and in 1891 as Political Officer with the ex-Amir of Kabul; from 1891 to 1896 was at different times Political Agent at Kotah, Jhallawar and Muskat, and Resident at Bushira.

*Mr. Leslie Seymour Saunders, B.C.S.*, passed out of Haileybury College in 1857; in 1858 left Calcutta to study languages in the Upper Provinces, was intercepted and turned back beyond Cawnpore on the Grand Trunk Road by a force of mutineers under Tantia Topi; accompanied the field force with Mr. Sherer, Magistrate of Cawnpore, in pursuit; served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner, Assistant to Judicial Commissioner, Judge Small Cause Court, and Settlement Officer till 1871, when his services were transferred to the Foreign Department, and he was appointed Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, which post he held for 14 years till 1885; he was then appointed Commissioner to the Berars where he was killed by a fall from his horse; a marble dome over a fountain is erected to his memory in front of the Ajmere Club.

*Mr. Francis St. George Manners Smith (R. I. E. College)*, joined the service September 23rd, 1879, as Assistant Engineer, second grade; is now Executive Engineer, second grade; from 1880 to 1888 served on the Jodhpur Railway and in the Military Works and Roads Division at Abu; in 1888-89 his services were lent for a year to the Mewar State; in 1891 he was attached to the office of Superintending Engineer at Abu; in 1892 his services were lent to the Kotah and Jhallawar States; in August 1893, he was appointed guardian to H. H. the Maharaja Jey Singh of Alwar, which appointment he still holds.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Aldebert Cecil Talbot, C.I.E., S.C.*, joined the service January 15th, 1867, in the Royal Artillery at Secunderabad; in 1870 changed to the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent; in 1872 and 1873 was sent on special duty with the Afghan Commissioner in the matter of the Seistan arbitration; in 1873 and 1874, 1878, 1879 and 1880 served as Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, at Abu; in 1875 was Secretary to the Board of Examiners,



Fort William, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, at Calcutta ; in 1878 Assistant to Superintendent of Thagi and Dacoity at Jalna ; in 1881 Political Agent at Jaipur ; in 1882 at Bhartpur, and from 1883 to 1888 and again in 1889 and 1895 Political Agent at Bikanir ; in 1885 he was on special duty as Persian Interpreter at the Rawal Pindi Conference ; in 1888 he officiated as Resident at Baghdad, and in 1891 at Bushire ; in 1876 he edited a revised edition of Aitchison's Treaties.

*Colonel Arthur Parry Thornton, S.C.*, joined the service September 14th, 1867, in the 1-14th Foot ; changed afterwards to the 36th Foot and in 1871 to the Punjab Native Infantry ; in 1874 acted as Relief Circle Officer in Purneah and Burdwan districts during the Bengal famine ; from 1875 to 1883 served as Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, at Mount Abu ; in 1879 as Cantonment Magistrate, Merwara ; in 1881 at Nasirabad ; and 1884 at Secunderabad ; Political Agent in 1886 at Sardarpore ; in 1887 at Bikanir ; 1889 and 1892 and 1893 of Haraoti and Tonk, and in 1892 Resident at Jaipur ; in 1895 officiated as Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

*Lieutenant-Colonel William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, C.I.E., S.C.*, joined the service October 30th, 1866 ; from 1870 to 1878 served in the North-West Provinces and Oudh as Assistant Commissioner, Cantonment Magistrate, or Secretary to Chief Commissioner, at Lucknow, Unao, Hardoi, Khari ; in 1879 was Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, then Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere, and Merwara, and afterwards Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General in Beluchistan ; in 1881 he performed the duties of Private Secretary and Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras ; in 1881-82 was in charge of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda ; in 1882 Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad ; from 1883 to 1885 Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere ; from 1885 to 1893 Political Agent

at Kotah and Jhallawar, Boundary Settlement Officer in Mewar, and Officiating Commissioner at Ajmere ; in 1893 he acted as Resident at Jodhpur, and in 1894 was appointed Resident at Udaipur.

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## CHAPTER V.

### PRINCIPALS, HEAD MASTERS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

*Colonel Sir Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.*, joined the service December 12th, 1856 ; from 1856 to 1859 served with the Bengal Engineers ; from 1859 to 1863 in the Public Works Department, N.-W. P. ; from 1863 to 1867 Superintendent of the Persian Telegraph ; in 1867 was Director of the Field Telegraph and Army Signalling Department with the Abyssinian Field Force ; from 1868 to 1871 was on deputation to examine and report on Military Telegraphs in France, Prussia and Russia ; from 1871 to 1873 was Boundary Commissioner on the Perso-Khelat frontier ; in 1873, when on furlough, was employed at the India Office in compiling a map of Persia ; was the first Principal of the Mayo College from January 24th, 1875, to August 19th, 1878 ; in 1879 and 1880 was on special and political duty in Beluchistan and Afghanistan, and in 1883 and 1884 in Kashmir ; in 1881, 1886 and 1887 Resident at Quetta ; in 1884 and 1885 at Hyderabad ; in 1887, 1888 and 1889 at Baroda ; in 1889 at Mysore ; in 1890 and 1891 Agent, Governor-General, in Beluchistan, where he died ; wrote a Physical Geography of Persia ; and a Narrative of a Journey through Beluchistan and Southern Persia in Part I of Sir F. Goldsmid's Eastern Persia.

*Colonel Percy William Powlett, S.C.*, joined the service February 4th, 1855 ; served with the 58th Bengal Infantry,

the Jhelam Battalion of Military Police, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, and the Hazara Gurkha Battalion; during the Mutiny, 1857-58, he was present at the actions of Aligarh, Agra, Kanauj, and on the Kalinadi, the relief, siege and capture of Lucknow, and the operations against the Gwalior Contingent; from 1862 to 1868 was Assistant Commissioner in the Panjab; in 1868 Assistant Agent, Governor-General, at Ajmere; from 1871 to 1877 Settlement Officer and Political Agent at Alwar; in 1877 Political Agent at Kotah; from August 19th to October 18th held charge of the office of Principal, Mayo College; in 1880 was Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force; from 1881 to 1891 Resident at Jodhpur; wrote the Gazetteers of Bikanir, Alwar and Karauli. •

*Colonel William Loch* entered the service as Ensign, January 4th, 1862; joined and did duty with Her Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, March 1st, 1862; appointed paid doing duty officer to the 5th Punjab Infantry and served with the Regiment on active service at the Ambeyla Pass and during the Ambeyla campaign, 1863 and 1864, for which he received a medal and clasp; in 1864 served with the 7th Hussars; and in 1865 with the 19th Bengal Lancers; in 1874 went through a course of Army Signalling at Chatham and qualified as Instructor; on December 14th, 1875, was appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy Lord Northbrook, and subsequently as Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Lytton, and since then has held the appointment of Honorary Aide-de-Camp to their Excellencies the Earl of Dufferin, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Elgin; was appointed the third Principal of the Mayo College on October 19th, 1878; officiated as Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy from June 22nd to July 2nd, 1887. Army Promotions:—Lieutenant, March 10th, 1863; Captain, July 18th, 1871; Brévet-Major, July 1st, 1881; Major, January 4th, 1882; Lieutenant-Colonel January 4th, 1888.

*Mr. J. W. Laing* was Head Master for 11 months, from August 9th, 1876, to July 19th, 1877; when he was appointed tutor and guardian to H. H. Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh of Jhallawar.

*Mr. J. W. Alexander* was Head Master for 3 years and 8 months, from July 20th, 1877, to March 29th, 1881. In 1881 was appointed Principal of the Daly College at Indore; went to England on medical leave in 1882, and died in 1884.

*Mr. James William Douglas Johnstone* joined the service July 2nd, 1877; served in the Punjab for four years as Assistant Professor, Lahore Government College, and Inspector of Schools, Lahore and Multan Circles; from July 9th, 1881, to February 1st, 1885, performed the duties of Head Master, Mayo College; from 1885 to 1890 was Principal of the Daly Rajkumar College, Indore; from 1890 to 1894 tutor to H. H. the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior; since then Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State.

*Mr. G. W. Blathwayt*, Head Master for one year and 10 months, from June 15th, 1885, to April 30th, 1887.

*Mr. Herbert Sherring*, tutor to His Highness the late Raja Sir Runjit Singh, K.C.I.E., of Rutlam, and Superintendent of Rutlam State Education for seven years, from 1880 to 1887; appointed Head Master of the Mayo College, September 5th, 1887, and has held the appointment now for over eight years.

*Mr. E. F. Harris* was officiating Head Master for thirteen months, from July 2nd, 1890, to August 14th, 1891, during the time that Mr. Sherring was on leave in England on medical certificate; in 1891 was appointed Head Master of the Ajmere Government College, which appointment he still holds.

*Surgeon-Major Murray* was in medical charge of the college from June 1876 to April 7th, 1879, on which date he died. He had served the Government for 40 years and was on the eve of retirement.

*Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Newman, M.D.*, joined the service September 30th, 1867; arrived in Abyssinia (Zoalla), April 1868; served at Senafe with the left wing of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry and accompanied it on its return to Bombay and Tana; afterwards accompanied a detachment of the 23rd Pioneers from Bombay to Karachi; was in medical charge of the Rawal Pindi mail train proceeding from Karachi to Lahore and remained with it in quarantine at Lahore; in the same year he was attached for short periods to the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, and the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse; from 1869 to 1871 and 1873 to 1878 held the post of Agency Surgeon at Jodhpur; from 1871 to 1873, in 1876, and from 1878 to 1892 performed the duties of Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, and was in medical charge of the Merwara Battalion; in 1878 and 1879 he served in the Afghan war with the Merwara Battalion and the Punjab Frontier Force; in 1884 and 1888 he officiated as Residency Surgeon at Mount Abu; from 1892 acted as Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana.

*Surgeon-Major James Crofts, M.D.*, joined the service February, 1877, during which year he was on general duty at Netley Hospital and the General Hospital, Calcutta; from 1878 to 1881 he was attached at various times to the 11th, 20th, 21st, 29th and 34th Native Infantry Regiments, to the 5th Gurkhas, and the Kuram Field Force; he served during the Afghan war, 1878, 1879, 1880, and was present at the battle of Ali Khel; in 1881, 1882, 1884, 1886, and 1887 he held the post of Civil Surgeon, Ajmere; during 1883, 1885, 1888, and 1890 to 1895 he served as medical officer to the Political Agencies of Jhallawar and Kotah.

*Surgeon-Major Douglas French Mullen, M.D.*, joined the service March 31st, 1877, in which year he was on duty at the General Hospital, Calcutta; in 1878 was attached as

medical officer to the 13th Native Infantry at Agra, and to the Mewar Bhil Corps from 1878 to 1887; in 1888 and again from 1891 to 1893 he held the post of Residency Surgeon at Udaipur; and in 1889 and 1890 and from 1893 to 1895 that of Civil Surgeon of Ajmere and medical officer to the Merwara Battalion.

*Surgeon-Major Philip Durrell Pank* joined the service March 31st, 1880, during which year he performed the duties of Assistant Surgeon, European Jail Hospital, Bombay; in 1881 he was attached at various times to the 2nd Cheshire Regiment and the 3rd Native Infantry; was medical officer in charge of the Derajat Mountain Battery on field service during the Waziri Expedition, and of the Doaba outpost; in 1885 and 1886 and again in 1890 he was Civil Surgeon at Bikanir; from 1887 to 1891 Agency Surgeon at Alwar; in 1891 at Jaipur; in 1892 and 1895 Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, and medical officer in charge of the Merwara Battalion; in 1893 and 1894 Residency Surgeon at Udaipur.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### GUARDIANS, MOTAMIDS AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

*Pandit Ram Chandra Dubé, Rai Sahib*, was educated at the Benares Sanskrit College, where he held scholarships and took numerous prizes ; on leaving was appointed Court Pandit, and Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the late Maharaja of Benares ; in 1882 became Sanskrit teacher in the Ajmere Government College ; in 1887 was appointed tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir and subsequently assistant guardian ; in 1895 received the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction, and was entitled to attend the *levée* of His Excellency the Viceroy ; died at Jaipur in 1896.

*Munshi Har Bilas Sarda, B.A., F.R.S.L., &c.*, is a Maheshwari by caste, and son of Lala Har Narain, formerly Librarian and Head Clerk in the Government College, Ajmere. At this college Munshi Har Bilas was educated. He took the B.A. degree of the Calcutta University in 1888 with Honours in English Literature, and stood first in that subject in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In 1889 he was appointed fourth master in the Ajmere Government College. In 1892 he was transferred to the Judicial Department of the district as translator, and assistant clerk in the Commissioner's Court. In 1894 he was put on special duty to revise the Ajmere regulation book, a compendium of laws and regulations for Ajmere-Merwara. In the same year, on the completion of this work, he was appointed guardian



to His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer, which appointment he still holds. He is a Municipal Commissioner for Ajmere, and member of the following societies :—

- (1) The Royal Society of Literature, Great Britain and Ireland;
- (2) The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland;
- (3) The Royal Statistical Society of London ;
- (4) The Statistical Association of Boston, U. S. A ;
- (5) The Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland ;
- (6) The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

*Babu Amar Singh* is a Sisodia Rajput. His forefathers were granted *bhom* lands in Udaipur by the Maharana, and these lands with the title of *bhomia* are still held by the family. He was educated at the Dhar High School in Central India. In 1871 was appointed thanadar at Nigaoli in Udaipur, then Raj Motamid at the silver mines of Javee, where he remained a year. During the next three years he served the State in various capacities. Colonel Wright, the Resident, then appointed him English clerk in the Mehtama Khas. In 1876 he was made guardian of the Mewar boys at the Mayo College. This appointment he has now held for twenty years.

*Munshi Mitha Lal* is a Kayastha Mathur of the Narhari family. His ancestors held the post of *vakil* and *motamid* at the Mogul Court of Delhi on behalf of the subahdars of Ajmere. *Munib Kanungo* is the hereditary title of the family, given by the Delhi Kings ; and his family still enjoy the rights and privileges attaching to the title, together with the *jagir* lands granted by the Mogul Emperors. He was educated at the Ajmere Government College, where he gained a scholarship. For a year he was a candidate in the *Khas Daftur* of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. Then was appointed *Kaifiyat Nawis* in the *Hazuri Court*, which

afterwards became the Jaipur Raj Council ; he held the post for twelve years. In 1876 he was appointed Raj Motamid of the Jaipur Boarding House, and has now held the appointment for nineteen years.

*Mir Mohib Hussain* is a Sayyid, son of Mir Nadir Hussain, and belongs to the famous family of Sayyid Jafir ; was born at Rewari, where he was educated in Persian and Arabic. In 1860 was appointed to the settlement department in Oudh, North-West Provinces. From 1863 to 1873 was Assistant Vakil at Abu for the States of Karauli and Bhartpur. In 1874 was appointed Vakil at Deoli by His Highness the late Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, and in 1878 was promoted to the post of Sudar Vakil at the Jhallawar Agency. In 1890 Colonel Abbott, then Political Agent of Jhallawar, appointed him Motamid of the Jhallawar Boarding House of the Mayo College, a post he has now held for five years.

*Guhbar Singh*, Hospital Assistant, third grade, for four years, from April 1881 to March 1885 ; went on furlough from August 1883 to June 1884.

*Maniram Singh*, Hospital Assistant, first grade, officiated for Guhbar Singh for eleven months, from August 1883 to June 1884.

*Raghunath*, Hospital Assistant, third grade, for one year and two months, from August 1885 to October 1886.

*Maresh Prasad*, Hospital Assistant, third grade, for one year and three months, from October 1886 to December 1887.

*Jwala Prasad*, Hospital Assistant, second grade, for nine months, from January to September 1888.

*Brindaban Chander Sur* is a Vaisya by caste from Bally, close to Calcutta ; studied for two years at Mokameh and passed the Middle English Scholarship Examination ; then he entered the Temple School of Medicine, Patna, where he

read for three years, passing the final examination in 1883, and taking a medal for *Materia Medica* ; for six months was Assistant Surgeon to H. H. the Raja of Nahan, G.C.S.I., in the Sirmur State, near the Simla hills ; in 1888 was appointed Hospital Assistant to the Ajmere Main Dispensary by Dr. Adams. On the 10th of September of the same year his services were lent to the Mayo College, and he has now been Hospital Assistant for more than seven years. In 1889 he compiled a book in Urdu, "the Naye Adviat" or the New Drugs, for the use of Hospital Assistants, which was warmly commended by Dr. Newman and Dr. Mullen, and by the orders of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, Superintendent-General of Dispensaries, was circulated throughout the Rajputana Dispensaries. He attended H. H. the Maharao of Kotah on his trip through Kashmir, and was deputed by the Government of India to accompany H. H. Maharaja Jey Singh of Alwar to Ceylon, after the latter's recent illness. In October 1895 passed the Septennial Examination for Hospital Assistants, and was promoted to the second grade.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### THE COLLEGE STAFF.

*Pandit Sheo Narain* is a Parikh Brahman ; joined the Ajmere Government College in 1851, on its foundation, and studied in the Sanskrit Department for six years. For four years he received scholarships varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 a month, and for the last two years a scholarship of Rs. 14. He was annually examined by the Professors of the Benares Sanskrit College, and always stood first in his class. In 1857 was appointed third Pandit, and in 1859 Head Pandit, in the Ajmere College, which appointment he held for 17 years, and prepared students in Sanskrit for the B.A. degree. In 1864 was made guardian to the young Rao of Masuda, and in 1868, by the orders of the Assistant Commissioner Colonel Repton, accompanied his charge on a tour through the North-West Provinces. In 1869 was appointed general guardian to the Ajmere wards, and lived with them in a boarding house now occupied by Mr. Goodwin. He remained in charge of the wards till 1876, when they were transferred to the Mayo College. In that year he was appointed Head Pandit of the Mayo College and Superintendent of the Ajmere Boarding House. He resides with the boys, and has now held his appointment for twenty years. When Dr. Fallon was Principal of the Ajmere College, the Pandit edited the *Jag Subha Chintak* or World's Well-wisher, a weekly Hindi paper, and during the time of the next Principal Mr. Goulding, he edited the *Jag Hit*

*Karak* or the World's Benefactor, another Hindi paper. Dr. Fallon studied Sanskrit with him, and in the preface to his Hindustani-English Dictionary, acknowledged the great help which he received from the Pandit. The latter assisted Dr. Hall in collecting many Sanskrit works, and in 1867 was appointed a member of the Education Committee for Ajmere-Merwara. He gave valuable assistance to Mr. Goulding in the establishment of a female normal school and many girls' schools for the districts of Ajmere. In 1877 the Pandit was directed to attend the Delhi Imperial Assemblage with the Raja of Pisangan, the Rao of Junia and others of his wards. The Hindi address to H. E. the Viceroy on behalf of Ajmere and Merwara was read by him in the Imperial Assemblage before H. E. the Earl of Lytton, and a certificate of honour in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was conferred upon him.

*Moulvi Habibul Rahman* in 1868 was appointed Head Master of the Khangaon Urdu School; in 1870 Deputy Clerk of Court, Commissioner's Office, West Berar; in 1874 Chief Constable, 2nd grade, Berar; on June 25th, 1875, Head Moulvi of the Mayo College, which post he has now held for twenty years.

*Balmakand*, writer for three months, from May 1st, to July 31st, 1875.

*Mr. J. M. Keane*, Head Clerk, and Writing and Arithmetic Master for twelve months, from August 1st, 1875, to August 8th, 1876.

*Mr. L. Baptist*, Clerk and Librarian for two years and two months, from August 1st, 1875, to September 30th, 1877.

*Sheikh Muhammad Azim*, Drill Master for ten years and three months, from October 1st, 1875, to December 31st, 1885.

*Pandit Jamna Lal* was Hindi Tutor for four months, from November 1st, 1875, to March 6th, 1876.

*Mr. J. M. Carter* was officiating Head Master for five months, in 1876, and afterwards 2nd Master till December 31st, 1884 ; total length of service, eight years and nine months ; on his resignation received a gratuity of Rs. 5,000 ; was afterwards killed in an accident on his way down from Mussoorie.

*Munshi Janki Nath* was 3rd Master for six years and one month, from February 24th, 1876, to April 5th, 1882, on which date he died.

*Munshi Khuda Baksh* was Writing Master and 2nd Urdu Tutor for twelve years and two months, from September 5th, 1876, to November 9th, 1888.

*Pandit Sheo Dyal* was Elementary Teacher and 2nd Hindi Tutor for five years and two months, from July 30th, 1877, to October 14th, 1882, on which date he died.

*Babu Mohendra Nath Dass*, Accountant and Librarian for two years and six months, from September 21st, 1877, to March 31st, 1880.

*Lala Bhawani Sahai* is a Khandelwal Mahajan by caste from Rajgarh in Alwar ; commenced his education at the Rajgarh State School, where he gained many prizes and scholarships. His Highness the Maharaja Sheodan Singh of Alwar was pleased with his ability and ordered him to join the Alwar High School. While studying there, he was tutor to the two sons of the Thakur of Thana ; the younger was Mangal Singh, afterwards Maharaja of Alwar. Lala Bhawani Sahai was the first Alwar student to pass the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, which he did in 1876. He was then appointed 4th English Master in the Alwar High School ; in 1877 was transferred to the Mayo College as Superintendent of the Alwar Boarding House, which post he has now held for 18 years. In 1882, in addition to his other duties, he was appointed 5th English Master by Colonel Loch, the Principal, and in 1889 was promoted to the 2nd Persian teachership.

*Lala Ram Chandra*, Arithmetic Master, and 4th English Master for three years and 11 months, from August 19th, 1878, to July 16th, 1882.

*Babu Baney Madhub Dass*, temporary Clerk for one month, from December 18th, 1878, to January 31st, 1879.

*Babu Moti Lal Ghatak*, Head Clerk and Accountant for one year and two months, from April 1st, 1880, to June 19th, 1891.

*Pandit Nand Lal*, Head Clerk and Accountant for six years and eight months, from June 20th, 1881, to February 23rd, 1888, on which date he died.

*Messrs. Radha Krishna Gobind Das*, Cashiers, from April 1st, 1881.

*Munshi Sheo Pratap* was educated at the Ajmere Government College where he passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University ; later on he entered the Agra Government College, and in 1877 passed the First Examination in Arts. He was then employed for the Rajah of Pisangan as collector of arrears of revenue under the orders of Mr. James White, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere. On June 28th, 1881, he was appointed 2nd English Master in the Mayo College, which appointment he held for eight and a half years. Under the direction of Colonel Loch he compiled a history of India in the Vernacular. In October 1889 he was appointed private tutor to His Highness the Maharao of Kotah, and subsequently Private Secretary to His Highness and Inspector of Schools in Kotah, which appointments he still holds.

*Pandit Gauri Shankar*, a Brahman of the Panch Drawid caste ; born 1859 ; attended the Tahsil School at Srinagar from 1864 to 1869, where he gained several prizes ; studied at the Government College, Ajmere, from 1869 to 1875 ; stood first in every annual examination, and gained numerous scholarships ; passed the Matriculation Examination of the

Calcutta University in 1875; and was transferred to the Agra College with a Government scholarship of 7 rupees a month; passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University in 1877, and received a scholarship of 10 rupees; studied for the degree of B.A., for which examination he appeared in 1880; in 1881 received an appointment at Allahabad under Mr. White, and in 1882 another at Simla under Mr. Plowden, the Census Commissioner; in June 1882 was appointed by the Principal to his present appointment of 3rd English Master, which he has held for thirteen years; for three years has taught science and general knowledge to all classes.

*Pandit Pitamber* is a Saraswat Brahman by caste, and only son of the late Pandit Baij Nath, well known in Ajmere for his attainments in theology and astronomy. He studied at the Ajmere Government College for 12 years, and gained many scholarships and prizes. In 1871 passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Was clerk in the Ajmere Central Jail Office for eight years till November 1882, when he was appointed 4th English Master in the Mayo College by Colonel Loch, the Principal. He has served the college for 13 years and pays a pension contribution to the Government treasury.

*Munshi Shiva Dan Mal* was educated at the Ajmere Government College and passed the First Arts Examination in 1885. In July of the same year he was appointed third English Master in the Mayo College and held the post for over ten years. Resigned in November 1895 to take up an appointment in Jodhpur.

*Pandit Brahmanand*, 4th English Master for four months, from January 1st, 1885, to May 15th, 1885.

*Pandit Ganga Prasad*, 5th English Master for three years and 10 months, from January 1st, 1885, to November 11th, 1888.



*Lala Har Bux* is the eldest son of Lala Ram Gopal, a Mehsri Mahajan by caste and banker of Ajmere. He was educated at the Ajmere Government College, where he gained three scholarships and several prizes. In 1882 he passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in the second division; and studied two years for the First Arts Examination. He appeared twice, but on each occasion was attacked by serious illness and failed. In 1886 was appointed Librarian in the Mayo College. In 1887 officiating Head Clerk, and in 1888 for four months Head Clerk *sub pro tem*. Towards the end of the year he was made 2nd Hindi Teacher, and in November 1895, 5th English Master, which appointment he still holds.

*Honorary Jemadar Khizar Khan*, son of Ayad Khan, a Beluch inhabitant of the Bunga district, Shahpur; enlisted as a sawar in the Pathan Cavalry Regiment April 7th, 1858, at Gurgaon, and served till July 1st, 1861, when his services were dispensed with, and he was granted a gratuity of one year's full pay. In 1857 and 1858 during the Mutiny he took part in the fighting at Rupra and Badshahpura in the district of Gurgaon. Served in the 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers for 19 years and 21 days, from June 9th, 1863, to June 30th, 1882, first as sawar, and from 1877 as daffedar. He was then retired on a pension which he still draws, and was awarded a gratuity of Rs. 300. In 1877 he accompanied his regiment to Kabul *via* Kandahar, and fought at the battles of Khushab Ahmed Khel, Urdushales, and Patakhao; for these services he received a silver medal and Rs. 60 in cash. On January 1st, 1886, he was made Honorary Jemadar and Riding-master to the Mayo College, which appointment he has now held for ten years.

*Pandit Ram Vallabh*, 2nd Hindi Teacher for two years and four months, from July 1st, 1886, to November 9th, 1888.

*Pandit Kanhia Lal*, 3rd Hindi Teacher for two years and two months, from August 24th, 1886, to November 9th, 1888.

*Pandit Sheo Narain II*, 3rd Hindi Teacher for one month, from July 1st, to August 6th, 1886, on which date he died.

*Munshi Lakshmi Narayan*, Head Clerk and Accountant, from July 1st, 1888. Has held the appointment for over seven years.

*Babu Ram Prasad*, 2nd English Master for one year and one month, from November 12th, 1888, to December 26th, 1889, on which date he died.

*Munshi Durga Prasad* was 2nd Urdu Teacher, and 6th English Master for five years and eight months, from November 12th, 1888, to July 31st, 1894. In 1894 his services were transferred to the Kotah State.

*Munshi Dip Chand*, 2nd English Master for four years and two months, from July 1st, 1890, to September 10th, 1894.

*Babu Anant Ram Sur* is a Vaisya by caste. He was educated at the Patna Model School, where he passed the Middle Scholarship Examination in Hindi and gained a scholarship of Rs. 5 a month for three years. In 1884 he entered the Patna Collegiate School, gained many prizes, and in 1887 passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in the first division. He then joined the General Assembly's Institution of Calcutta. He passed the First Arts Examination in 1889 and studied up to the B.A. standard. In 1892 he was appointed private tutor to Maharaja Sher Singh of Indergarh, and afterwards to Maharaja Daulat Singh of Jodhpur, and Maharaj Kumar Rajendra Narayan of Kuch Behar. In August 1894 he was enrolled as 6th English Master, and still holds this post.

*Lala Sangam Lal Kapur, M.A., LL.B.*, son of Lala Kalyan Das, a shawl merchant and commission agent of Agra, is a Lahore Khuttri by caste; studied at the St. John's College,

Agra, from 1879 to 1889 ; gained several first prizes for English ; while in the fourth class passed the examination for Scripture scholarships, North-West Provinces and Oudh. He again competed for the scholarships and gained one in 1884 and another in 1886. In 1884 he passed the Middle Examination and gained a scholarship. In 1887 he matriculated at the Calcutta University and gained a Government scholarship of Rs. 18 a month for two years. In 1888 gained the Thomson scholarship of Rs. 10 a month for proficiency in English. Passed the Intermediate Examination, Allahabad University, in 1889. In the same year he joined the Agra College. In 1891 he graduated at the Allahabad University, with English, Philosophy and History as special subjects ; and gained a scholarship of Rs. 15 a month for two years. In 1892 took the degree of LL.B. and also passed the Vakilship examination of the North-West Provinces High Court. In 1893 took the degree of M.A. in English Literature, standing 7th in order of merit. In the same year he was appointed Professor of English Literature and Logic at the Jeswant College, Jodhpur. On November 5th, 1894, joined the Mayo College as 2nd English Master.

*Lala Chotu Lal*, 2nd English Master for 17 days, from September 11th, to September 28th, 1894.

*Lala Bansi Dhar* is a Kshattri by caste and eldest son of Lala Parmeshwar Das of Benares. He studied at the Benares Government College till 1888 when he joined the St. John's College at Agra. In 1889 passed the Middle Class Examination, and in 1892 matriculated at the Allahabad University. He studied for more than a year for the Intermediate Examination. For two months was clerk to the Gorakhpur Municipality. In 1895 was appointed by Colonel Loch private tutor to Thakur Hukm Singh of Bidasar, and on November 12th was given the post of 2nd Hindi Teacher in the Mayo College.

*Lala Badri Baksh* was educated in the Rajgarh Tahsili School, where he studied Persian, Hindi and English ; in 1884 joined the Alwar High School in the second class ; in 1885 joined the Ajmere Government College in the Entrance Class, and in 1886 passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in the second division ; was appointed a clerk in the Audit Office of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and held the post till May 1893. In 1889 Colonel Loch appointed him private tutor to Maharaja Sher Singh of Indergarh, and afterwards private tutor to Raja Janak Singh of Nimrana, which appointment he held till the latter left the College in 1895. In December of the same year Lala Badri Baksh was appointed 6th Master in the Mayo College.

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## PART IV.—THE STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE.

### CHAPTER I.

#### A GENERAL ACCOUNT.

FROM 1875 to 1896, 188 students have passed through the Mayo College, and 70 are now on the rolls, making a total of 258. Of these, nine are or were ruling princes, *viz.*—

Alwar	...	{ H. H. Maharaja Mangal Singh.
		{ II. H. Maharaja Jey Singh.
Bikanir	...	H. H. Maharaja Ganga Singh.
Jaisalmir	...	H. H. Maharawal Salibahan.
Jhallawar	...	H. H. Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh.
Karauli	...	H. H. Maharaja Bhanwar Pal.
Kotah	...	H. H. Maharao Ummed Singh.
Tehri	...	H. H. Rajah Kirti Shah.
Manipur	..	II. H. Raja Chura Chand Singh.

Nine others are heirs-apparent or presumptive of leading States, *viz.*—

Bhartpur	...	Rao Raghunath Singh.
Partabgarh	...	Maharaj Kanwar Man Singh.
Shahpura	...	Raj Kanwar Ummed Singh.
Tonk	...	Sahibzada Abdul Hafiz Khan.
Banera (Udaipur)		Raj Kanwar Akhey Singh.
Faridkote	...	Tikaji Balbir Singh.
Rampur	...	Sahibzada Nasar Ali Khan.
Kuch Behar	...	Maharaj Kanwar Raj Rajendra Na- rayan.
Lunawara	...	Maharaj Kanwar Ranjit Singh.

Besides these, the chief thakurs or barons of the principal States, too numerous to mention here by name, have at one time or other been educated at the college. This in itself gives a fair idea of the great measure of success which has attended the Mayo College. As regards rank and numbers, the chief drawbacks are that no heir or ruling chief from the three first-class States of Udaipur, Jodhpur or Jaipur has attended the college, nor has any prince or thakur been entered from the States of Bundi or Dungarpur.

The table overleaf gives the number of students sent from each State, their average ages at entry, and on leaving, their average length of residence, and the total and average of prizes gained by them.

TABLE I.

Names of States.	Number of students sent.	Average age at entry.		Average age on leaving.		Average length of residence.		Total prizes gained.	Average number of prizes gained.
		Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.		
1 Ajmere	22	12	6	18	4	5	10	109	4.9
2 Alwar	19	12	6	18	6	4	7	92	4.8
3 Ranswara	3	10	0	...	...	1	4	2	.7
4 Bharatpur	3	12	0	...	...	0	7	...	...
5 Bikanir	26	12	3	16	10	4	0	83	3.2
6 Dholpur	3	19	0	21	4	2	6	..	...
7 Jaipur ...	24	12	7	17	11	5	10	63	2.6
8 Jaisalmir	4	9	9	...	...	1	1	...	...
9 Jhallawar	11	10	1	17	1	7	8	56	5.1
10 Jodhpur	46	12	10	17	10	4	6	166	3.6
11 Karauli	2	12	0	17	0	5	0	...	...
12 Kishengarh	2	11	6	18	0	6	0	1	.5
13 Kotah ...	22	11	7	18	8	5	9	91	4.1
14 Partabgarh	3	10	0	16	0	1	3	...	...
15 Shahpura	4	12	9	16	6	4	2	8	2.0
16 Sirahi ...	1	11	0	21	0	9	9	20	20.1
17 Tonk ...	23	11	3	15	9	4	3	68	3.0
18 Udaipur	25	12	8	17	1	4	0	72	2.9
Other States	15	12	10	17	3	2	6	45	3.0
Totals & general averages	258	12.7		17.5		4.7		876	3.4

From this it will be seen that Jodhpur has sent 46, almost twice as many students as any other State, the second being Bikanir with 26. In the ages at entry and leaving, only the years are given with each student, so that in computing the real average, six months would not be too much to add to the averages given. This would make 13 years the average age at which a boy enters college, and 18 years at which he leaves. These averages are maintained pretty equally through all the States, with the exception of Dholpur. Jhallawar has the greatest length of residence—seven years and eight months—omitting Sirohi, which sends only one boy.

It must be remembered that the prizes do not represent pure intellect, as many of them are given for athletics, punctuality and good conduct. They represent, however, excellence of some sort, whether physical, mental or moral. Jodhpur, having the largest number of boys, naturally takes the largest number of prizes (166). Ajmere is second with 109. Jhallawar is first as regards averages of prizes taken by each boy, but then it sends only 11 boys. Ajmere, Alwar and Kotah, with 22, 19 and 22 boys, stand very high, with averages of 4·9, 4·8 and 4·1, respectively.

Nearly 900 prizes have been distributed during the 20 years. At first the prize list was small, but later, a prize fund was formed by the Principal, Colonel Loch, to which the different ruling chiefs contributed largely. Their Excellencies the ruling Viceroy and his Countess present two gold medals annually, of the value of Rs. 100 each. These awards are given for progress and exemplary conduct, and not merely for intellectual superiority, and are thus open to every boy of fair intellect and good behaviour. They are the highest honours awarded by the college.

The following are lists of the Viceroy's Gold Medallists, and of the holders of gold medals presented by Their Excel-



lencies the Countess of Dufferin, the Marchioness of Lansdowne and the Countess of Elgin :—

THE VICEROY'S GOLD MEDALLISTS

1880	... Kanwar Fritthi Singh, Bagru, Jaipur.
1881 *	.. Thakur Madho Singh, Bijwar, Alwar
1882	.. Thakur Duijan Singh, Jaoli, Alwar
1883	Rao Gaj Singh, Bandanwala, Ajmere
1884	.. Maharaj Zalim Singh, Jodhpur
1886	.. Thakur Karan Singh, Jobni, Jaipur
1887	.. Thakur Dip Singh, Garhsisar, Bikanir
1888	Thakur Lachman Singh, Bagsuri, Ajmere.
1889	.. Thakur Mangal Singh, Pokurn, Jodhpur
1890	... Kanwar Dalpat Singh Manadi, Sirahi
1891	Kanwar Onkar Singh, Palaita, Kotah
1892	... Kanwar Devi Singh, Chomu, Jaipur
1893	... Thakur Hari Singh, Mahajan, Bikanir
1894	.. Kanwar Pratap Singh, Sankhwai, Jodhpur.

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S GOLD MEDALLIST.

1888	Thakur Mangal Singh, Pokurn, Jodhpur
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HER EXCELLENCY THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE'S  
GOLD MEDALLISTS.

1889	.. Thakur Lachman Singh, Bagsuri Ajmere
1890	.. Raja Jai Singh, Ramolia, Kotah
1891	His Highness Raja Kirti Shah, Tehri
1892	.. His Highness Maharao Ummed Singh, Kotah.
1893	... Kanwar Pratap Singh, Sankhwai, Jodhpur.

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF ELGIN'S GOLD MEDALLIST.

1894	... Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh, Bera, Jodhpur.
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Thakur Mangal Singh, Pokurn, Thakur Lachman Singh, Bagsuri, and Kanwar Pratap Singh, Sankhwai, are the only three students who have been awarded both medals.

Appended is the prize list for 1894-95 :—

# PRIZE LIST, 1894-95.

Name of Prize.	Nature of Award.	Names of Prize Winners.
H. E. the Viceroy's Gold Medal, value Rs. 100 H. E. the Countess of Eglin's Gold Medal, value Rs. 100...	...	These Prizes were withheld as no boy was in the Senior Class of the College.
H. H. the Maharaja of Udaipur's Prizes, value Rs. 100 ...	For first in all subjects... I Class ... II " ... III " ... IV " ... V " ... VI " ... VII " ... VIII " ...	Kanwar Narpat Singh of Purlat. Thakur Shoo Singh of Alniawas, Jodhpur. Thakur Hukm Singh of Bilasar, Bikanir. Thakur Fateh Singh of Dabla, Udaipur. Parshotam Rao of Sarola, Kotah. Kanwar Deo Singh of Palkiya, Kotah. Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kumbhalgarh. Thakur Raghunath Singh of Harisar, Bikanir.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur's Prizes, value Rs. 100 ...	Mathematics ... I Class ... II " ... III " ... IV " ... V " ... VI " ... VII " ...	Kanwar Narpat Singh of Purlat. Maharaja Delsi Singh of Sangol, Kotah. Thakur Hukm Singh of Bilasar, Bikanir. Thakur Fateh Singh of Dabla, Udaipur. Parshotam Rao of Sarola, Kotah. Kanwar Deo Singh of Palkiya, Kotah. Kanwar Takht Singh of Baswar, Bikanir.
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir's Prizes, value, Rs. 40 ...	For Proficiency in Hindi Do. do. Do. do.	Kanwar Bhopal Singh of Agawa, Jodhpur. Thakur Shoo Singh of Alniawas, Jodhpur. Thakur Hukm Singh of Bilasar, Bikanir.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah's Prizes, value Rs. 40 ...	For Riding : Highest score at Tent-pegging, &c., on day of Inspection Do. Highest Daily Average Score at Tent-pegging, &c., when practising for Inspection Do. Jumping, on day of Inspection, 1st Prize Do. do. 2nd "	Babla Amar Singh of Jodhpur. Kanwar Madan Singh of Palkiya, Kotah. H. H. Maharaja Jay Singh of Alwar Raja Janak Singh of Nimraua.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kanauj's eight Silver Medals, value Rs. 100...	English, including General Knowledge ... I Class ... II " ... III " ... IV " 1st Prize V " 2nd Prize VI " ... VII " ...	Kanwar Narpat Singh of Purlat. Thakur Shoo Singh of Alniawas, Jodhpur. Thakur Hukm Singh of Bilasar, Bikanir. Thakur Fateh Singh of Dabla, Udaipur. Sahibzada Ahmad Din Khan of Tonk. Parshotam Rao of Sarola, Kotah. Kanwar Saugram Singh of Kuraria, Kotah. Rao Rai Singh of Sabla, Udaipur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir's Gold Medal, value Rs. 80 H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar's Gold Medal, value Rs. 80 H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar's Gold Medal, value Rs. 80 H. H. the Maharaja of Sirahi's Prize, value Rs. 30 H. H. the Maharawal of Dungarpur's Prize, value Rs. 8 H. H. the Maharawal of Bonewar's Prize, value Rs. 12 ...	For Proficiency in Hindi For Proficiency in English and Sanskrit For Exemplary Progress and Good Conduct For Cricket, Best Bat of the year Do. Best Bowler of the year Do. Best Field of the year	Raja Janak Singh of Nimraua. Kanwar Narpat Singh of Purlat. Thakur Shoo Singh of Alniawas, Jodhpur. Thakur Fateh Singh of Bas, Jodhpur. Kanwar Gopal Singh of Alwar, Bikanir. Thakur Fateh Singh of Dabla, Udaipur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kuch Behar's six Silver Medals, value Rs. 100.	Recitation of English Poetry September 1894 April 1895, I Division ... Do. II " ... Do. III " ...	H. H. Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikanir Kanwar Narpat Singh of Purlat. H. H. Maharaja Jay Singh of Alwar Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kumbhalgarh.
The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura's Prizes, value Rs. 50 ...	Gymnastic competition I Division : Boys of over 14 years ... II Do. Do. of 14 years and under	Thakur Fateh Singh of Dabla, Udaipur. H. H. Maharaja Jay Singh of Alwar.
	Athletics I Division : Boys of 17 years and over II Do. do. above 14 and under 17 years... III Do. do. 12 and under 14 years... IV Do. do. 12 years and under	Thakur Fateh Singh of Dabla, Udaipur. Kanwar Madhav Singh of Arnia, Tonk. Maharaja Zorawar Singh of Sangol, Kotah. Kanwar Ganga Singh of Ramori, Jhalawar.
	History & Geography ... I Class ... II " ... III " ... IV " ... V " ... VI " ... VII " ...	Kanwar Narpat Singh of Purlat. Thakur Shoo Singh of Alniawas, Jodhpur. Thakur Hukm Singh of Bilasar, Bikanir. Thakur Fateh Singh of Dabla, Udaipur. Parshotam Rao of Sarola, Kotah. Maharaja Zorawar Singh of Sangol, Kotah. Kanwar Lachman Singh of Rupaheli, Udaipur.
Other Prizes awarded by the College, value Rs. 500.	Drawing ... Pencil Drawing Copies in Neutral Tint Sketches from Nature Oil Painting ...	Thakur Fateh Singh of Dabla, Udaipur. Raja Janak Singh of Nimraua. Kanwar Narpat Singh of Purlat. H. H. Maharaja Jay Singh of Alwar.
	Highest Aggregate Class Marks ... All Classes Good Conduct ...	Thakur Hukm Singh of Bilasar, Bikanir. Thakur Fateh Singh of Bas, Jodhpur.
Silver Medals	Punctuality and Regular Attendance ...	Thakur Hukm Singh of Bilasar, Bikanir. Kanwar Deo Singh of Palkiya, Kotah. Thakur Shankar Singh of Govindgarh, Ajmere. Sahibzada Ahmad Din Khan of Tonk. Sahibzada Muhammad Amanat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk.



Some 66 prizes are given every year, including 5 gold medals, 21 silver medals and 40 prizes—books, writing desks, cricket bats, &c. The greater number of the prizes are awarded according to the class marks and the marks given in examination by the Head Master and the Annual Examiner. The college good conduct silver medal is voted for by the boys themselves:—those in the 7th class have one vote, those in the 6th two, in the 5th three, and so on. Each boy can vote for any one he likes, except himself. To avoid canvassing no warning is given, and the votes are given while the boys sit in their classes. The other good conduct prizes are awarded by the Principal. The riding, cricket, recitation, gymnastic, athletic and drawing prizes are awarded by results.

The prizes were distributed—

- in March 1877 by Mr Saunders, Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,
- in March 1879 by Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, Agent, Governor General, Rajputana,
- in December 1880 by H. E. the Earl of Lytton,
- in March 1881 by Colonel Sir Edward Bradford,
- in November 1881 by H. E. the Marquis of Ripon,
- in December 1885 by H. E. the Countess of Dufferin,
- in October 1890 by H. E. the Marquis of Lansdowne.

On other occasions they were distributed by Colonel Loch, the Principal. The boys are assembled on the breaking-up day in the central hall. The Principal makes a speech to them in Hindi, commenting on their progress and conduct during the past year, and exhorting them to comport themselves like Rajput gentlemen worthy of their ancient and honourable ancestry, after which the prizes are distributed, and the boys go home for their summer vacation.

The following is a list of the 37 most distinguished students of the college, distinguished that is to say by the number of the prizes they have gained. This is the only way of making a selection, though, undoubtedly, it is not

absolutely just to every boy. It is quite possible for a boy with an ordinary intellect to be in a class of dullards and enrich himself with prizes at the cost of very little real mental proficiency ; or, conversely, and this happens much oftener, a number of clever boys may have a genius among them, who, do what they will, will sweep the board of prizes year after year. There is no age limit for prizes, and consequently, a boy of advanced years finding himself in a class of junior boys will have a great advantage, though he may not be actually as clever as the rest of the class. It is a curious fact that if the genius who sweeps the boards fails to pick up any particular prize, it will be nearly always the mathematical prize ; and if the dullard astonishes his friends by winning a prize, this is the one he will gain. The college gives many prizes but not one without competition of a fairly severe kind, which is proved by the fact that 106 boys gain no prizes, 36 gain 1 prize each, and 23 gain two, and this during an average residence of four and a half years.

DISTINGUISHED STUDENTS OF THE MAYO COLLEGE, 1875-1895.		Number of prizes gained.	Average annual number of prizes gained during re- sidence.
Ajmere	Rao Gaj Singh, Bandanwara	29	3.3
	Thakur Lachman Singh, Bagaouri	22	2.1
Alwar	H. H. Maharaja Jey Singh	7	2.7
	Thakur Madho Singh, Bijwar	13	2.3
	Thakur Sawai Singh, Chumrawali	12	1.8
	Thakur Durjan Singh, Jaoli	15	2.3
	Kanwar Amir Singh, Berkhera	4	9.6
Bikanir	H. H. Maharaja Ganga Singh	13	2.6
	Thakur Dip Singh, Garhsisar	15	1.9
	Thakur Hari Singh, Mahajan	15	1.9
	Thakur Hukm Singh, Bidasar	25	3.9

DISTINGUISHED STUDENTS OF THE MAYO COLLEGE, 1875—1895.			Number of prizes gained.	Average annual number of prizes gained during re- sidence.
Jaipur	...	{ Kanwar Pirthi Singh, Bagru ..	13	2.3
		{ Thakur Karan Singh, Jobnir ...	7	.6
		{ Kanwar Devi Singh, Chomu ...	8	1.2
Jhallawar	...	Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, Pipa- kheri .. ... ..	15	2.6
Jodhpur	...	{ Maharaj Zalim Singh ... ..	23	2.2
		{ Rao Raja Bhairo Singh .. ..	11	4.0
		{ Kanwar Zorawar Singh, Dndiali ..	5	2.3
		{ Thakur Zorawar Singh, Lohiana ...	17	2.0
		{ Thakur Margal Singh, Pokurn ...	13	1.9
		{ Thakur Sheo Singh, Almwawas ...	20	2.8
		{ Kanwar Pratap Singh, Sankhwai	13	4.4
		{ Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh, Bera ...	4	1.4
Kotah	..	{ H. H. Maharao Ummed Singh ...	6	2
		{ Raj Bijai Singh, Kunari ...	18	3.6
		{ Kanwar Onkar Singh, Palaita ...	8	1.5
		{ Maharaj Jai Singh, Bamolia ...	8	.8
		{ Pandit Parshotam Rao, Sarola ...	11	3.1
Sirohi	...	Kanwar Dalpat Singh, Manadar ...	20	2.0
Tonk	...	{ Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kud- dus Khan ... ..	14	2.6
		{ Sahibzada Muhammad Ahmad Din Khan ... ..	15	2.6
Udaipur	...	{ Kanwar Rup Singh, Bedla ...	6	2.4
		{ Bhanwar Madho Singh, Batera ...	13	2.8
		{ Thakur Fateh Singh, Dabla ...	14	2.3
Other States		{ Kanwar Narpal Singh, Porhat ...	19	3.0
		{ Maharaj Kanwar Raj Rajendra Narayan, Kuch Behar ...	7	6.0
		{ H. H. Raja Kirti Shah, Tehri ...	14	6.2

Only four boys gain more than 20 prizes—

Rao Gaj Singh Bandanwara	...	...	29
Thakur Hukm Singh Bidasar	...	...	25
Maharaj Zalim Singh Jodhpur	...	...	23
Thakur Lachman Singh Bagsuri	...	...	22

Regarding the annual average number of prizes gained by each boy, Kanwar Amir Singh of Berkhera is first with 9·6, but then he was at the college for only five months. After him the most remarkable are H. H. Raja Kirti Shah of Tehri with 6·2, and Maharaj Kanwar Raj Rajendra Narayan of Kuch Behar with 6·0. The former read for over two years, and the latter for over one year.

Of the following five students, the first passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and the remaining four the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University, *viz.* -

- Kanwar Amir Singh, Berkhera, Alwar.
- Thakur Lachman Singh, Bagsuri, Ajmere.
- Thakur Mangal Singh, Pokurn, Jodhpur.
- Kanwar Onkar Singh, Palaita, Kotah.
- Kanwar Devi Singh, Chomu, Jaipur.

The annexed table shews the number of boys who joined, left, were present, and sick, during each of the 20 years from 1875—1895 :—

The figures shew that there was an almost continuous rise in the number of boys on the roll and the number present up, till 1890 and 1891, after which there was a steady fall for four years. In 1895 to 1896 this fall was checked; and has given place to a rapid and most satisfactory rise.

The sixth line shows the wonderful immunity from sickness enjoyed by the boys of the Mayo College. An epidemic of any kind is unheard of, which can be said of very few colleges or schools in England. In this connection I will quote the following letter from Surgeon-Major D. French Mullen, Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, which was incorporated in the college report for 1893-94 :—

“I have had medical charge of the college for three years, and I consider the marvellously good health which the boys enjoy a matter of sincere congratulation. The most severe and almost the only case which I have had to treat during the year under report was a boil, which had to be incised to enable the boy to play polo.

“I am convinced that no college or school in India can show such an excellent record of health, and it is entirely due to the unremitting care of Colonel Loch in ensuring regular hours of study and exercise suitable to each boy's capacity, together with constant supervision of the sanitary surroundings. From the time a boy gets up in the morning until he goes to bed at night, every minute of his time is marked out for him, and to my knowledge most of the boys who have studied at the Mayo College have left it with regret and would gladly return; a sure test of the popularity of the college and the tact and energy of its Principal and Headmaster.”

The following is the Mayo College roll of students arranged according to the different states placed in alphabetical order. The ruling princes are in each case placed at the head of their state and next to them their own immediate family relations. The first column gives the numbers of the students on the roll, according as they joined the college. Students



of the same family are placed together, otherwise the numbers follow in due order.

The family of the Maharaja of Jodhpur has given ten students to the college, and that of the Nawab of Tonk eight. Of the families of the minor chiefs, seven have sent three students each, viz., the families of Bagru Jaipur; Sangod and Palkiya, Kotah; those of Sahibzada Obeidulla Khan, Prime Minister of Tonk, and of Sahibzada Ahmed Khan of Tonk; and of Batera and Bedla, Udaipur.

The sign † marks a decease. In all 18 students have died, of whom seven were from Ajmere. Two died at the college — Raja Mukand Singh of Nimrana of fever, and Sahibzada Wali Muhammad Khan of an accident.

AJMERE

No.	Name and Title.	Date of entry.	Date of leaving.	Age at entry.	Age on leaving.	Length of residence.	Number of prizes gained.	Average annual number of prizes gained during residence.
						Yrs Mos		
15	Raja Pratap Singh of Pisangan	1876	1877	16	17	1 11	...	...
16	Thakur Mor Singh of Janula	1876	1876	13	14	0 10	...	...
17	Thakur Mor Singh of Shoklat	1876	1877	17	18	1 11	...	...
28	Thakur Ummed Singh of Sawar	1876	1879	14	17	3 10	4	1.0
19	Thakur Sawant Singh of Kabanla	1876	1878	16	18	2 5	1	.4
20	Raja Devi Singh of Rajgaurh	1876	1877	15	20	1 11	...	...
21	Rao Kallian Singh of Junia	1876	1882	12	17	6 3	7	1.1
22	Thakur Kallian Singh of Goula ..	1876	1878	17	19	2 5	...	...
28	Thakur Sangram Singh of Para	1876	1881	14	19	4 8	4	.8
59	Thakur Harnath Singh of Para	1876	1881	8	20	11 5	4	3
43	Shaikhul Mushaikh Dwan Gyasudin Ali Khan	1877	1878	17	18	1 2	...	...
50	Thakur Man Singh of Karolij	1878	1887	14	20	9 0	29	1.3
52	Rao Gaj Singh of Bandanwara	1878	1887	9	17	8 8	22	3.3
54	Thakur Lachman Singh of Palsuri	1878	1889	9	20	10 7	...	2.1
55	Thakur Raghunath Singh of Govindgarh	1878	1879	16	17	1 3	...	...
206	Thakur Shankar Singh of Govindgarh	1891	...	14	...	4 5	1	2
84	Thakur Ranjit Singh of Panchera	1891	1893	7	19	10 0	2	2
97	Thakur Shani Singh of Raghunathgarh	1891	1891	8	18	9 7	10	1.0
106	Thakur Bijai Bahadur Singh of Pipraj	1892	1891	10	19	8 9	7	.8
112	Kanwar Gopal Singh of Kharwa	1893	1892	10	19	0 0	1	1
123	Thakur Mor Singh Deolia ..	1894	1892	12	20	7 11	4	5
124	Nawab Shamsuddin Ali Khan of Kumhar-baya.	1894	1895	9	20	11 3	6	5

## ALWAR.

No.	Name and Title.	Date of entry.	Date of leaving.	Age at entry.	Age on leaving.	Length of residence.	Yrs.	Mos.	Number of prizes gained.	Average annual number of prizes gained during residence.
15	H. H. Mangal Singh, Maharaja of Alwar†	1875	1876	15	17	1	1	2	...	.....
22	H. H. Jey Singh, Maharaja of Alwar	1893	...	11	...	2	2	7	7	27.
24	Jwala Pershad	1876	1878	16	19	2	2	4	...	...
25	Kanhia Lal	1876	1877	19	20	0	0	7	...	...
26	Kanwar Raghunath Singh of Tatanpur	1876	1881	15	20	5	5	0	1	...
29	Thakur Phul Singh of Para	1876	1885	11	20	8	8	6	10	1-1
38	Thakur Madho Singh of Bijwar	1877	1883	13	19	5	5	8	13	2-3
39	Thakur Sawai Singh of Chumrawali	1877	1884	12	20	6	6	8	12	1-8
40	Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli	1877	1883	9	17	6	6	6	15	2-3
41	Thakur Daulat Singh of Khora	1877	1885	9	18	9	9	0	5	1-8
53	Raja Mukand Singh of Nimranat	1878	1885	10	17	7	7	4	7	...
153	Raja Janak Singh of Nimrana	1878	1885	10	17	9	9	3	7	...
56	Thakur Ranjit Singh of Garh	1875	1881	16	19	2	2	9	5	1-8
104	Thakur Devi Singh of Palwa	1882	1894	13	25	1	1	9	1	...
122	Thakur Jai Singh of Salpur	1887	1892	11	19	7	7	6	5	7
146	Kanwar Anir Singh of Berkhera	1885	1886	16	17	0	0	5	4	9-6
155	Kanwar Ram Singh of Nizamnagar	1886	1895	11	20	9	9	0	...	.....
232	Kanwar Bhur Singh of Bharoli	1894	...	10	...	1	1	5	...	...
233	Kanwar Kishan Singh of Bharkol	1894	...	11	...	1	1	5	...	.....

## BANSWARA.

		1894	12	Yrs.	Mos.	2	1-1
225	Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh	...	12	1	9	...	...
243	Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu	...	12	1	2	...	...
246	Bhanwar Pirthi Singh of Banswara	...	6	1	1	...	...

## BHARTPUR.

		1895	8	Yrs.	Mos.	...	...
247	Kanwar Raghunath Singh of Bhartpur	...	8	0	8	...	...
248	Raja Samandar Singh of Weir	1895	13	0	8	...	...
257	Kanwar Jugalsaran Singh of Bhartpur	...; 1895	15	0	5	...	...

## BIKANIR.

		1889	9	Yrs.	Mos.	13	13	26
182	H. H. Ganga Singh, Maharaja of Bikanir	1894	9	4	11	13	13	26
205	Maharaj Bhairu Singh of Bikanir	1891	14	4	0	17	1	3
44	Kanwar Agar Singh of Kanwari	1877	14	1	7	16	1	6
48	Kanwar Gyan Singh of Kanwari	1878	17	1	0	18	...	...
45	Kanwar Amar Singh of Chaiwas	1877	7	0	7	8	...	...
57	Thakur Girdhari Singh of Gualdessa	1879	15	2	6	17	...	...
68	Thakur Dip Singh of Garhsisar	1857	13	8	0	21	15	19
103	Thakur Abhai Singh of Rajpura	1892	11	6	11	19	...	...
128	Thakur Sagat Singh of Jasna	1894	13	6	5	20	...	...
132	Thakur Hari Singh of Suluukh	1894	8	9	5	18	...	...
138	Kanwar Hukm Singh of Rawatsar	1885	16	0	9	17	...	...

## BIKANIR (contd)

No.	Name and Title.	Date of entry.	Date of leaving.	Age at entry.	Age on leaving.	Length of residence.	Number of prizes gained.	Average annual number of prizes gained during residence.
140	Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan	1855	1893	1	15	Yrs 8	15	1.9
163	Thakur Mohabat Singh of Giddal	1859	1891	13	15	1 10	...	...
175	Maharaj Gopal Singh of Alsar	1859	...	11	...	6 9	...	3
176	Kanwar Jasht Singh of Alsar	1859	...	13	...	6 9	...	...
177	Kanwar Maitho Singh of Pithab	1859	1893	15	19	3 11	...	...
178	Kanwar Takht Singh of Bansar	1859	1895	12	18	6 0	...	...
183	Thakur Udai Singh of Bhadrin	1859	1894	14	19	5 0	3	6
184	Thakur Hakim Singh of Badar	1859	...	11	...	6 6	25	3.9
207	Thakur Khushal Singh of Bisasar	1861	...	11	...	4 5	1	...
224	Thakur Raghunath Singh of Harasur	1861	...	13	...	1 10	1	...
234	Thakur Man Singh of Zoharia...	1861	...	13	...	1 5	...	...
239	Thakur Hari Singh of Satasar ..	1861	...	13	...	1 5	...	...
240	Rawat Madho Singh of Jaitpur	1894	...	9	...	1 5	...	...
241	Thakur Kishan Singh of Rasana	1891	...	15	...	1 5	...	...
242	Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Rasana	1891	...	13	...	1 5	...	...

DHOLPUR.

75	Rao Ranjit Singh of Sirmattara	...	1891	1893	19	21	Yrs. Mos.	...
76	Rao Bhup Singh of Rajaunia ...	...	1891	1892	21	22	2 0	...
77	Thakur Durjan Sal of Bilouni ...	...	1891	1895	17	21	1 8 3 9	...

JAIPUR

2	Rawat Mehtap Singh, Thakur of Nidar	...	1875	1877	13	15	Yrs. Mos.	...
3	Thakur Karan Singh of Johmir	...	1875	1895	9	20	2 0	7 6
4	Thakur Sheonath Singh of Daulu	...	1875	1879	12	16	10 7	...
5	Thakur Jawahar Singh of Baniaba	...	1875	1886	7	18	3 3	...
6	Thakur Ramnath Singh of Pip'ar	...	1875	1882	12	16	10 7	...
8	Kanwar Pirthi Singh of Bagru	...	1875	1881	10	17	6 4	1
143	Kanwar Pratap Singh of Bagru	...	1885	1891	16	22	5 7	23
253	Thakur Joeswant Singh of Bagru	...	1885	1891	13	22	5 8	14
9	Thakur Bhagwan Singh of Siras	...	1885	...	13	...	0 7	...
87	Bhanwar Sujan Singh of Nimera	...	1885	1876	16	17	0 5	...
88	Bhanwar Sujan Singh of Nimera	...	1881	1890	11	20	8 11	3 3
89	Thakur Biju Singh of Gagaru	...	1881	1892	9	20	10 11	4 3
90	Thakur Sheo Singh of Sali	...	1881	1884	14	17	2 7	5 19
93	Rajshree Thakur (dan Singh) of Danta	...	1881	1881	19	19	0 1	...
94	Kanwar Mokand Singh of Pa'li	...	1881	1899	9	18	9 8	3 3
101	Rao Bahadur Takht Singh Rao of Larwara	...	1881	1885	16	20	3 11	...
107	Kanwar Sheo Singh of Bhawanwada	...	1881	1884	13	16	2 8	...
113	Thakur Uday Singh of Kurh	...	1882	1899	8	16	7 9	2 2
114	Kanwar Govind Singh of Khacharyawas	...	1883	1890	12	19	7 0	4 6
115	Kanwar Pratap Singh of Khacharyawas	...	1883	1886	16	19	3 1	...
		...	1883	1890	12	19	6 10	...

## JAIPUR (contd.)

No.	Name and Title.	Date of entry.	Date of leaving.	Age at entry.	Age on leaving.	Length of residence.	Number of prizes gained.	Average annual number of prizes gained during residence.
134	Thakur Fateh Singh of Dungri	1895	1890	13	18	5	5	...
144 {	Thakur Kaliar Singh of Ajevarajpura	1895	1892	11	18	6	4	...
145 {	Kanwar Devi Singh of Chomu	1895	1892	9	15	6	5	...
152	Rawat Fateh Singh of Sawade	1896	1890	13	17	4	5	...

## JAISALMER.

236 {	H. H. Salibaban, Maharawal of Jaisalmer	1894	...	8	...	1	5	...
237 {	Kanwar Dan Singh of Lathi	1894	...	7	...	1	5	...
251	Thakur Jawahir Singh of Dudhu	1895	...	16	...	0	9	...
252	Thakur Sultan Singh of Nachna	1895	...	8	...	0	9	...

## JHALLAWAR

23	H. H. Zalim Singh, Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.	1876	1883	12	19	7	0	10	14
37	Maharaja Balbadra Singh of Pipakheri	1877	1883	12	19	5	8	15	26
78	Thakur Takht Singh of Dhandoa	1881	1890	11	20	8	9	2	3

79 {	Thakur Abhai Singh of Mangal	...	1881	1892	10	21	11	2	9	8
190 {	Kanwar Phul Singh of Mangal	..	1890	...	10	...	5	9	0	...
80	Kanwar Durjan Sal of Kotra	...	1881	1893	9	21	12	0	7	6
81	Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur	...	1881	1891	8	18	10	0	5	5
165 {	Kanwar Chain Singh of Banwari	...	1888	1895	12	19	6	4	2	3
197 {	Kanwar Ganga Singh of Bamori	...	1891	...	8	...	4	9	3	6
166	Kanwar Pratap Singh of Kundla	...	1888	1895	10	17	6	3	2	3
170	Thakur Sheodan Singh of Sarthal	...	1889	.	9	...	7	0	1	1

JODHPUR.

7 {	Maharaj Zalim Singh	...	1875	1886	10	21	Yrs	Mos.	23	22
27	Rao Raja Mul Singh†	...	1876	1880	16	20	3	11	1	2
36	Maharaja Fateh Singh of Raoti	...	1876	1877	13	14	0	7	1	1
68	Rao Raja Raghunath Singh	...	1880	1882	10	12	1	6	...	...
141 {	Babha Raghunath Singh	...	1885	1886	18	19	0	4	...	...
199	Maharaja Daulat Singh	...	1891	1894	14	17	2	11	1	3
201	Rao Raja Bhairu Singh	...	1891	1894	13	16	2	9	11	40
203	Rao Raja Bishan Singh	...	1891	...	14	...	4	9	1	2
222	Babha Amar Singh	...	1893	...	13	...	2	8	4	15
229 {	Rao Raja Fateh Singh	...	1894	...	16	...	1	6	...	...
10	Kanwar Ragh Singh of Kuchaman	...	1876	1879	17	20	3	2	...	...
11	Kanwar Unmed Singh of Chandawal	...	1876	1877	16	18	1	10	...	...
12	Thakur Zorawar Singh of Raian	...	1876	1878	14	16	2	2	...	...
13 {	Kanwar Madan Singh of Raipur	...	1876	1881	12	17	5	10	...	...
14 {	Thakur Hari Singh of Raipur	...	1876	1879	9	12	3	11	...	...
30	Thakur Sultan Singh of Marot	...	1876	1884	7	15	7	5	2	2
42	Thakur Simbhu Singh of Awa	...	1877	1886	10	19	9	5	4	4
64	Thakur Ratan Singh of Bansia	...	1880	1886	12	18	5	8	2	4



## JODHPUR (contd.)

No.	Name and Title.	Date of entry.	Date of leaving.	Age at entry.	Age on leaving.	Length of residence.	Number of prizes gained.	Average annual number of prizes gained during residence.
67	Thakur Gulab Singh of Chanod	1890	1891	10	20	Yrs. Mos. 10 3	1	.1
96	Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Dudhali	1881	1884	10	12	2 2	5	2.3
99	Thakur Jodh Singh of Gaurao	1881	1888	10	17	7 0	...	...
102	Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokun	1882	1889	12	19	7 0	13	1.9
108	Thakur Zorawar Singh of Lohiana	1882	1891	11	20	8 6	17	2.0
109	Thakur Pabudan of Dhankoli	1883	1889	14	20	6 5	1	1
116	Thakur Bijai Singh of Riyau	1883	1890	13	20	6 5	1	.1
118	Thakur Rimal Singh of Riyau	1886	1891	14	19	5 0	8	1.2
147	Thakur Jiwan Singh of Baru	1886	1889	12	15	3 0	...	...
148	Thakur Fateh Singh of Baru	1886	1892	12	18	6 3	4	.6
150	Thakur Madho Singh of Khejarla	1886	1893	10	17	7 3	3	1.9
151	Kanwar Kishor Singh of Sathin	1886	1891	13	18	5 2	10	...
158	Thakur Durjan Singh of Daspan	1886	1890	14	18	3 11	...	...
159	Kanwar Kalian Singh of Baru	1886	1892	13	19	6 0	1	.1
160	Thakur Lachman Singh of Bursu	1887	1895	13	21	7 9	10	1.3
163	Thakur Fateh Singh of Itas	1887	...	13	...	8 6	4	.5
164	Kanwar Bhopal Singh of Agewa	1889	...	9	...	7 2	20	2.8
169	Thakur Sheo Singh of Alniawas	1890	...	8	...	5 5	...	...
195	Thakur Abhai Singh of Dodiana	1891	1894	21	24	2 11	13	4.4
200	Kanwar Pratap Singh of Sankhwai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

202	Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Bera	...	1891	1894	16	19	2	11	4	1
204	Thakur Gopal Singh of Gundoz	..	1891	..	13	...	4	6	1	..
227	Thakur Gulab Singh of Balana	..	1894	..	17	...	1	6	...	...
228	Kanwar Karan Singh of Bidliat	...	1894	...	12	...	1	6	...	...
229	Kanwar Kishor Singh of Bhikamkor	...	1894	...	16	...	1	6	...	...
230	Kanwar Mangal Singh of Bala	...	1894	...	12	...	1	6	...	...
321	Bhanwar Jog Singh of Bijapur	...	1894	...	10	..	1	6	...	...
258	Kanwar Madho Singh of Peeh	...	1896	...	14	.	0	3	...	...

## KARALI.

47	H. H. Bhanwar Pal Deo, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Karali	...	1878	1879	16	17	1	1	...	...
111	Kanwar Moti Pal of Padampur	...	1883	1892	8	17	9	0	...	...

## KISHENGARH.

33	Kanwar Ganpat Singh of Kishengarh	...	1876	1879	14	17	2	4	...	...
98	Maharaja Man Singh of Fatehgarh	...	1881	1891	9	19	9	7	1	1

## KOTAH.

179	H. H. Ummed Singh, Maharao of Kotah	...	1889	1892	16	19	3	0	6	20
72	Maharaj Jai Singh of Bamolia	...	1881	1891	11	21	10	0	8	8
15	Jagirdar Chandar Singh of Bhamrajri	..	1878	1896	11	19	7	6	3	4

## KOTAH (contd.)

No.	Name and Title.	Date of entry.	Date of leaving.	Age at entry.	Age on leaving.	Length of residence.		Number of prizes gained.	Average annual number of prizes gained during residence.
						Yrs.	Mos.		
71	Thakur Guman Singh of Pipalda	1881	1889	10	18	8	0	1	1
73	Apji Pirthi Singh of Koelat	1881	1883	16	18	2	8	...	...
74	Maharaja Madho Singh of Gainta	1881	1885	13	17	4	0	...	...
86	Raj Bijai Singh of Kunari	1881	1886	13	18	5	0	18	3.6
105	Maharaja Sher Singh of Indergarh	1882	1892	9	19	10	1	2	2
125	Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaita	1884	1891	13	20	5	4	8	1.5
154	Kanwar Dhul Singh of Dabri	1886	1893	10	18	7	4	10	1.3
209	Kanwar Khuman Singh of Dabri	1892	...	11	...	3	9	1	2
127	Maharaja Bhawani Singh of Sangod	1884	...	8	...	11	5	2	2
131	Maharaja Devi Singh of Sangod	1884	...	11	...	11	4	4	4
196	Maharaja Zorawar Singh of Sangod	1891	...	10	...	5	0	2	4
167	Kanwar Madan Singh of Palkiya	1888	...	13	...	7	4	7	1
212	Kanwar Inder Singh of Palkiya	1892	...	15	...	3	8	...	...
210	Kanwar Deo Singh of Palkiya	1892	...	12	...	3	8	6	1.6
208	Kanwar Unmed Singh of Chhapol	1892	...	13	...	4	3	...	...
213	Kanwar Lachman Singh of Both	1892	...	14	...	3	8	...	...
214	Pandit Parshotam Rao of Sarola	1892	...	12	...	3	6	11	3.1
215	Maharaja Shankar Singh of Ratawad	1893	...	12	...	3	4	1	3
219	Kanwar Sangram Singh of Kuraria	1893	...	12	...	2	9	1	4

## PARTABGARH.

		1883	1885	14	16	Yrs.	Mos.
119 {	Kanwar Pirthi Singh of Partabgarh	...	1883	1885	14	16	4
244 {	Maharaj Kanwar Man Singh of Partabgarh	...	1895	..	9	..	1
246	Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla	..	1895	..	7	..	2

## SHAHUPURA.

		1889	1894	14	19	5	3
172 {	Rajkumar Unmed Singh of Shahpura	...	1889	1894	14	19	3
181 {	Rajkumar Sar-lar Singh of Shahpura	...	1889	1894	9	13	3
188	Bhanwar Jaswant Singh of Khamor	...	1890	1894	13	17	4
210	Bhanwar Chotu Singh	..	1892	1894	15	17	2

## SIROHI.

		1881	1890	11	21	Yrs.	Mos.
70	Khanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar	...	1881	1890	11	21	9

## TONK.

		1880	1880	18	18	Yrs.	Mos.
62 {	Sahibzada Mahomed Abu Sayyid Khan	...	1880	1880	18	18	0
63 {	Sahibzada Mahomed Sayyid ud-din Khan	1880	1880	16	16	0	3
69 {	Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Rashid Khan	1880	1889	11	20	8	8

## TONK (contd.)

No.	Name and Title.	Date of entry.	Date of leaving.	Age at entry.	Age on leaving.	Length of residence.	Yrs. Mos.	Number of prizes gained.	Average annual number of prizes gained during residence.
126	Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Hafiz Khan ...	1884	1893	8	17	8	7	3	3
129	Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Sami Khan ...	1884	1898	8	12	4	1	...	...
130	Sahibzada Mahomed Ismail Khan ...	1884	1887	9	12	3	1	...	...
135	Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Wahid Khan ...	1885	1893	9	17	8	4	2	2
136	Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan ...	1885	1887	9	11	2	5	1	2
49	Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Alim Khan ...	1878	1883	15	20	5	0	9	4
117	Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Latif Khan†...	1883	1888	13	18	5	1	3	6
194	Sahibzada Amanatullah Khan ...	1890	...	7	...	5	9	2	3
60	Sahibzada Mahomed Inayatullah Khan ...	1879	1897	13	20	8	1	5	6
61	Sahibzada Wali Mahomed Khan† ...	1879	1879	17	18	0	4	...	...
142	Sahibzada Mahomed Inamullah Khan ...	1885	1888	9	12	3	2	2	6
82	Sahibzada Mahomed Hidayatullah Khan ...	1881	1884	12	15	3	0	...	...
83	Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Khan ...	1861	1886	10	15	5	4	14	2.6
121	Sahibzada Mahomed Karamatullah Khan ...	1884	1891	15	18	7	0	3	4
151	Thakur Suraj Singh of Arnia ...	1887	1888	11	9	1	4	...	...
161	Kanwar Madho Singh of Arnia† ...	1890	...	10	...	5	9	5	9
192	Sahibzada Mahomed Din Khan ...	1890	...	9	...	5	9	4	7
193	Sahibzada Ahmad Din Khan ...	1890	...	10	...	5	9	15	2.6
255	Sahibzada Mahomed Dastgir Khan ...	1895	...	15	...	0	6	...	...
256	Sahibzada Sardar Mahomed Khan ...	1895	...	99	...	0	6	...	...

## UDAIPUR.

31	Maharaj Nahar Singh of Sanwar	...	1676	1881	14	20	Yrs.	Mons.	...	...
32	Thakur Chatter Singh of Rupaheli	...	1876	1881	13	18	5	0	...	1.0
220	Kanwar Lachman Singh of Rupaheli	...	1893	...	11	..	2	9	1	.4
34	Kanwar Beri Sal of Sardargarh	...	1876	1879	15	18	3	0	2	.7
35	Maharaj Kanwar Akhai Singh of Banera	...	1877	1879	10	12	2	0	1	.5
66	Rao Karan Singh of Bedla	...	1880	1885	15	20	4	4	2	.4
185	Kanwar Rup Singh of Bedla	...	1889	1892	17	20	2	6	6	2.4
189	Kanwar Govind Singh of Bedla	...	1890	1892	12	14	2	1	...	...
85	Thakur Sheo Singh of Khara	...	1881	1885	13	17	3	5	1	.3
91	Thakur Dhonkal Singh of Nimri	...	1881	1885	14	18	3	10	2	.5
92	Rao Sheonath Singh of Ahmet	...	1881	1885	13	17	3	10	4	1.0
95	Kanwar Jai Singh of Gurian	...	1881	1887	12	18	5	8	...	...
100	Thakur Kalian Singh of Pansal	...	1881	1890	10	19	8	1	2	.2
137	Thakur Kesri Singh of Lasani	...	1885	1889	12	16	4	5	1	.2
139	Thakur Bhopal Singh of Rupnagar	...	1885	1891	12	18	6	2	...	.
156	Kanwar Tej Singh of Salumbert	...	1886	1888	14	16	2	3	...	...
157	Bhanwar Madho Singh of Batera	...	1886	1891	14	19	4	7	13	2.8
162	Bhanwar Indar Singh of Batera	...	1887	1893	13	14	6	0	10	1.7
174	Bhanwar Anwar Singh of Batera	...	1889	1893	10	14	4	1	4	1.0
171	Maharaj Kesri Singh of Bhindar	...	1889	1892	15	18	3	3	..	.5
186	Kanwar Madho Singh of Parsoli	...	1889	1893	12	6	3	8	2	2.3
187	Thakur Fateh Singh of Dabla	...	1890	...	13	...	6	2	14	.3
216	Rao Dalpat Singh of Satola	...	1893	...	12	...	3	3	1	.3
217	Kanwar Rai Singh of Satola	...	1893	...	8	...	3	3	1	...
223	Kanwar Bakhtwar Singh of Jharol	...	1893	...	14	...	2	7	...	...

## OTHER STATES.

No.	Name and Title.	Date of entry.	Date of leaving.	Age at entry.	Age on leaving.	Length of residence.	Yrs. Mos.	Number of prizes gained.	Average annual number of prizes gained during residence.
46	Raja Jai Chand of Lambargaon, Panjab ...	1878	1879	16	17	1	9	.. 2	.. 4
65	Kanwar Bin badra Singh of Benares ...	1880	1885	17	22	4	11	.. 2	.. 4
110	Tikaji Balbir Singh of Farilkote, Panjab...	1883	1886	15	18	3	4	..	..
120	Nawab Mahomed Mututaz Hussein Khan of Pataudi, Panjab ...	1884	1885	19	20	1	6	..	..
133	Maharaj Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India ...	1885	1889	13	17	4	2	2	5
149	Kanwar Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikanta ...	1886	1892	15	21	6	2	..	..
173	Kanwar Narpal Singh of Purihat ...	1889	1895	14	20	6	3	19	30
180	H. H. Kirti Shah, Raja of Tehri ...	1889	1891	15	17	2	3	14	62
198	Salibzada Nasar Ali Khan of Rampur ...	1891	1892	8	9	1	3	1	8
218	Maharaj Kumar Raj Rajendra Narayan of Kuch Behar ...	1893	1894	11	12	1	2	7	60
238	Maharaj Kumar Ranjit Singh of Lunawada...	1894	...	12	...	1	5	..	..
239	Rajkumar Raghunath Singh of Lunawada	1894	...	9	...	1	5	..	..
249	H. H. Chura Chand Singh, Raja of Manipur	1895	...	10	...	0	9	..	..
260	Raj Kanwar Digenur Singh of Manipur	1895	...	11	...	0	9	..	..
254	Rao Mor Singh of Bawal, Gwalior ...	1895	...	8	...	0	8	..	..

## CHAPTER II.

### THE ROLL OF STUDENTS WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF EACH.

#### AJMERE.

No. 15.—*Raja Pratab Singh of Pisangan, Ajmere*, born 1860 ; joined February 11th, 1876, from the fourth class in the Ajmere Government College, at the age of 16 ; left December 22nd, 1877, at the age of 17, after a residence of 1 year and 11 months ; was the first student from Ajmere to join the college ; died in 1883. Was a Jodha Rahtore Rajput, family Sujan Singhot, and a Vishnava ; was succeeded by his adopted son the present Raj Shri Raja Kandarap Sen of Pisangan, who is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsif of the Civil Court. The family is closely related to the Thakurs of Khawas, Pranhara, Sadara, Gulgaon and the Sardars of the *chalisq* or 40 *thikanas* of the Kekri pargana.

The estate is an *istamaradari* ; contains 2 *asli* villages, or those founded in old times, and 9 *dakhlis*, or founded in more recent times ; income Rs. 30,000 ; area 125,000 acres ; there are also two forts—one at Pisangan and one at Jaitgarh, —and a famous mountain called the Kala Pahar or Black Mountain.

The estate was founded by Maharaja Madho Singh, son of Maharaja Sur Singh of Jodhpur. It was awarded to him by the Emperor Jehangir, together with the title of Maharaja Shri, which is hereditary in the family, and a *mansab* of 10,500 horse, in return for his valiant services in many battles.



Another ancestor, Maharaja Sujan Singh, defeated the Mewar troops at the Dehbari Pass, and was awarded the Kekri pargana by Aurangzeb in 1657 A.D. A third called Maharaja Shri Fateh Singh aided the Jodhpur forces in conquering Ahmedabad and capturing Nawab Sir Balland, but lost his life in the battle.

No. 16.—*Thakur Mor Singh of Jamula, Ajmere*, born 1863; joined February 11th, 1876, at the age of 13; left December 11, 1876, at the age of 14, after a residence of 10 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput.

No. 17.—*Thakur Mor Singh of Shokla, Ajmere*, born 1859; joined February 11th, 1876, from the fifth class in the Ajmere Government College, at the age of 17; left December 22nd, 1877, at the age of 18, after a residence of 1 year and 11 months; died a few years afterwards. Was a Jodha Rahtore.

No. 18.—*Thakur Unmed Singh of Sâcar, Ajmere*, born 1862; joined February 11th, 1876, at the age of 14; left December 8th, 1879, at the age of 17, after a residence of 3 years and 10 months; in 1878, in the fourth form, gained prizes for all subjects, and for writing; in 1879 in the first class one for Urdu, and one for athletic sports; total four prizes. Is a Sisodia, family Sakhtawat; and son of Raja Madho Singh, who received the title of Raja as a personal distinction in 1877. The present Thakur is Honorary Magistrate and Munsif in his own estate. The nearest family is that of Tankawas.

The estate was granted by the Emperor Jehangir to Gokul Das, grandson of Sakat Singh, and great grandson of Rana Udai Singh of Udaipur.

It contains 33 villages; income Rs. 30,000; and paying Rs. 7,215 as revenue to Government.

No. 19.—*Thakur Sawant Singh of Kabanua, Ajmere*, born 1860; joined February 11th, 1876, from the sixth class,

Ajmere Government College, at the age of 16 ; left July 15th, 1878, at the age of 18, after a residence of 2 years and 5 months ; in 1878 in the third form, gained the second prize for all subjects. Is a Jodha Ralhore.

No. 20.—*Raja Devi Singh of Rajgarh, Ajmere*, born 1858 ; joined February 11th, 1876, from the sixth class, Ajmere Government College, at the age of 18 ; left December 22nd, 1877, at the age of 20, after a residence of 1 year and 11 months ; died 1887, and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Raja Chandra Singh. Was a Gaar Rajput of the Bithaldasot family. The title of Raja was conferred on Raja Devi Singh by the British Government as a personal distinction in 1877, and is now held by courtesy by the head of the family.

The estate consists of 2 villages ; income Rs. 5,000.

In the time of Akbar, Raja Bithal Das founded Rajgarh and called it after his grandson Raj Singh. Subsequently the Ralhore Kishan Singh drove out the Gaurs from Rajgarh. After 25 years of dispossession, Gopal Singh recovered Rajgarh, and the Gaurs held the country when it was conquered by the Mahrattas, who resumed Rajgarh, as the Raja was unable to pay a contribution of Rs. 10,000 as *jauj kharch* (war expenditure). The British restored the estate on condition of payment of *nazarana*, but as this was not paid, it was resumed and remained British territory till 1874, when it was presented in *jagir* to Raja Devi Singh, the representative of the ancient house.

No. 21.—*Rao Kalia Singh of Junia, Ajmere*, born 1864 ; joined February 11th, 1876, from the sixth class, Ajmere Government College, at the age of 11 ; left March 1882 at the age of 17, after a residence of 6 years and 2 months ; in 1878 in the third form gained a prize for all subjects ; in 1879 in the first class, prizes for English, Urdu and Mathematics ; in 1881 in the first class, for English, History and

Geography, and Athletics, first division ; total 7 prizes ; died 1895. Was a Jodha Rahtore and descended from Madho Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, 1583 ; son of Kanwar Ranjit Singh, and grandson of Thakur Ummed Singh, whom he succeeded in 1868. The title of Rao was bestowed on him as a personal distinction by the British Government in 1877. He was an *istamrardar* of Ajmere, and hereditary *blumia* of Kekri, for which town he provided watch and ward. He also held a village in Jaipur and another in Kotah.

The estate contains 16 villages ; income Rs. 35,000, and pays Rs. 5,723 revenue to Government.

No. 22.—*Thakur Kalu Singh of Goilia, Ajmere*, born 1859 ; joined February 11th, 1876, from the tenth class in the Ajmere Government College, at the age of 17 ; left July 15th, 1878, at the age of 19, after a residence of 2 years and 5 months. Is a Jodha Rahtore.

No. 28.—*Thakur Sangram Singh of Para, Ajmere*, born 1862 ; joined July 17th, 1876, at the age of 14 ; left March 1881, at the age of 19, after a residence of 4 years and 8 months ; in 1878, in the first form, gained a prize for all subjects ; in 1880, in the third class, prizes for Sanskrit, a holiday task, and for riding, first division ; total four prizes. Is a Jodha Rahtore ; succeeded his father Thakur Sheonath Singh as Thakur, March 24th, 1879 ; he is head of a junior branch of the Pisangan family.

The estate was assigned to the first Thakur Jhujhar Singh by the Raja of Pisangan. It contains 6 villages, and pays a revenue of Rs. 2,432 to Government.

No. 59.—*Thakur Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere*, born 1871 ; joined August 1st, 1879, at the age of 8 years ; left January 5th, 1891, at the age of 20, after a residence of 11 years and 5 months ; died shortly afterwards ; in 1881, in the fifth class, gained prizes for English, Hindi,

Mathematics, History and Geography; was a Rahtore Rajput family Jodha ; and brother of Sangram Singh, Thakur of Para.

No. 43.—*Shaikhul Mushaikh Dittan Gyasudin Ali Khan of Ajmere*, born July 1860 ; joined July 27th, 1877, at the age of 17 years ; left September 2nd, 1878, at the age of 18 years and 2 months, after a residence of 1 year and 2 months. Is Sajjada Nashin-i-Dargah-Khwaja Sahib or hereditary guardian of the shrine of Kutbadin. Is a Mahomedan Sayyid, and descendant of Khwaja Muayyazun-din  $\diamond$ bishti, a Mahomedan saint, who came from Sanjar in Khorassan to Ajmere in 1190 A. D., to establish a shrine. The tradition is that at Medina a voice came from the tomb of the prophet calling on the Khwaja Sahib to go to Ajmere and convert the infidels. He obeyed the call, and on his arrival rested on the spot now known as the Kangara Masjid, in the Dargah, where at that time the king's camels were tethered. He performed many miracles ; died in 1235, at the age of 97, and his shrine, the Dargah, commands the most profound veneration from Indian Mahomedans. Akbar visited it on foot as a pilgrim. Attached to it is a jagir of Rs. 22,000, and another in the Nizam's dominions. Their income is shared equally by the Diwan, the Dargah and the Khadims, or servants. The Diwan is the manager and head of the spiritualities of the shrine, and besides large offerings, which he shares with the Khadims, holds a jagir in Ajmere of Rs. 6,000 and another in Jaipur. The Diwan received the title of Shaikh-ul-Mushaikh as a personal distinction in 1877.

No. 50.—*Thakur Man Singh of Karonji, Ajmere*, born 1867 ; joined July 15th, 1878, at the age of 11 years ; left July 4th, 1887, at the age of 20, after a residence of 9 years ; was promoted annually from the seventh to the first class. In 1879, in the sixth class, gained prizes for Hindi, Urdu and Mathematics ; in 1881, in the fourth class, for

Urdu and Mathematics ; in the second, 1886, one for Mathematics ; in 1887, in the first class, one for riding ; total seven prizes. Is a Rahtore Rajput ; family Jodha and a Vishnava ; son of Thakur Moti Singh ; has built a public garden and a *dharmshala*.

In 1763 A. D., Kanwar Kishan Singh defeated the Gaur Rajputs, seized the district of Kekri, and made Junia his capital, but was afterwards murdered by the Gaurs at Deogaon near Kekri. His son Sanwant Singh drove the Gaurs out of Karonj, which has since then remained with his family.

The estate comprises 1 village ; area 15,000 acres ; population 1,250 ; income Rs. 6,000.

No. 52.—*Rao Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere*, born October 15th, 1869 ; joined the college July 25th, 1878, at the age of 8 years and 9 months ; in 1879 took the English and Urdu prizes in the sixth class ; in 1881 took prizes for English and Sanskrit in the third class, for Urdu and History and Geography in the second class, and a silver medal for the highest aggregate of class marks in the college ; in 1883 the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary behaviour, and a silver medal for good conduct ; two prizes for English in the first and second classes ; two prizes for History and Geography in the first class ; a prize for Sanskrit in the first class, and one for Urdu in the second class ; and a prize for a holiday task ; in 1881 gained prizes for English, Mathematics, History and Geography and for all subjects in the first class ; in 1885 and 1886 gained a silver medal for good conduct, and another for the highest aggregate class marks in the Entrance class ; in 1887 gained prizes for English, Mathematics, History and Geography, and all subjects in the Entrance class, and a prize for a holiday task ; a total of 29 prizes, including one gold medal and four silver ones ; left the college March 30th, 1887, at the age of 17 years and 5 months, after a stay of 8

years and 8 months ; succeeded his father April 5th, 1894 ; is a third class Honorary Magistrate in his estate ; son of Rao Ranjit Singh of Bandanwara, who received the title of Rao at the Imperial Durbar, Delhi, 1877 ; is a Rahtore Rajput ; clan Jodha ; family Chandrasenote ; and is descended from the Maharajas of Jodhpur. Bandanwara was founded by Suraj Mal, second son of Udai Bhan of Bhinai ; he received the estate by the order of the Emperor Aurangzeb ; income Rs. 26,000 ; area 34,815 bighas ; the estate contains one town and 10 villages, and is situated 14 miles south of Nasirabad, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

No. 54. - *Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere*, born 1869 ; joined August 19th, 1878, at the age of 9 years ; left April 1st, 1889, at the age of 20, after a residence of 10 years and 7 months ; passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University in March 1889 ; in 1880, in the third class, gained prizes for History and Geography ; in 1881, in the third class, for Hindi, Mathematics, History and Geography ; in 1882, in the second class, for Sanskrit, Mathematics, History and Geography ; in 1883, in the first class, for History and Geography, all subjects, and a holiday task ; in 1884, for athletics, first division ; in 1886, for punctuality and a holiday task ; in 1888 in the Entrance class, the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary conduct, the Jhallawar gold medal for progress and good conduct, silver medals for all subjects and second language, and a prize for riding, first division ; in 1889, in the Entrance class, the Marchioness of Lansdowne's gold medal for exemplary conduct, during a residence of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  years, the Alwar gold medal for English and English speaking, the Jodhpur gold medal for all subjects and passing the Allahabad Matriculation Examination, and a silver medal for Mathematics ; total 22 prizes, including 5 gold and 3 silver medals. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia ; and son of Thakur Nahar

Singh of Bagsuri, whom he succeeded August 7th, 1879 ; and thirteenth in descent from Dudaji, son of Jodha Maharaja of Jodhpur.

The founder of the estate was Lal Singh, brother of Hanwant Singh, who obtained Masuda by grant from the Emperor Akbar.

The estate contains 3 villages ; income Rs. 12,000 ; and pays Rs. 1,410 as revenue to Government.

The name is derived from *bagh*, tiger, and *sur*, pig. Lal Singh saw a tiger and a boar fighting, and built his fort on the scene of the combat, on the assurance of the augurs that it would be therefore impregnable.

No. 55.—*Thakur Rughanath Singh of Govindgarh, Ajmere* born 1862 ; joined September 1st, 1878, at the age of 16 ; left December 8th, 1879, at the age of 17, after a residence of 1 year and 3 months ; died a few years afterwards. Was a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, and only son of the late Thakur Lachman Singh of Govindgarh.

The founder of the family was Govind Das, a grandson of the Mota Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur.

The estate is an *istanradari* ; contains 5 villages to the west of Ajmere ; income Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 2,418 is paid as revenue to Government.

No. 206.—*Thakur Shankar Singh of Govindgarh, Ajmere.* born 1877 ; joined November 11th, 1891, at the age of 14 ; length of residence 4 years and 5 months ; in 1895, in the seventh class, gained a silver medal for punctuality and regular attendance ; is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, and twelfth in descent from Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur ; is the son of Thakur Lachman Singh, and brother of the late Thakur Rughanath Singh, by whom he was adopted.

No. 84.—*Thakur Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere,* born 1874 ; joined July 20th, 1881, at the age of 7 ; was absent for the two years, 1890 and 1891 ; rejoined August

26th, 1892, and left July 1st, 1893, at the age of 19, after a residence of 10 years at the college. In 1884 gained a prize for athletics, third division, and again in 1885. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, and descended from Fateh Singh, Raja of Pisangan.

No. 106.—*Thakur Bijai Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere*, born 1872 ; joined October 1st, 1882, at the age of 10 ; left July 1st, 1891, at the age of 19, after a residence of 8 years and 9 months ; in 1883, in the seventh class, gained a prize for Vernacular ; in 1884, in the sixth class for Vernacular ; in 1886, in the sixth class, for English, English speaking, History and Geography, and all subjects ; in 1890, for jumping on horse-back ; in all 7 prizes. Was a Sisodia Rajput, family Saklawat, a Vishnava, and worshipper of Shri Eklingji ; was nearly related to the Thakur of Sawar ; died in 1894, and was succeeded by his uncle Bharat Singh, the present Thakur, who has erected a *dharma-shala* for the use of the public at Piplaj, and subscribed largely to the Rajputana school sports and the Kekri gymnastic school fund.

The estate was given by the Emperor Shah Jehan to the first Thakur, Jai Singh, for his bravery at the siege of Golconda, and at the same time the Emperor changed his name to Bijai Singh. Another ancestor, Gokal Dasji, received 81 wounds in a battle at Benares, and one *chatak* of his bones was thrown into the Ganges while he was alive. As a reward for his heroism, the Emperor of Delhi bestowed on him a jagir worth 9 lakhs of revenue, together with a *mansab* of *Sadhtchazari*, with swords, chanwars, nakarras and other emblems of rank and power. His descendants still hold these lands rent free in Dacca, Bengal, and the 40 estates of the Kekri pargana. Within recent times Kanwar Kesri Singh of Piplaj fought a pitched battle with some dacoits at Raser, in which he received a bullet wound and three sword cuts. In recognition of his loyal services the Commissioner, Mr.



Leslie Saunders, bestowed on him a *channar* on behalf of the British Government. All the members of this clan are total abstainers from all kinds of spirituous liquors, and many of them hold respectable situations in most of the States of Rajputana.

The estate is on the banks of the river Khari, and the soil is exceedingly fertile. It contains 1 town and 5 villages ; area 48,000 acres ; population 7,500 ; income Rs. 15,000. Piplaj is named after a *rishi* called Pipaji, who is supposed to have been the original founder. The legend is as follows : Pipa, a Palli Brahman, used to worship an immense serpent, who, in return for his offering, gave him daily two pieces of gold. In the absence of the Brahman his son attempted to kill the serpent in order to seize the treasure which he guarded. The serpent, however, retaliated on the son and swallowed him. The father at first was inconsolable, but in the end he conciliated the monster, who revealed to him the treasure on condition that he built a monument in memory of the event.

No. 97.—*Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere*, born 1873 ; joined November 18th, 1881 at the age of 8 years ; left July 1st, 1891, at the age of 18, after a residence of 9 years and 7 months ; in 1883, in the sixth class, gained prizes for Vernacular, Mathematics, all subjects and a holiday task ; in 1884, in the fifth class, for History and Geography, all subjects, and a holiday task ; in 1886, in the fourth class, for all subjects, History and Geography ; in 1890, the Bhartpur gold medal for Hindi ; total 10 prizes, including one gold medal. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, Akhrajwat, Chhattar Salvat and a Vishnava ; son of Thakur Zalim Singh, whom he succeeded in May 1882 ; is closely related to the Chiefs of Deolia and Shokliya ; has built a tower to his castle and a new tank called after himself Sham Sagar, at a cost of Rs. 8,500.

Thakur Raghunath Singh of Deolia, who lived about 225 years ago, had 5 sons from whom the chiefs of Raghunathgarh, Santolao, Shokliya and Shokli are descended. The fourth son, Chattar Sal, drove out the Thakur of Gudarlia and called the town Raghunathgarh after his father. He went afterwards to Jodhpur and performed *chakri* or feudal service to the Maharaja of Jodhpur, who bestowed on him 5 villages. He took part in the battle of Toonga and was slain. Afterwards the Thakurs of Raghunathgarh refused to do service to Jodhpur, and they lost their five villages. Still, however, the ceremonies with regard to reception, condolence, etc., are observed as before, and whenever a succession takes place, the successor goes to Jodhpur to present himself to the Maharaja.

The estate contains only one town, population about 600 ; income Rs. 2,100 ; area 8,700 acres.

No. 112.—*Kanwar Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere*, born 1873 ; joined July 3rd, 1883, at the age of 10 ; left July 1st, 1892, at the age of 19, after a residence of 9 years ; in 1888, in the sixth class, gained a prize for History and Geography. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha Sakat Singhot, and son of the Rao of Kharwa, who is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsif in his own estate, and who received the title of Rao as a personal distinction in 1877.

The estate was conferred by Akbar on Sakat Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh of Marwar, as a reward for saving the Emperor from drowning. For seven generations no division of the estate took place, but now 3 villages are held by subordinate *istamrardars*. Seventeen villages belonging to Kharwa were incorporated in Merwara on the reconstitution of that district, and the Rao receives Rs. 1,000 a year in satisfaction of his claims to these villages.

The estate is an *istamrardari*, contains 15 villages, revenue Rs. 30,000, and pays Rs. 2,318 to Government.

No. 123.—*Thakur Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere*, born 1872 ; joined August 6th, 1884, at the age of 12 years ; left July 1st, 1892, at the age of 20, after a residence of 7 years and 11 months, when he was in the second class ; in 1888, in the fifth class, gained a prize for Mathematics ; in 1890, in the fourth class, prizes for English and Mathematics and a silver medal for all subjects ; in all 4 prizes, including one silver medal. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha Chandarsenot and a Vaishnava ; succeeded the late Rao Hari Singh in May 1884, and is descended from Akhay Raj, the founder of the Bhinai family, and through him from Mal Deo, Maharaja of Jodhpur ; the late Thakur, on whom the title of Rao was conferred as a personal distinction in 1877, was an Honorary Magistrate and Munsif in his own estate. He adopted the Thakur of Kabania, but as Mor Singh was nephew and next-of-kin, the adoption was set aside by the British Government in the present Thakur's favour.

In 1662 Akhay Raj gained a battle at Mahomedgarh and received the estate of Bhinai consisting of 84 villages. This, on his death, he divided ; gave half to his eldest son, and distributed the remaining 42 villages among his 15 other sons, of whom the founder of Deolia was one.

In 1759 Thakur Durjan Singh defeated the Mahrattas in a battle at Deolia.

In 1791 Thakur Sheodan Singh was put in charge of the Taragarh Fort at Ajmere, where he held out for some time against the Mahrattas. For his services the Jodhpur Durbar gave him an estate in Marwar worth Rs. 36,000, together with a daily allowance of Rs. 35. This jagir and allowance were continued till 1806.

The estate contains 9 villages ; area 42,000 bighas ; revenue Rs. 18,000.

Deolia means the town of Deo or God, and contains 4 famous temples.

No. 124.—*Nawab Mahomed Shumsuddin Ali Khan of Kumharbaya, Ajmere*, born 1875; joined September 15th, 1884, at the age of 9 years; left December 25th, 1895, at the age of 20, after a residence of 11 years and 3 months; joined in the seventh class; was promoted every year and was for 2 years in the first class; in 1896, in the fifth class, gained the Udaipur silver medal for all subjects, and prizes for Arithmetic, English, History and Geography; in 1891, in the fourth class, again took the Udaipur silver medal for all subjects; in the second class gained a prize for Arithmetic; in all 6 prizes, including 2 silver medals; studied for 2 months in the drawing class. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni, and son of Abdul Karim Khan, who was famous in Ajmere for his love of sport; is descended from the Mogul Emperors of Delhi, from whom the family received the hereditary titles of Nawab and Khan. His forefathers were ministers and generals of the imperial army under the Emperors Shah Jehan, Jehangir and Aurangzeb. The most famous of these was Nawab Mohabat Khan, who was Prime Minister and received the following titles from the Emperor: “Khan Khana, Amir-ul-umra, Ruknussaltanat,” and highest of all, “Haft Hazari.” Every history of India contains an account of the great Mohabat Khan.

The present Nawab's great grandfather was Thabur Khan, who accompanied Aurangzeb to Ajmere on his expedition against Dara, and who was killed in a battle against the Maharaja of Jodhpur at Domara, 7 miles from Ajmere. His son Nawab Shairuddin Khan received a jagir of 8 villages from the Emperor Farukhsiyar. The estate now consists of 6 villages; income Rs. 10,000. Two villages were lost in the time of the present Nawab's grandfather owing to the alleged duplicity of his clerk. At Kazipura, one of the six remaining villages 3 miles from Ajmere, the Ajmere Municipality have built the well-known tank called the Foy

Sagar, which was constructed by Mr. Foy, the Executive Engineer, at a cost of one lakh of rupees, and which supplies all Ajmere with water. Another village, Baraj, contains a pretty garden and tank, the favourite resort of Ajmere holiday-makers. The Lal Kothi, the model shop and other buildings in Ajmere, belong to the estate. The present Nawab subscribed largely to the Saunders' Memorial and to the General Hospital.

#### ALWAR.

No. 1.—*His Highness Mangal Singh, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Alwar*, born November, 1859; entered the college October 23rd, 1875, at the age of 15 years and 11 months; left December 25th, 1876, at the age of 17, after a residence of 14 months; was the first student to join the Mayo College; died May 1892. Was a Kachwaha Rajput, family Lalawat Naruka, and son of Thakur Hardeo Singh of Thana, and was adopted by Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh, whom he succeeded in 1874.

No. 221.—*His Highness Jey Singh, Maharaja of Alwar*, born June 11th, 1882; joined August 17th, 1893, at the age of 11; length of residence 2 years and 7 months; is the second student of the second generation to join the college; is at present in the third class; in 1894 gained a prize for outline drawing second division, first polo prize presented by senior players in 1894 and 1895, and a prize for jumping on horseback on day of inspection; in 1895, silver medals for poetry recitation second division, and gymnastics second division, and a prize for oil painting; in all seven prizes, including two silver medals. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Lalawat Naruka, and fifth in descent from Rao Pratap Singh, first Chief of Alwar; he succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., on May 23rd, 1892. His nearest relation is his uncle Thakur Sultan Singh of Thana.

No. 24.—*Jwala Pershad, Alwar*, born 1860 ; joined June 10th, 1876, at the age of 16 ; left October 21st, 1879, at the age of 19, after a residence of 2 years and 4 months. Is a Khandelwal Bania, and son of Rao Har Baksh.

No. 25.—*Kanhia Lal, Alwar*, born 1857 ; joined June 10th, 1876, at the age of 19 ; left January 1st, 1877, at the age of 20, after a residence of 7 months. Is a Khawas, and son of Khawas Girdhari Lal.

No. 26.—*Kanwar Raghunath Singh, of Tatarpur, Alwar*, born 1861 ; joined June 10th, 1876, at the age of 15 ; left June 28th, 1881, at the age of 20, after a residence of 5 years. In 1879, in the third class, gained a prize for Hindi. Is a Chohan, and taziimi sardar of Alwar.

No. 29.—*Thakur Phul Singh of Para, Alwar*, born 1865 ; joined October 10th, 1876, at the age of 11 ; left March 1885, at the age of 20, after a residence of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years. He was in the first class when he left ; in the fourth class he took prizes for English and Hindi, in the third one for Arithmetic, in the second one for English, also two holiday task prizes, three for athletics and a silver medal for punctuality ; total 10 prizes. Is a Kachwaha Naruka and one of the 12 Kotris of Alwar ; son of Thakur Kalian Singh, whom he succeeded in 1876, and closely related to the Chiefs of Thana, Srichandpura, Bijwar, Khora, Palwa and Pai ; has built three tanks and a *tibara* for travellers ; gives a daily *dole* of one seer of flour to every poor and helpless person in Para.

His ancestors received the jagir about 200 years ago. At first feudal service was performed to Jaipur, afterwards to Alwar.

The estate contains three villages ; area 6,000 acres ; income Rs. 10,000.

No. 38.—*Thakur Madho Singh of Bijwar, Alwar*, born 1864 ; joined July 20th, 1877, at the age of 13 ; left March

1883 at the age of 19, after a residence of 5 years and 8 months. Read for some time in the Entrance Class. Appeared in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, but failed; gained in all thirteen prizes; in 1878, in the second form, gained a prize for good conduct and regular attendance; in 1879, in the second class, prizes for Hindi and Urdu and a holiday task; in 1880, in the first class, for History and Geography, Botany and a holiday task; in 1881 the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary conduct, and prizes for Athletics first division, and for a holiday task; in 1882, in the Entrance Class, prizes for Mathematics, History and Geography, and a holiday task. Is a Kachwaha Naruka, family Lalawat; son of Thakur Ranjit Singh of Jamalpur and adopted son of the late Thakur Lakdir Singh of Bijwar, whom he succeeded in 1876. In 1888 was appointed President of the local Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha, which office he still holds. He has laid out a fine garden at Bijwar, and built a village called Madhopura after himself. His adopted father, Thakur Lakdir Singh, was a man of great influence in Alwar. During the Mutiny he gave shelter and protection to Mr. T. Heatherly and other English refugees. On the death of Maharaja Banni Singh of Alwar, all the important State appointments were held by Mahomedans. These Thakur Lakdir Singh succeeded in dismissing and for his services was made Karkun or Manager of the State by the British Government during the minority of Maharaja Sheodan Singh. In 1856 he received a *khillat* from the British Government in a durbar at Agra. When Maharaja Sheodan Singh attained to ruling powers, the Thakur was practically banished to Jaipur where, however, the Maharaja awarded him Rs. 3,000 a month for his expenses. By the interposition of the British Government he was recalled, and in 1870 was made President of the State Council. In 1876, on the

death of Maharaja Sheodan Singh, he was an unsuccessful claimant to the throne of Alwar.

The estate was originally granted to Thakur Zalim Singh, younger brother of Rao Zorawar Singh of Macheri (from whom the present Maharajas of Alwar are descended) in 1728 A.D. by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur, in recognition of his services in a war against Bundi and in several battles fought at Ujjain and in Malwa. Thakur Zalim Singh was killed at the battle of Chohta ka Barwara. His son Man Singh took a prominent part in the battle of Manwada, fighting bravely for Jaipur against Bhartpur. He subsequently assisted the Rao of Macheri in making a separate principality of Alwar. He aided the Rao in a battle against Nawab Najif Khan in Bhartpur and together they plundered Baswa in Jaipur. For these services he received a grant of twelve villages from the Rao. One of his sons, Thakur Kan Singh, while riding in the streets of Jaipur, encountered an infuriated rhinoceros which had escaped from control and was causing havoc in the bazaar. The young chief hemmed the beast into a corner with his spear until it was again secured by its keepers, and thus gained the favour of the Maharaja of Jaipur, who bestowed a village upon him and the honour of the *tazim*. He afterwards went to Bikanir where the Maharaja gave him some villages in *jagir*.

The estate, which has suffered considerably from gifts to relatives, now consists of three villages, 10 miles south of Alwar; area 4,628 bighas; income Rs. 5,000.

No. 39. — *Thakur Sawai Singh of Chimir wali, Alwar*, born 1864; joined July 20th. 1877, at the age of 12 years and 11 months; left March, 1884, at the age of 19, after a residence of 6 years and 8 months; in 1878, in the first form, gained a prize for Urdu; in 1879, in the fourth class, prizes for English, Urdu and Mathematics; in 1880, in the second class, for Mathematics and a holiday task; in 1881, in the first class,



for Persian, Urdu, Mathematics and a holiday task ; in 1883 in the upper first, for Mathematics and punctuality ; total 12 prizes. Is a Gaur Mertia Rajput and a tazimi sardar of Alwar ; son of Thakur Hathi Singh, whom he succeeded in 1875 ; is closely related to the Maharaja of Karauli, and to the Chiefs of Bijwar, Ramgarh, Guddah, and Garrih. His father for some time held a State appointment at Rajgarh.

When Maharaja Pratap Singh was laying the foundations of Alwar as a separate and independant state, he received great and effective aid from the Thakur's ancestors Ajit Singh, Suraj Mal, and Zalim Singh, and to bind them still closer to him he married the sister of Ajit Singh. Before joining Maharaja Pratap Singh, Ajit Singh and Suraj Mal held a jagir under Jaipur worth one and a quarter lakhs of rupees.

The estate contains seven villages ; area 15,000 bighas ; population 2,000 ; income Rs. 21,000. The town is called after its founder, a famous Thakur by name Chiman Singh. It possesses valuable stone quarries.

No. 40. — *Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli, Alwar*, born October 21st, 1866 ; joined the college in the fourth class July 19th, 1877, at the age of 9 years and 9 months ; was promoted annually till in 1881 he joined the Entrance Class in which he remained for two years ; appeared in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1883, and passed in English, Sanskrit, History and Geography ; in the second class took the first prizes for English and Hindi, the second for Urdu, and a prize for the highest aggregate marks in the college ; in the first class took first prizes for Mathematics and Urdu, and one for a holiday task ; in the Entrance Class gained the Viceroy's gold medal for marked progress in all subjects, two silver medals for highest aggregate class marks, two first prizes for Mathematics, one for a holiday task, and one for proficiency in English ; in all he gained three medals, one

gold and two silver, and twelve other prizes ; left the college on attaining full powers at the end of 1883, at the age of 17, after a residence of 6 years and 6 months.

Succeeded his father as Thakur in 1868 ; is a Kachwaha Rajput, sub-clan Dasawat Naruka, and by religion a Vishnava, and is connected by marriage with the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kotah and Karauli. He is an Honorary Captain in the Alwar Imperial Service Force.

The family formerly occupied Kumhara in Jaipur, thence they went to Sonkh in Bhartpur. Subsequently, an ancestor named Gaj Singh, with the help of only two riders attacked and defeated Sakta, the Chauhan Chief of Jaoli, and seized his territory. He built his fort on a spot where he saw a sheep defending her lamb against a pack of wolves. The gallant Rajput thought that no finer emblem of valour could be found. At Jaoli he also built a famous temple to Chatarbhuj, the four-armed divinity of the Agniculas. He conquered in all nearly 200 villages for which he received *sansads* from the Jaipur Durbar. One day a herd of cattle intended for the consumption of the Delhi Emperor passed close to Jaoli ; Gaj Singh seized and distributed them to the Brahmans. An army under the command of Said Mahomed Shah was sent against him, but he defeated it with great slaughter, owing it is said to the direct interference of Chatarbhuj. A well called the Ghorwala or place of corpses is still pointed out as the tomb of the slaughtered enemy.

On the death of Gaj Singh his estate was equally divided between his two sons, who had their capitals at Jaoli and Khudiana, a mile's distance from each other. Dhiraj Singh, the Chief of Jaoli, was a great Sanskrit scholar and an expert in music. He built the Swar Mandal, or palace of music, a curious structure with a double dome and crooked windows, arranged so as to blend and harmonise songs and airs heard from within or from the outside. Dhiraj

Singh took service under the Moguls, and defeated the Mah-rattas at Baroda, whence he brought a beautifully carved statue of Lakshmi Narayan, which is still worshipped in the temple at Jaoli. For his services he received the title of Raja from the Emperor Alamgir II in 1753, together with a sword, an elephant and full insignia. The *farmana* is still in the possession of the present Thakur. Dhiraj Singh was instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation between the Maharajas of Jaipur and Alwar, and for some time entertained the Alwar Chief at Jaoli, services that were not forgotten when subsequently the State submitted to Maharaja Pratap Singh, the founder of Alwar.

Income Rs. 12,000 ; area 12,000 bighas ; population 2,000 ; contains one town and three villages. Jaoli is a corruption of Jataoli or town of the Jats by whom it was first built. The town is famous for the manufacture of painted wooden toys, shoes and whips.

No. 41.—*Thakur Daulat Singh of Khora, Alwar*, born August 1867 ; joined July 19th, 1877, at the age of 9 years and 11 months ; left June 28th, 1886, at the age of 18 years and 10 months, after a residence of 9 years ; in 1882, in the fourth class, gained prizes for Urdu, a holiday task, and athletics second division ; in 1883 and 1884 for athletics second division. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Lalawat Naruka ; succeeded his uncle Thakur Mehtab Singh as Thakur in 1876.

The estate contains 6 villages in the south-east of Alwar ; revenue Rs. 10,000.

No. 53.—*Raja Mukand Singh of Nimrana, Alwar*, born 1868 ; joined August 14th, 1878, at the age of 10 years ; died at the college of fever December 10th, 1885, at the age of 17, after a residence of 7 years and 4 months ; in 1880, in the fifth class, gained prizes for Sanskrit and Hindi, Urdu, and riding second division ; in 1882, in the third class, for English, History and Geography ; in 1884, in the upper

second, for English and riding ; in all 7 prizes. Was a Chauhan Rajput, Sankat sub-clan and Kharak family, and adopted son of Raja Bhim Singh of Nimrana.

Rajdeo, sixth in descent from Madan Pal, founded Mandawar in 1170, received the title of Rao for his services and settled at Nimrana. The estate was formerly independent, but was given in 1803 to the Maharao of Alwar by the British Government.

The estate is situated in the north-east of Alwar, comprises one town and 15 villages ; income Rs. 40,000 ; population about 3,000.

No. 153. — *Raja Janak Singh of Nimrana, Alwar*, born November 4th, 1875 ; entered the college in the 9th class on June 28th, 1886, at the age of 10 years and 7 months ; was promoted every year until he reached the college class, in which he studied for 3 months ; studied in the drawing class for nearly two years. In 1891 gained a silver medal for punctuality and regular attendance ; in 1893, in the third class, a prize for Mathematics ; in 1894 a prize for the highest score at tent-pegging, tilting, &c., on day of inspection, and for Map Drawing competition first division ; in 1895 the Bhartpur gold medal for Hindi, and prizes for painting (copies in neutral tint), and for jumping on horseback on day of inspection ; in all 7 prizes including one gold and one silver medal ; left October 1895 at the age of 20, after a residence of 9 years and 3 months ; is a Chauhan Rajput, Sankat sub-clan, Kharak family ; is a son of Daulat Singh, and cousin to the late Raja Mukand Singh, to whom he was adopted in 1886 ; is the first noble in the Alwar State ; according to the historian Colonel Tod he is the nearest in direct descent from Prithwi Raj, the last Hindu King of Delhi and Ajmere.

No. 56. — *Thakur Ranjit Singh of Garh, Alwar*, born 1862 ; joined July 7th, 1878, at the age of 16 ; left March

1881 at the age of 19, after a residence of 2 years and 9 months ; in 1879, in the fourth class, took a prize for Urdu ; in 1880, in the second class, prizes for History and Geography, Sanskrit and Hindi, Urdu, and a holiday task ; in all 5 prizes. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Dasawat Naruka, descended from Dasa, son of Nara, founder of the Narukas.

No. 104.—*Thakur Deri Singh of Palwa, Alwar*, born 1869; joined July 4th, 1882, at the age of 13; left March 1884, at the age of 15, after a residence of 1 year and 9 months; in 1883, in the sixth class, gained a prize for English. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Naruka ; and one of the 12 Kotris of Alwar.

No 122.—*Thakur Jai Singh of Salpur, Alwar* born 1873 ; joined July 7th, 1884, at the age of 11 years ; left January 4th, 1892, at the age of 19, after a residence of 7 years and 6 months ; in 1886, in the 8th class, gained prizes for Mathematics, punctuality, and a holiday task; in 1888, in the 7th class, for English speaking and all subjects. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jitawat.

No. 146.—*Kanwar Amir Singh of Berkhera, Alwar*, born December 18th, 1868; joined November 1st, 1885, at the age of 16 years and 10 months; left April 1886 at the age of 17, after a residence of 5 months ; was the first student from the Mayo College to pass the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University ; he passed in the second division, March 1886. He gained the Jodhpur gold medal for passing the Entrance Examination and three prizes for English, Urdu and Persian, History and Geography. He subsequently joined the St. Stephen's College at Delhi and studied for two years up to the First Arts standard. He then had to leave owing to the untimely death of his father in 1886. Is by caste a Vaisya Mahajan and son of the late Lala Sri Ram, M.A., who served first in the Punjab Educational Department, then in 1874 as tutor to the late Maha-

raja Mangal Singh of Alwar, who on attaining full powers appointed him his Private Secretary in 1879, and Dewan of the State in 1883, and in recognition of his services bestowed on him the jagir of Borkhera in 1886, together with a golden Langar and Kara as insignia of tazim to remain hereditary in the family. During his time of office, the Dewan effected several important reforms in the State. Kanwar Amir Singh is now Secretary to the Alwar Regency Council.

The estate comprises one village ; income Rs. 5,000; area 3,000 bighas.

No. 155.—*Kanwar Ram Singh of Nizamnagar, Alwar*, born 1875 ; joined July 16th. 1886, at the age of 11 ; left July 1st, 1895, at the age of 20, after a residence of 9 years, when he was reading in the first class. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Lalawat Naruka, and eldest son of Rao Gopal Singh of Nizamnagar, who succeeded his uncle Rao Kayam Singh in 1851.

The family of Pai migrated from Jaipur into Alwar in 1775, after Maharao Raja Pratap Singh had established his independence, and received the estate of Nizamnagar which is the present seat of the house.

The estate consists of two villages ; revenue Rs. 2,000.

No. 232.—*Kanwar Bhur Singh of Bharoli, Alwar*, born 1884; joined November 6th, 1894, at the age of 10; length of residence 1 year and 5 months. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Pichanot, and eldest son of Thakur Sheonath Singh of Bharoli.

No. 233.—*Kanwar Kishan Singh of Bharkol, Alwar*, born 1883 ; joined November 6th, 1894, at the age of 11 ; length of residence 1 year and 5 months ; is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Lalawat Naruka, and fourth son of Thakur Mukand Singh of Bharkol ; is descended from Rao Kalian Singh of Alwar, and Amar Singh, the Chief of Khora ; is also reph

to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and to the Alwar Chiefs of Khora, Garh, Binjari, Rajpur, Toda, Kachaon, Dhand, and Shekhpur.

The estate was bestowed upon Thakur Zalim Singh by his elder brother Thakur Jeswant Singh of Khora. It comprises one village ; population 700 ; area 5,000 bighas ; income Rs. 4,000. Close by are the stone mines of Chilori, and an almost impregnable pass called the Bharkol ka Ghata.

#### BANSWARA.

No. 225.—*Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh, Banswara*, born 1882 ; joined July 6th, 1894, at the age of 12 ; length of residence 1 year and 9 months ; in 1895, in the seventh class, gained a silver medal for recitation, third division, and a prize for all subjects. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Ram Singhot, and eldest son of Rao Udai Singh of Kushalgarh ; is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great-grandson Askarn obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb. The distinctive name of Ramawat by which the clan is known is derived from Ram Singh, the sixth in descent from Rao Jodha. Ram Singh was killed in 1631 in a war between the Chauhan of Banswara and the Rahtores, regarding the succession to the *gadi* of Banswara, which was disputed between the son of a Chauhan and the son of a Rahtore Rani. The latter eventually gained the day. Kushalgarh was founded by Akhay Raj in 1670. The title of Rao was conferred on Thakur Zalim Singh by Maharana Bhim Singh of Mewar. The present Rao is the great-grandson of Rao Zalim Singh. His family is closely connected with that of the Rahtore Raja of Jhabua. On the accession of a new Rao to the Kushalgarh estate the ceremony of *talwar bandi* (investiture by buckling on a sword) is performed by the Raja of Jhabua, who attends at Kushalgarh for the purpose.

The estate is nominally subordinate to the Maharaja of Banswara, but it has been finally decided by the British Government to be practically independent for all purposes other than the payment of tribute and personal attendance at marriages in the chief's family. The boundary between the two territories has been defined by a British officer. The Rao corresponds in all matters directly with the Assistant Political Agent.

The estate, populated almost entirely by Bhils, consists of 60 villages to the south of Banswara; income Rs. 60,000. The Rao of Kushalgarh also holds a jagir of 60 villages in Rutlam, granted by that estate in 1782.

No. 243.—*Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu, Banswara*, born 1883; joined February 26th, 1895; at the age of 12; length of residence 1 year and 2 months. Is a Sisodiya Rajput, family Ara, grandson of Maharaj Fatch Singh whom he succeeded in 1890. Is closely related to H. H. the Maharawal of Banswara and is therefore called the Bhui of Khandu; is descended from Bakhtawar Singh, son of Maharawal Pirthvi Singh, the 14th Chief of Banswara (1747—1786).

The estate lies to the east of Banswara, comprises 20 villages; income Rs. 30,000.

No. 246.—*Bhanwar Pirthi Singh of Banswara*, born July 15th, 1888; joined the college in the seventh class March 18th, 1895, at the age of 6 years and 8 months; son of Maharaj Kanwar Shambhu Singh of Banswara, Sisodiya Rajput, family Aharya Gehlot, and grandson of H. H. the Maharawal of Banswara; length of residence 1 year and 1 month.

## BHARTPUR.

No. 247.—*Rao Raghunath Singh of Bhartpur*, born 1887; joined July 19th, 1895, at the age of 8; length of residence 8 months. Is a Jat, family Sinsinwar, and younger brother of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhartpur.



No. 248.—*Raja Samandar Singh of Weir, Bhartpur*, born 1882 ; joined July 19th, 1895, at the age of 13 ; length of residence 8 months ; is a Jat, family Sinsinwar.

No. 257.—*Kanwar Jugalsaran Singh of Bhartpur*, born 1880 ; joined November 26th, 1895, at the age of 15 ; length of residence 5 months. Is a Jat, family Sinsinwar, and son of Rao Raja Ajit Singh of Bhartpur, who holds no jagir but lives on an allowance at Muttra ; he is cousin to H. H. the Maharaja of Bhartpur.

#### BIKANIR.

No. 182.—*His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikanir*, born October 3rd, 1880 ; was adopted by his elder brother H. H. Maharaja Dungar Singh, whom he succeeded on August 31st, 1887 ; joined the college November 1st, 1889, at the age of 9, in the sixth class ; was promoted annually till he left in September 1894, when he had been in the first class for three months, and was nearly 14 years old ; residence in college 4 years and 11 months ; took the following prizes—5th class, silver medal for all subjects, and first prize for English ; 4th class, first prize for English ; 3rd class, silver medal for all subjects, silver medal for English, second prize for History and Geography, and second prize for recitation, “The Saxon and the Gael ;” 2nd class, silver medal for all subjects, first prize for English, second prize for History and Geography, first prize for essay writing in which the whole college competed, and silver medal, first prize, for recitation, “Young Lochinvar ;” 1st class, silver medal, first prize, for recitation, “The Death of Marmion ;” in all 13 prizes, including 6 silver medals ; studied in the drawing class for 8 months ; is Honorary Colonel of the Bikanir Camel Corps, Imperial Service Troops ; in 1890 visited Bombay with Major Talbot, the Political Agent, and again in 1894 with Surgeon-Major Harrington ; visited Kotah in 1892 on the installation of

H. H. the Maharao, accompanied by Mr. Bayley, c.s., Political Agent.

His full title is His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Saroman Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur.

No. 205.—*Maharaj Bhairun Singh of Bikanir*, born 1877; joined the college November 9th, 1891, in the 7th class at the age of 14; left the college in September 1895 at the age of 17, after a residence of 4 years. He was then in the fifth class; in 1893, in the 7th class, gained a prize for Mathematics. Is a Rahtore Rajput, son of the late Maharaj Khet Singh and is first cousin and nearest relation to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir; is at present in attendance on the Maharaja and resides at the palace.

No. 44.—*Kanwar Agar Singh of Kanwari, Bikanir*, born 1863; joined September 10th, 1877, at the age of 14; left April 7th, 1879, at the age of 16, after a residence of 1 year and 7 months; was the first student from Bikanir to join the college; in 1878, in the first form, gained a prize for all subjects. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Bidawat.

No. 48.—*Kanwar Gyan Singh of Kanwari, Bikanir*, born 1861; joined March 20th, 1878, at the age of 17; left April 7th, 1879, at the age of 18, after a residence of 1 year. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Bidawat, and related to the Thakur of Kanwari.

No. 45.—*Kanwar Amar Singh of Charwas, Bikanir*, born 1870; joined September 10th, 1877, at the age of 7; died at his home during the summer vacation of 1878 at the age of 8, after a residence of 7 months. Was a Rahtore Rajput, family Bidawat, and son of Thakur Madho Singh of Charwas.

No. 57.—*Thakur Girdhari Singh of Garabdessah, Bikanir*, born 1864; joined January 1st, 1879, at the age of 15; left June 28th, 1881, at the age of 17, after a residence of 2 years and 6 months.

No. 58.—*Thakur Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir*, born 1866 ; joined the college in 1879 at the age of 13, and left December 1st, 1887, at the age of 21, after a residence of 8 years. In 1880, in the fourth class, gained prizes for English, History and Geography and Mathematics ; in 1881 for Hindi, Urdu, History and Geography ; in 1882, in the third class, for Urdu and Mathematics ; in 1884, for a holiday task ; in 1886, in the first class, for progress and good conduct, English, History and Geography, all subjects, and for riding first division ; in 1887, the Viceroy's gold medal, for good conduct, and a prize for a holiday task ; in all 16 prizes.

Is a younger brother of Thakur Syam Singh of Garhsisar, one of the tazimi sardars of Bikanir. In 1887 was appointed companion to the present Maharaja of Bikanir, and in 1889 Commandant of the Bikanir Camel Corps, Imperial Service troops. This appointment he still holds and is now a Major. In 1896 received the title of Rai Bahadur from the Imperial Government. Is the first Mayo College student, not a ruling chief, to receive a decoration.

No. 103.—*Thakur Abhai Singh of Rajpura, Bikanir*, born 1870 ; joined April 2nd, 1882, at the age of 11 ; left March 1st, 1889, at the age of 19, after a residence of 6 years and 11 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Bika, descended from Bhim Raj, son of Rao Jetsi.

The estate contains 19 villages.

No. 128.—*Thakur Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bikanir*, born 1871 ; joined December 8th, 1884, at the age of 13 ; left July 1st, 1891, at the age of 20, after a residence of 6 years and 5 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Bika Sarangot, and descended from Rao Jetsi.

The estate contains 25 villages.

No. 132.—*Thakur Hari Singh of Sidmukh, Bikanir*, born 1876 ; joined December 30th, 1884, at the age of 8 ; left July

1st, 1891, at the age of 18, after a residence of 9 years and 5 months ; is a Rahtore Rajput, family Bika Sarangot, and descended from Rao Jetsi.

The estate contains 16 villages.

No. 138.—*Kanwar Hukm Singh of Rawatsar, Bikanir*, born 1869 ; joined July 8th, 1885, at the age of 16 ; left March 28th, 1886, at the age of 17, after a residence of 9 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Kandhlot, son of Rawat Ranjit Singh of Rawatsar, 18th in descent from Kandhal, uncle of Rao Bika.

The estate with the title of Rawat was conferred on Raghu Das for his services in the Deccan and Gujarāt with Raja Rai Singh. It contains 28 villages ; income Rs. 30,000.

No. 140.—*Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bikanir*, born October 16th, 1877, entered the Mayo College July 28th, 1885, at the age of 7 years and 10 months ; studied there 8 years and left April 28th, 1893, at the age of 15 years and 6 months. Twice received double promotion —first from the 8th to the 6th class, and then from the 6th to the 4th. In the 8th class gained two prizes for English and all subjects. In the 3rd class gained three silver medals for History and Geography, English and all subjects. In the 2nd class gained a gold medal for Hindi, a silver medal for all subjects, and two prizes for English, and History and Geography. In the 1st class gained the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary conduct, and two other gold medals for Sanskrit, and English and Sanskrit ; also two prizes for History and Geography, and Poetry Recitation (recited "To be or not to be" at the first college recitations) ; total 15 prizes, including 4 gold medals and 5 silver. In 1893 at the college sports, won the Pick-a-Back Race with Raj Kumar Sardar Singh of Shahpura ; was in the college eleven for some years and played against Udaipur and Jaipur. After

leaving, he studied at the Ajmere Government College for a year. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Bika Ratan Singhot, and a Sivaite ; son of Thakur Ram Singh who received the title of Rao Raja in 1882 from the Bikanir Durbar ; succeeded his father in 1885 ; is fifteenth in descent from Maharaja Bika, founder of Bikanir, and is the premier noble of the State ; has built a palace and several temples and tanks and subscribed Rs. 600 to the Countess of Dufferin's Medical Fund.

When Maharaja Lunkaran of Bikanir died, his eldest son Ratan Singh 'was absent at Delhi in the service of the Emperor, and the mother placed her second son Jait Singh on the throne. When Ratan Singh returned, he obeyed his mother's earnest behest and confirmed his younger brother as Maharaja, reserving for himself the estate of Mahajan with 140 villages. *Maha* means great, and *jan* man. The town is so called to commemorate Ratan Singh, a hero of great magnanimity.

An ancestor, Rao Arjun Singh, when accompanying the zenana of Maharaja Rao Singh, was attacked by the Maharaja of Sirohi whom he defeated with great slaughter.

The estate comprises 140 villages ; revenue Rs. 65,000. It is famous for its water-melons.

Bir Dhiawal, one of the villages, is the scene of a famous battle between Biram Deoji and the Johias.

No. 168.—*Thakur Mohabat Singh of Gathial, Bikanir*, born 1876 ; joined January 14th, 1889, at the age of 13 ; left November 9th, 1891, at the age of 15, after a residence of 1 year and 10 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Tej Sisot.

No. 175.—*Maharaj Gopal Singh of Alsar, Bikanir*, born 1878 ; joined August 10th, 1889, at the age of 11 ; length of residence 6 years and 8 months ; is at present in the third class ; in 1894 and 1895 gained prizes for best bowler of the year. Is a Rajwi Rajput, family Gaj Singhot, and son of the late Maharaj Nathu Singh of Alsar, whom he succeeded in 1896.

No. 176.—*Kanwar Takht Singh of Alsar, Bikanir*, born in March 1876; joined the college in the 7th class on August 19th, 1889, at the age of 13 years and 5 months; length of residence 6 years and 8 months; in the 5th class, in 1893, took prizes for Mathematics and Athletics, 2nd division; and in the 4th class, in 1894, the first prize for History and Geography. In 1894 at the college athletic sports gained the first prize, 1st division, for 100 yards, and the first for the long jump; in all 5 prizes. Recited "The Battle of Hohenlinden" in April 1895. Has been two years in the first eleven of cricket, and is at present in the second class. Is eldest son of Maharaja Bhairo Singh of Alsar, descended from Gaj Singh, Maharaja of Bikanir; a Rahtore and a Sivaite. The family is the next but one in relationship to the present Maharaja of Bikanir.

Alsar was given to the present Thakur's grandfather Maharaja Akhai Singh by his uncle Maharaja Surat Singh of Bikanir. It is 70 miles east of Bikanir; area 52,000 bighas; population 600; income Rs. 1,200. Alsar was originally built by one Alla, an oilman, after whom it was named.

No. 177.—*Kanwar Madho Singh of Pirab, Bikanir*, born 1874; joined September 1st, 1889, at the age of 15; left August 1st, 1893, at the age of 19, after a residence of 3 years and 11 months. Is a Rajwi Rajput, family Gaj Singhot, and son of Maharaj Samruth Singh of Pirab.

No. 178.—*Kanwar Takht Singh of Banisar, Bikanir*, born 1877; joined September 2nd, 1889, at the age of 12; left October 1895 at the age of 18, after a residence of 6 years; in 1895, in the 7th class, gained a prize for Mathematics. Is a Rajwi Rajput, family Gaj Singhot, and son of Maharaj Hamir Singh of Banisar.

No. 183.—*Thakur Udai Singh of Bhadran, Bikanir*, born 1875; joined November 1st, 1889, at the age of 14; left November 5th, 1894, at the age of 19, after a residence of 5 years; in 1891, in the 7th class, gained a silver medal for all subjects,

and a prize for English ; in 1892, in the sixth class, a prize for History and Geography. Is a Rahtore Rajput, descended from Kandhal, brother of Maharaja Jodha of Jodhpur ; family Banirot.

The estate originally consisted of 100 villages, but the Banirots were expelled from the greater number by Maharaja Surat Singh in 1818.

No. 184.—*Thakur Hukm Singh of Bidasar, Bikanir*, born 1878 ; joined November 1st, 1889, at the age of 11 ; length of residence 6<sup>6</sup> years and 5 months ; is at present in the second class ; in 1891, in the 7th class, gained a silver medal for all subjects, and prizes for English and Hindi ; in 1892, in the sixth class, a silver medal for all subjects, and prizes for English, Mathematics, History and Geography ; in 1893, in the fifth class, prizes for all subjects, English, Mathematics, History and Geography ; in 1894, in the fourth class, prizes for all subjects, Mathematics, Hindi, English and General Knowledge, History and Geography, Outline Drawing, 2nd prize, Essay competition, second division ; in 1895, in the third class, prizes for all subjects, Mathematics, Hindi, English and General Knowledge, History and Geography, and silver medals for punctuality and highest aggregate class marks ; in all 25 prizes, including 4 silver medals. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Keshodasot, of the Bidawat clan, and head of the descendants of Bida ; in 1883 succeeded his father Thakur Bahadur Singh, now member of council at Bikanir ; is a life member of the Abu Club.

Bida, son of Rao Jodha, in 1441, at the age of 19, led the first Rajput colony from Mundore in search of a fresh establishment. He came to Chhapar, the residence of the Mohil Chief, for whom he pretended to bring a bride from the Prince of Marwar. As the relation and natural guardian of the bride, he conveyed the nuptial train unsuspected into the castle of the Mohils. When the festivities began, the

litters were found to contain no band of maidens, but valourous sons of Jodha who rushed forth sword in hand, cut off the best men of Mohilla, and kept possession of the inner fortress until reinforcements arrived from Jodhpur.

He then slew Ajit Singh, the Mohil Chief of Dronpur, and seized the town. Subsequently the Mohils again got possession of their kingdom. Bida allied himself with Napaji Sankhla, but the Mohils received aid from Sangram Khan, Subahdar of Hissar, and Bida was defeated. He called in his brother Bika and his uncle Kandhal to his assistance, and after an obstinate battle, the Mohils and their allies the Mahomedans were defeated. Bida afterwards married the daughter of Jai Singh, the Mohil Chief, and restored to him part of the Mohil kingdom on condition that he paid a tribute of one lakh of rupees. In 1475 Bida took the fortress of Sarwas and slew its chief. In 1476 his brother Bika began to build his fort of Bikanir, but was much hindered by the Bhattis of Jaisalmer who destroyed at night whatever was built in the day. Bida helped his brother and was successful in driving away the Bhattis. In 1490 Kandhal was killed in battle by Sangram Khan of Hissar. Rao Jodha with his two sons, Bika and Bida, marched upon the aggressor, and in the battle the Khan was slain, it is said, by the hands of Bida and his son. In 1493 Bida rescued his cousin, Bar Singh, from the Subahdar of Ajmere, who had taken him prisoner. In 1495 he drove off Rimal Singh, a robber, who was plundering Bikanir, and on the latter getting help from Subahdar Hindal, the two brothers, Bika and Bida, joined and defeated the hostile combination. At the request of Lunkaran, Bika's successor, Bida sent his two sons to subdue the Bhumias. Bida conquered in all 1,440 villages, one-third of which he gave to his father Rao Jodha. He founded Bidasar his capital in 1488 and died in 1512. The estate remained independent of Bikanir till 1578. The second



Chief Sansar Chand conquered 120 villages from the Nawab of Fatehpur and 440 from the Chahal Rajputs, all of which he gave to Rao Lunkaran of Bikanir. The third Chief Sanga, on behalf of the Bikanir Raja, defeated the Bhattis and the Johia Rajputs, and in 1527, when Rao Lunkaran was killed in a battle against the Nawab of Narwal, it was owing to Sanga's exertions that the body of the Rao was recovered, and the camp and equipage saved from plunder. Sanga also, at the request of the Bikanir Chief, deposed the Raja of Amer, and restored order in the administration. In 1574 the fourth chief Gopal Das, by order of Rai Singh of Bikanir, captured the Rao of Sirohi, and though he received an arrow in the eye, brought his prisoner safe to Bikanir. He then defeated and killed the Nawab Hajrat Khan Milkani. His second son Keso Das behaved so bravely on this occasion, that his father made him his heir in preference to his elder brother. In all Gopal Das fought 18 battles and never knew defeat. His successor Keso Das in 1578 accepted the Bikanir Chief as his lord paramount and by him was made *sarait* or chief sardar of Bikanir.

Thakur Jai Singh (1675—82) accompanied Maharaja Anup Singh of Bikanir to the Deccan, and won great renown at Rajgarh, Golconda and Aduni. His successors Daulat Singh and Kesri Singh also distinguished themselves in the Deccan.

The next chief of note was Zalim Singh, who ruled from 1736 to 1809, in all 73 years, during which he fought 26 pitched battles. He was the general of the Bikanir forces when they went to Delhi to oppose the Raja of Bhartpur. He also fought against the Nawabs of Bhawalpur and Raniya. His son Umed Singh ruled till 1834, and was present in 13 engagements.

In the Mutiny of 1857, the Bikanir force which marched to the aid of the British was under the command of Thakur Sheonath Singh of Bidasar, grandfather of the present Chief.

The estate contains 15 villages, and is situated 70 miles east of Bikanir ; area 380,000 bighas ; revenue Rs. 25,000.

No. 207.—*Thakur Khushal Singh of Birsasar, Bikanir*, born 1880 ; joined November 19th, 1891, at the age of 11 ; is at present in the third class ; length of residence 4 years and 4 months ; in 1894 gained a prize for improvement in cricket. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Kandhlot ; religion Sivaite, and son of Thakur Bagh Singh, whom he succeeded in 1881 ; is fourteenth in descent from Kandhalji, uncle of Rao Bika. Kandhalji left Jodhpur and conquered the country, which is still held by his descendants.

The estate comprises 7 villages ; population 10,000 ; area 400,000 bighas ; income Rs. 5,000. Birsasar is a corruption of Vishramsar, the name of a large tank close to which the town was built.

No. 224.—*Thakur Raghunath Singh of Hirasar, Bikanir*, born 1881 ; joined July 2nd, 1894, at the age of 13 ; length of residence 1 year and 9 months ; in 1895, in the 8th class, gained a prize for all subjects. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Bidawat.

No. 234.—*Thakur Man Singh of Zaharia, Bikanir*, born 1881 ; joined November 15th, 1894, at the age of 13 ; length of residence 1 year and 4 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Kandhlot.

No. 235.—*Thakur Hari Singh of Satasar, Bikanir*, born 1881 ; joined November 17th, 1894, at the age of 13 ; length of residence 1 year and 4 months. Is a Bhati Rajput, family Barsingot ; a daughter of the late Thakur of Satasar, was married to Maharaja Dungar Singh and is now the senior Maharani.

No. 240.—*Rawat Madho Singh of Jaitpur, Bikanir*, born 1885 ; joined November 20th, 1894, at the age of 9 ; length of residence 1 year and 5 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Kandhlot.

No. 241.—*Thakur Kishan Singh of Raslana, Bikanir*, born 1879 ; joined December 5th, 1894, at the age of 15 ; length of residence 1 year and 5 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Bika Sharingot.

No. 242.—*Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Raslana, Bikanir*, born 1881 ; joined December 5th, 1894, at the age of 13 ; length of residence 1 year and 5 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Bika Sharingot, and cousin of the Thakur of Raslana.

#### DHOLPUR.

No. 75.—*Rao Ranjit Singh of Sirmattra, Dholpur*, born 1862 ; joined March 14th, 1881, at the age of 19 ; left March 1883 at the age of 21, after a residence of 2 years. Is a Jadu Bhati Rajput, family Mukhtawat ; son of Rao Madan Singh, and descended from Mukat Rao, second son of Raja Gopal Das of Karauli, who settled at Sirmattra in 1570. He is the first noble of Dholpur. The estate, in the south-west of Dholpur, comprises 33 villages ; area 175 square miles ; income Rs. 70,000.

No. 76.—*Rao Bhup Singh of Rajauria, Dholpur*, born 1860 ; joined March 14th, 1881, at the age of 21 ; left November 21st, 1882, at the age of 22, after a residence of 1 year and 8 months. Is a Jadu Bhati Rajput, and a scion of the Karauli family. He succeeded his father in 1882. The estate consists of 5 villages ; income Rs. 5,000.

No. 77.—*Thakur Durjan Sal of Bilouni, Dholpur*, born 1864 ; joined March 14th, 1881, at the age of 17 years ; left January 1st, 1885, at the age of 21, after a residence of 3 years and 9 months. Is a Jadu Rajput, family Mukhtawat.

#### JAIPUR.

No. 2.—*Rawat Mehtap Singh, Thakur of Nidar, Jaipur*, born 1862 ; joined the college November 1st, 1875, at the

age of 13 ; was the first Jaipur chief to join the college ; left in 1877 on account of ill-health at the age of 15 years, after a residence of 2 years. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, Shobrimpata sub-clan, and a Vishnava ; son of Rawat Zalim Singh, whom he succeeded as Thakur in 1889 ; and is one of the twelve chief nobles of Jaipur ; has built a large tank and much improved his estate ; supports at Nidar a charitable institution called Sadavarata, and is at present in charge of the Jaipur elephant department.

The estate was founded by Sho Brimji, the fourth son of Udai Karan, Maharaja of Jaipur. In 1602 an ancestor named Gopal Das was one of the chief officers under Maharaja Man Singh of Jaipur, who was leading Akbar's forces in Afghanistan. For his services in the Khaibar Pass he was awarded the title of Rawat. Another ancestor was the Commander-in-Chief of Maharaja Jai Singh of Jaipur and gained two important victories over the Jats. A third named Daulat Singh conquered Rao Malar of Hindalgarh on behalf of the Jaipur state. To commemorate the victory, a gate of Jaipur was called after Daulat Singh's father Zorawar Singh, and the victor was also presented with two villages.

Revenue Rs. 25,000 ; area 8,000 bighas ; the estate contains one town and 7 villages with about 2,400 houses in all. Nidar is famous for its fine fort ; also for its mangoes and tamarinds.

No. 3.—*Thakur Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jaipur*, born 1866 ; joined the college November 1st, 1875, at the age of 6 years ; left June 28th, 1886, at the age of 20, after a residence of 10 years and 7 months ; in 1878, in the second form, gained a prize for all subjects ; in 1879, in the second class, prizes for Hindi and Urdu ; in 1881, in the 1st class, one for Sanskrit ; in 1882, prizes for English and Mathematics ; in 1886, the Viceroy's gold medal, for exemplary conduct and pro-

gress ; total six prizes and one medal ; is the tallest of all the students, his height when he left being six feet two inches. Is a Kachwaha Khangarot Manohardasot, religion Vedic ; succeeded his father Jaswant Singh as Thukur, May 31st, 1879, and is 16th in descent from Maharaja Prithvi Raj of Jaipur, who ruled A.D. 1502 to 1527 ; has built a palace, a garden, a village called after himself Karangarh, a tank and a dharmsala ; also has given the following charitable subscriptions : Dayanand School, Ajmere, Rs. 650 ; Dayanand School, Lahore, Rs. 500 ; Jobnir Local School, Rs. 5,000 ; Arya Somaj, Ajmere, Rs. 200 ; Arya Somaj, Agra, Rs. 100 ; Arya Somaj, Jaipur, Rs. 90 ; Mayo College Temple, Rs. 100.

The sixth son of Prithvi Raj was Jag Mul. The latter's eldest son was Khangāharji, who in 1554 A.D. drove out Tej Singh Sardar from Jobnir and seized the town for himself. His son was Manohardas, and grandson the famous Raja Bhoj Raj, who fought 52 battles on the side of Akbar at Balkh, Bijapur, Bundi, Kotah, &c. During his life 42 rupees weight of bones was taken from his body on account of wounds received in battle, and with due religious rites consigned to the sacred waters of the Ganges. The Raja made a vow never to dine without first giving away 52 bighas of land in charity, and as a result hundreds of villages were given to the Brahmans. Another ancestor Devi Singh built two strong forts on a hill close to Jobnir, in which he withstood successfully a long siege by Nawab Amir Khan of Tonk.

Jobnir was originally founded by the Chakravarti (Universal Lord) Maharaja Yayati, which was corrupted to Jajati, and so to Jobnir. The estate contains 8 villages ; population 4,500 ; income Rs. 12,000. On the adjacent hill stands the renowned temple of Jwalamukhi Devi, in whose honour an annual fair is held in March, to which pilgrims resort from great distances. .

No. 4.—*Thakur Sheonath Singh of Dudu, Jaipur*, born 1863; joined the college November 1st, 1875, at the age of 12; left February 2nd, 1879, at the age of 16, after a residence of 3 years and 3 months. Is a Kachwaha Khangarot, and son of Thakur Lachman Singh, whom he succeeded in 1884; is descended from Jagmal, son of Raju Prithvi Raj of Jaipur.

The estate was conferred originally on Thakur Anand Singh who was employed by the Durbar as Faujdar; his son Pahar Singh was made a Minister of State.

Dudu lies 40 miles to the west of Jaipur. It pays no tribute, but serves the Durbar with horse.

No. 5.—*Thakur Jawahir Singh of Baniana, Jaipur*, born 1868; joined November 1st, 1875, at the age of 7; left June 28th, 1886, at the age of 18, after a residence of 10 years and 7 months. Is a Kachwaha Rajawat, family Shivabrahmpota.

No. 6.—*Thakur Ramnath Singh of Piplar, Jaipur*, born 1866; joined November 1st, 1875, at the age of 9; left February 1882 at the age of 16, after a residence of 6 years and 4 months; gained a prize for Mathematics; read up to the first class. Is a Kachwaha Rajawat, family Chattarbhu-jot; religion Vishnava; son of Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, whom he succeeded in 1866.

His ancestor Dalel Singh was awarded the jagir by Maharaja Madho Singh, nephew of the Maharana of Udaipur, for his brilliant services in conquering the Bhil country. Another ancestor Daulat Singh gained a naval victory, where or against whom history does not say, but perished in the encounter.

Six villages were bestowed by the Jaipur Raj and five more were built by the present Thakur. The area of the estate is 37,500 acres; income Rs. 25,000.

No. 8.—*Kanwar Pirthi Singh of Bagru, Jaipur*, born December 19th, 1864; joined the college November 24th, 1875,

at the age of 10 years and 11 months; left June 28th, 1881, at the age of 17, after a residence of 5 years and 7 months, when he had been reading for three years in the Entrance class. In the third form, he gained prizes for English and Mathematics; in the fifth, a holiday task prize and one for general proficiency; in the Entrance class, the Viceroy's gold medal for good conduct and general proficiency, five prizes for English, two for Hindi and Sanskrit, and one for History and Geography; making a total of 13 prizes. Was a Rajawat Kachwaha, family Chhattarbhujot, and a Vishuava, and the eldest son of Thakuran Adhi Raj Sanwant Singh of Bagru. On leaving the college he was offered the post of Attaché by Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, but the Maharaja of Jaipur did not wish to lose his services and he was appointed a Civil Judge at Jaipur, and was awarded an estate of the annual value of Rs. 5,000. He was one of the most distinguished pupils that the Mayo College has ever educated. On his early and lamented death, January 28th, 1885, his European friends erected a marble tablet to his memory in the Jaipur boarding house with the following inscription :-

“In Memory of Kanwar Pirthi Singh.”

“He studied at the Mayo College from 1875 to 1881, and by his character and ability won the esteem of all who knew him. He gained the Viceroy's medal in 1881 and a *jagir* of Rs. 5,000 was conferred upon him by the Jaipur Durbar. He was appointed to the Civil Court at Jaipur, April 1883, and served with distinction as an honorary Judge. He gave promise of a brilliant career. But to the regret of all, died January 28th, 1885, aged 20 years, leaving a bright example to all who follow.”

The following is an extract from the Administration Report for 1884-85 by the late Dr. J. P. Stratton, then Resident at Jaipur :—

"It is only right to notice the death of Kanwar Pirthi Singh, eldest son of the Thakur of Bagru, a leading Jaipur noble. He was one of the earliest and most distinguished students at the Mayo College, Ajmere, where he acquired and assimilated much of a liberal education both Indian and English. A young thakur of high position and prospects, he was yet ready to apply himself to any duty, and though he had still to acquire experience, his natural intelligence and honourable disposition, together with his education and application, made him really an excellent officer for any business entrusted to him. In view to his acquiring experience for higher employment, he was for a time appointed one of the Judges of the civil court, in which capacity he did a large amount of good work. But he was of delicate constitution and, after a rapid decline, died of consumption January 28th, 1885. Through his natural and acquired qualifications he was a young man of exceptionally high promise, and by his premature death, Jaipur lost the first of a rising class of educated nobles, who will, it is to be hoped, be well qualified to serve the State in future with all the zeal and more than the knowledge of their sturdy ancestors."

Bagru was founded in 1548 A.D. by Maharaja Chhattarbhuj, a son of Prithwi Raj, Maharaja of Jaipur. For taking the part of Maharaja Bhur Mal against Maharaja Askaran, he received the title of Adh Raj, which is hereditary in the family. His son and grandson, Thakurs Kirat Singh and Kesho Das, were slain in two battles fought at Bagru against the Pathans. The fourth Thakur, Pratap Singh, accompanied Maharaja Jai Singh on his visit to Aurangzeb at Burhanpur and received a *khillat* from the Emperor. His son Sur Singh assisted Maharaja Jai Singh in a battle against Shah Shuja, 1645 A.D., when the latter was captured and brought to Delhi. The Thakur was wounded, and as a sign of his



favour the Maharaja conferred upon him his own dress. The next Chief, Jeswant Singh, fought at the battle of Hodal Palwal on the side of Maharaja Ram Singh I, and he too received a *khillat* from the Emperor. The 7th Chief, Padam Singh, took part in two battles at Agra, in the second of which he captured a Sayyid's flag and drum, which are still preserved at Bagru. For eight years he was Governor of the Maroti district. He received two *khillats*, one from Emperor Mahomed Shah and the other from the Maharaja of Jaipur, together with a *kiran ki pagh* or durbar turban. The next Thakur, Sanwant Singh I, in 1748, fought on the side of Maharaja Iswari Singh against the Maharaja's younger brother Madho Singh, and Malhar Rao Holkar. Maharaja Iswari Singh won, and Holkar's son fell on the field. As a reward the Thakur's second son Nawal Singh was made Governor of the fort of Kandahar. The 9th Chief, Gulab Singh, was the Prime Minister of Jaipur in 1758 under Maharaja Madho Singh, who also made him Governor of the fort of Ranthambor. The Thakur fell in battle at Kakori Banata. His son Jujhar Singh, as General of the Jaipur forces, defeated the Jat Raja of Bhartpur, but was severely wounded in the battle. The Maharaja gave him as a reward a village, an elephant, and a house close to the palace. The next Thakur, Bagh Singh, fought for Jaipur against Sindhia, Jodhpur, and Tonk, and on each occasion was successful. He assisted Mr. Ochterlony in arranging the affairs of Haraoti. Being offended at the maladministration of two officials, he refused to take part in the government of Jaipur, but was conciliated on the intervention of the British Government, who induced the Queen-Regent to send the Thakur a *khas rukka* or special letter of entreaty. The 12th Chief, Thakur Sur Singh, was the head Panch Musahib and Judge of the Appellate Court during the minority of the late Maharaja Ram Singh. In

1847 he assisted the Political Agent, Major Laidlaw, in capturing Dungar Singh and Jawahir Singh, two notorious dacoits. In the days of the Mutiny, aided by his son Sanwant Singh, the present Thakur, he drove out the mutineers from Jaipur territory and gained the thanks of the British Government. When the Afghans rebelled in the Jaleb Chauk, the Thakur was one of the leading spirits who captured and punished them. He also rendered signal service in putting down the rebellions of the Khangarots and the Nagas. The 13th Chief is the present Thakur Sanwant Singh II. He was appointed Judge of the Appellate Court and Member of Council in his father's place. For his exertions in maintaining order in Jaipur on the death of the late Maharaja Ram Singh, he received the thanks of the Viceroy. In the late Afghan war he offered 50 ponies for the use of the British Government, and 50 transport camels for the Chitral Expedition. Also he conveyed at considerable personal risk the Jaipur treasury from the Ranthambor Castle to Jaipur. During the famine he contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Calcutta charitable fund. The Chief of Bagru is the second noble in the Jaipur State and occupies the first seat on the left hand of the Maharaja in durbar. During the absence of the Maharaja, he has charge of the palaces and the city, and performs the *Bhait* and other ceremonies in place of His Highness.

Bagru is derived from Bagora, which means an island in a lake, where the town was originally built. The town is famous for its palm fans, and for its chintz, which rivals the Sanganer chintz, and in which a large export trade is carried on. Bagru is 18 miles to the east of Jaipur.

No. 143.—*Kanwar Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur*, born May 8th, 1869; entered the college in the fourth class, October 26th, 1885, at the age of 16 years and 5 months; gained the following prizes—in 1885 a prize for a holiday task in

the fourth class ; in 1886-87 prizes for Mathematics, History and Geography in the third class ; in 1887-88 prizes for English, Mathematics and holiday task, and a silver medal for English in the second class ; in 1889-90 a gold medal for English and Sanskrit in the first class ; total 8 prizes, including one gold medal and one silver ; left the college July 1st, 1891, at the age of 22, after a residence of 5 years and 8 months ; studied at the Jaipur College and matriculated at the Allahabad University in 1892 ; is an apprentice in the Jaipur State<sup>6</sup> council. Is a Rajawat Kachwaha Rajput, family Chattarbhujoṭ, and a Vishnava ; younger son of Thakuran Sanwant Singh of Bagru.

No. 253.—*Kanwar Jeswant Singh of Bagru, Jaipur*, born 1882 : joined August 12th, 1895, at the age of 13 ; length of residence 7 months. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Rajawat Chattarbhujoṭ ; son of Kanwar Pirthi Singh of Bagru and grandson of the Thakur of Bagru.

No. 9.—*Thakur Bhagwan Singh of Sirás, Jaipur*, born 1859 ; joined November 30th, 1875, at the age of 16 ; left May 7th, 1876, at the age of 17, after a residence of 5 months.

No. 87.—*Bhanwar Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur*, born 1870 ; joined August 11th, 1881, at the age of 11 ; left July 1st, 1890, at the age of 20, after a residence of 8 years and 11 months ; in 1884 in the fifth class, gained a prize for Mathematics ; in 1886 in the fifth class, prizes for English, History and Geography. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Rajawat Puranmalota ; son of Kanwar Sumair Singh and grandson of Thakur Madho Singh of Nimera.

No. 88.—*Bhanwar Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur*, born \* 1872 ; joined August 11th, 1881, at the age of 9 years ; left July 1st, 1892, at the age of 20, after a residence of 10 years and 11 months ; in 1882 in the seventh class, gained a prize for English ; in 1884 in the sixth class, one for English ; in

1889 in the fourth class, for all subjects ; in 1892 in the second class, one for Mathematics ; total 4 prizes. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Rajawat Puranmalota ; son of Kanwar Sumair Singh and grandson of Thakur Madho Singh of Nimera.

No. 89.—*Thakur Bijai Singh of Gagaru, Jaipur*, born 1867 ; joined August 15th, 1881, at the age of 14 years ; left March 1884 at the age of 17, after a residence of 2 years and 7 months ; in 1883 in the second class, gained prizes for English, Mathematics, History and Geography, all subjects, and a holiday task. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Khangarot.

No. 90.—*Thakur Sheo Singh of Sali, Jaipur*, born 1862 ; joined August 15th, 1881, at the age of 19 ; left September 16th, 1881, at the age of 19, after a residence of 1 month. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Khangarot, and son of the late Thakur of Dudu.

No. 93.—*Raj Shri Thakur Uddi Singh of Danta, Jaipur*, born 1872 ; joined September 2nd, 1881, at the age of 9 years ; in 1888 in the sixth class, gained prizes for English, Mathematics and all subjects ; left the college May 1890, at the age of 18 years, after a residence of 9 years and 8 months ; is the son of Raj Shri Ram Nath Singh, the late thakur, whom he succeeded in 1890. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, sub-clan Shaikhawat, family Girdharji ; has built a new palace and gardens, also a new road through Danta ; has given six villages in charity to *charans* ; supports many Brahmans and assists many public institutions.

The country now called Shaikhawati, was founded by Shaikhaji, great-grandson of Maharaja Udai Karan of Jaipur. The story is as follows :—A *fauquir* called Shaikh Burban once asked Mokulji, the father of Shaikhaji, for a draught of milk. None being forthcoming, the Shaikh caused milk to flow from the teats of a hitherto dry buffalo.

Mokulji, recognising the saint by the miracle, begged that a son might be born to him. The saint insisted on certain conditions before granting the boon, and in due time a son was born. These conditions were that the child should be called Shaikha, and should wear a *bunda* or earring on the left ear, a common custom among Mahomedans; that no descendant should eat pig's flesh or flesh containing blood, and that on the birth of every male child a goat should be sacrificed. These conditions are still generally observed by the Shaikhawats.

Raosal, third in descent from Shaikhaji, covered himself with glory by making a brilliant charge against Akbar's army at Delhi and killing a leading chief. Akbar, with his usual far-sighted policy, frankly recognised his bravery, and turned this foe into a friend by making him a *durbari*, and giving him the villages of Rewasa and Khasulli. For his services at the battle of Bhutnair, he was further awarded the villages of Khundela and Udepur. He also went to Cabul and served under Maharaja Man Singh against the Afghans. On his death Shaikhawati was divided among his seven sons. The eldest Girdharji took Raosal. He gained the title of Raja from the Delhi Emperor for capturing the rebel leader of Mewas. He was murdered by a Pathan while bathing in the Jumna. He was succeeded by Dwarkadas, of whom it is told that for some alleged offence the Emperor condemned him to fight with a lion. The fierce beast, however, recognising a superior in the fiercer Rajput, refused to fight and submissively licked his hands. His grandson Amar Singhji was the founder of the Danta State. He received the taluqa of Lusal from his father Barsinghdeva. Danta was given by Jodhpur, and Manda and Dansruli by Jaipur, thus making up the four taluqas into which the estate is divided.

Amar Singh's grandson Guman Singh rendered important services in 1722 A.D. to Maharaja Jai Singh of Jaipur in a

great victory gained at Muttra over the Moguls. Guman Singh's grandson Bhawani Singh gained three victories on behalf of the Maharaja of Jaipur,—the first in 1751 over the Jats, the second in 1758 at Danta over the Maharrattas, the third in 1767 at Bateri over the Jats. The present chief is seventh in descent from Bhawani Singh.

The estate is 50 miles to the west of Jaipur ; income Rs. 1,25,000 ; area 176,000 bighas ; population 22,460. It comprises 51 villages. Danta was first built by the Dantla Jats, after whom it is named. There are two strong hill-forts at Danta, and two on the plain at Lusal and Manda.

No. 94.—*Kanwar Mokand Singh of Parli, Jaipur*, born 1865 ; joined September 4th, 1881, at the age of 16 years ; left August 7th, 1885, at the age of 20, after a residence of 3 years and 11 months. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Khangarot, and son of the Thakur of Parli.

No. 101.—*Rao Bahadur Takht Singh, Rao of Barwara, Jaipur*, born 1868 ; joined December 29th, 1881, at the age of 13 ; left September 1st, 1884, at the age of 16, after a residence of 2 years and 8 months. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Rajawat Mansinghot, and son of Rao Omed Singh of Barwara.

No. 107.—*Kanwar Sheo Singh of Bharanwda, Jaipur*, born 1874 ; joined October 6th, 1882, at the age of 8 ; left July 1st, 1890, at the age of 16, after a residence of 7 years and 9 months ; in 1888 gained a prize for riding, second division ; in 1889 for athletics, first division. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Kalanoth, and son of Chand Singh, Thakur of Bharanwda.

The fief used to be under Jodhpur. For some reason Raja Bijai Singh resumed it, and Badan Singh, the thakur at the time, retired to Jaipur. Hearing that the Mahrattas had invaded Marwar, he went to the help of the Jodhpur Raja with 150 riders. To reach the Jodhpur forces they had

to cut their way through the entire Mahratta army. This they did, though few lived to tell the tale. For this act of gallantry the estate was restored to Badan Singh on the condition that the family in future should defend the neighbouring pass of Gasuria. Badan Singh was afterwards slain in the heroic charge against De Boigne's brigades at the battle of Merta.

No. 113.—*Thakur Udai Singh of Kurh, Jaipur*, born 1871; joined July 31st, 1883, at the age of 12; left July 1st, 1890, at the age of 19, after a residence of 7 years; in 1884 in the fourth class, gained prizes for English, Mathematics, History and Geography; in 1886 in the fourth class, for Mathematics; son of Thakur Ram Pratap Singh, whom he succeeded January 17th, 1893. Is a Shaikhawat of the Kachwaha clan, family Girdharji; has built a school at Kurh, where English, Persian and Sanskrit are taught, and where the scholars are fed daily at the expense of the estate.

The income of the estate is 25,000 rupees; the area 125,000 bighas; population 10,000. It comprises 21 villages, of which the chief is Kurh, originally founded by a Jat named Kurhia, and close to which is a famous temple of Jinmataji. At Kurh two great fairs are annually held in the months of Chait and Asoj. A second village is Jhontar, where a great battle was fought between Shaikhaji and the Gaur Rajputs; a third Munpura, where there is the *chatri* of Shaikhaji, the founder of the Shaikhawats; a fourth Nimera, famous for the salt-water lake of Rewasa ka Sar; a fifth Bandura, where the best *moong*, a kind of green grain, is produced; and a sixth Khatee, where an ancestor Bhagat Singh defeated the Bhavaichas, though he was killed in the battle. In recognition of his services the Jaipur durbar bestowed the village of Tehat and the honour of tazim on his son Moti Singh.

No. 114.—*Kanwar Govind Singh of Khacharyawat, Jaipur*, born 1867; joined August 28th, 1883, at the age of 16;

left October 11th, 1886, at the age of 19, after a residence of 3 years and 1 month. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Shaikhawat Ladkhani, and eldest son of Thakur Bijai Singh of Khacharyawas.

No. 115.—*Kanwar Pratap Singh of Khacharyawas, Jaipur*, born 1871 ; joined August 28th, 1883, at the age of 12 ; left July 1st, 1890, at the age of 19, after a residence of 6 years and 10 months. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Shaikhawat Ladkhani, and third son of Thakur Bijai Singh of Khacharyawas.

No. 134.—*Thakur Fateh Singh of Dungri, Jaipur*, born 1872 ; joined July 1st, 1885, at the age of 13 ; left December 8th 1890, at the age of 18, after a residence of 5 years and 5 months. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Nathawat, and son of Thakur Sheo Singh of Dungri.

No. 144.—*Thakur Kalian Singh of Ajeyarajpura, Jaipur*, born March 26th, 1874 ; entered the college in the sixth class on October 26th, 1885, at the age of 11 years and 7 months ; in 1888 in the fourth class, gained a prize for a holiday task ; in 1892 gained the Jhallawar gold medal for good conduct and exemplary progress ; in February 1892 was awarded a cricket bat for making 52 runs in a college cricket match, and in the same month a book on cricket for making a hit for 7 in a match against Nasirabad ; left the college March 31st, 1892, at the age of 18, after a residence of 6 years and 4 months. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Nathawat, son of Thakur Hunand Singh, whom he succeeded July 6th, 1895 ; is descended from Gopalji, son of Maharaja Pirthi Raj, and is closely related to the houses of Chomu, Samode, and Renwal.

Area 1,500 bighas ; population 2,500 ; income Rs. 3,000.

No. 145.—*Kanwar Devi Singh of Chomu, Jaipur*, born September 17th, 1876 ; joined the college in the sixth class on October 26th, 1885, at the age of 9 years ; passed the Matricula-



tion Examination of the Allahabad University in 1892, and left the college on March 31st, 1892, at the age of 15 years and 5 months, after a residence of 6 years and 5 months ; in 1887 in the fourth class, gained the Mewar silver medal for English, and first prizes in History and Mathematics ; in 1889 in the second class, the Mewar silver medal for standing first in all subjects, also the first prize for Mathematics ; in 1890 in the first class, the Karauli gold medal for English ; in 1892 in the college class, the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary conduct and progress, and the Jodhpur gold medal for matriculating ; in all 8 prizes, including three gold and two silver medals. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Nathawat, and adopted son of Rao Bahadur Thakuran Govind Singh Bahadur ; is thirteenth in descent from Gopalji, fourth son of Maharaja Pirthi Raj, who ruled Jaipur from 1503 to 1528.

The latter died leaving 19 sons. A quarrel for succession broke out which Gopalji decided by placing Bharmal on the throne, though he was forced to go to Delhi to arrange matters finally with the emperor. Six brothers died ; from the twelve remaining brothers he founded the 12 kotris. For these services he was made first noble in the kingdom, leader of the vanguard, and chief of the Jaipur Panchayat, and was awarded the first seat on the right hand side in durbar. These honours are hereditary, and are still possessed by the Thakurs of Chomu. Gopalji defeated Sher Shah at Chaksu in 1537, and was killed at the battle of Ket in the time of Babar in 1565. His son Nathaji, after whom the clan is named, succeeded him. He and Maharaj Kumar Bhagwandas defeated Muzaffar Beg at Ahmedabad in 1607. Besides this he fought three times on the side of Kanwar Man Singh. His son Manohardas fought 22 battles on behalf of Maharaja Man Singh, and each time gained the victory. The next descendant Karan Singh

founded the town of Chomu in 1598. He defeated the King of Khandar, and fought at Khori on the side of Maharaj Jai Singh against the Meroos. He defeated and captured Jigta Pahariya in the Jambu Mountains. In 1645 he captured the great Sivaji, Raja of Satara, and brought him as a prisoner to Delhi. He and his four sons were killed at the battle of Kangra. In 1691 Raghunath Singh, Thakur of Chomu, defeated the Jats, destroyed their fortress of Juwar and was severely wounded at the battle of Dholpur, fighting for Maharaja Jai Singh and in the presence of the Emperor Bahadur Shah. His son Mohan Singh fought with Maharaja Jai Singh against Paragarh and received Rainwal as a reward. The next Thakur was Jodh Singh, who had charge of the fortress of Ranthambor. He defeated Malhar Rao and the Raj troops in 1760 at Kakor, but was slain in the battle. The monument over his grave remains at Kakor to this day, and he is still worshipped as a god. His successor Ratan Singh was wounded fighting against the Jats at Manwanda and was rewarded by Maharaja Madho Singh with an increase of Rs. 3,000 to his jagir. His son Ranjit Singh gained two victories, one at Kalakh, the other over George Thomas at Fatehpur in Shaikhawati, 1798. The next chief was Kishan Singh, who defeated Raja Bahadur at Chomu in 1814, and founded the fort and town of Kishengarh. His successor Lachman Singh drove Chiman Singh out of Sahiwar and restored the fortress to the Raj. For this service he was accorded the privilege of keeping a band (Naubat Khana). In 1839 he aided Colonel Alves, the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, and Major Ross, the Political Agent at Jaipur, to subdue the mutinous regiment of Nagas at Ramgarh. At Sawarda he prevented the Khangarots and other rebels from marching on Jaipur. In 1841 he drove Kishan Singh Khangarot out of Kalakh and restored the

fortress to the Raj. In 1855 he was made Prime Minister, and was presented with an elephant and a dress of honour. In 1857 he kept the State quiet and prevented any mutiny among the Raj troops. In the absence of the Resident, Colonel Eden, the English guards mutinied. Thakuran Lachman Singh removed Mrs. Eden to the palace, where she was waited on solely by his servants. On the return of the Resident, the servants of Chomu were kept on at the Residency as being the most trustworthy in Jaipur.

The present Thakuran Govind Singh succeeded to Chomu in 1862. In 1881, on the accession of the present Maharaja of Jaipur, he was made a Member of Council. On the occasion of the grand Jubilee Durbar he was awarded the title of Bahadur. In 1889 the British Government conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur in acknowledgment of faithful and loyal services. At the durbar held on the occasion he received the special thanks of Colonel Walter, Agent, Governor-General, for the excellent work performed in Ajmere, 1888, when the social reforms in Rajputana were inaugurated in connection with the Rajput marriage customs.

The estate comprises 45 villages ; area 215,324 bighas ; population 31,000 ; income over one lakh of rupees.

No. 152.—*Rawal Fateh Singh of Samode, Jaipur*, born 1873 ; joined June 28th, 1886, at the age of 13 ; left December 8th, 1890, at the age of 17, after a residence of 4 years and 5 months ; in 1888 in the ninth class, gained prizes for all subjects and Mathematics. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Nathawat, son of Thakur Nathu Singh of Renwal, and succeeded by adoption in 1885 to Rawal Bijai Singh. His nearest relatives are the Chiefs of Chomu, Renwal, and Ajeyarajpura.

Of the former Rawals of Samode, Ram Singh was killed in battle against the Mahrattas in the reign of Maharaja Madho Singh I (1751—1768); Rawals Bairi Sal and Sheo Singh were ministers in the reigns of Maharajas Jai Singh III

(1818—1835) and Ram Singh II (1835—1880), and Rawal Bijai Singh was guardian to the present Maharaja of Jaipur.

The estate is 24 miles from Jaipur.

## JAISALMIR.

No. 236.—*His Highness Salibahan Maharaja Dhiraj Maharawal of Jaisalmir*, born June 12th, 1887 ; joined November 18th, 1894, at the age of 7 years and 5 months, and is at present in the seventh class, Division A ; length of residence 1 year and 5 months. Is a Jadon Bhati Rajput, son of Thakur Khushal Singh of Lathi, and before his accession to the *gadi* was known as Syam Singh. He succeeded the late Maharawal Bairi Sal on March 10th, 1891 ; is a Vaishnava, descended from Shri Krishna, and consequently of the Chandrawansh or Lunar family.

No. 237.—*Kanwar Dan Singh of Lathi, Jaisalmir*, born February 2nd, 1888 ; joined November 18th, 1894, at the age of 6 years and 10 months ; length of residence 1 year and 5 months. Is a Bhati Rajput, son of the Raj Shri Thakuran Khushal Singh of Lathi and step-brother of H. H. the Maharawal of Jaisalmir. His grandfather Thakur Chattar Singh was for 11 years Prime Minister of Jaisalmir, and the present Thakur Khushal Singh is a Member of Council.

The estate contains two villages, 36 miles east of Jaisalmir ; income Rs. 2,000 ; population 1,529. The town is named after the Lohta Jasor Bhatias, who live in the neighbourhood.

No. 251.—*Thakuran Raj Shri Jawahir Singh of Dudhu, Jaisalmir*, born November 18th, 1882 ; joined August 6th, 1895, at the age of 12 years and 8 months ; is at present in the seventh class ; length of residence 9 months. Is a Bhati Rajput, younger son of the late Thakur Sardar Singh, and cousin to the present Maharawal of Jaisalmir. He and his brother own, between them, half of the town of Dudhu, 50 miles north-east of Jaisalmir ; population 278.

No. 252.—*Thakur Sultan Singh of Nachna, Jaisalmir*, born May 26th, 1887 ; joined August 6th, 1895, at the age of 8 ; is at present in the seventh class ; length of residence 9 months. Is a Bhati Rajput, son of Thakur Salam Singh, cousin of the present Maharawal of Jaisalmir and adopted son of Raj Shri Thakuran Kesri Singh of Nachna, a Rajwi of Jaisalmir, who built a fine fort at Nachna, and was for many years Prime Minister of Jaisalmir, which office he filled with great renown and credit.

The estate contains 11 villages ; income Rs. 2,000 ; area about 1,000 square miles ; population 3,624 ; Nachna is 70 miles north-east from Jaisalmir.

#### JHALLAWAR.

No. 23.—*His Highness Zalim Singh, Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar*, born 1864 ; joined March 25th, 1876, at the age of 12 ; left in March 1883, at the age of 19, after a residence of 7 years ; his original name was Bakht Singh, which was changed to Zalim Singh, on his Highness taking his seat on the *gadi*, June 24th, 1876. He is the son of Kesri Singh, the second son of Thakur Rai Singh, Chief of Wadhwan in Kathiawar, and was adopted by the late Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh. His name was changed in accordance with the family custom which enjoins that only the four names of Zalim Singh, Madho Singh, Madan Singh and Prithvi Singh are to be assumed by the rulers of Jhallawar ; in 1879 in the second class, gained prizes for riding, Hindi, Mathematics and a holiday task ; in 1880 for a holiday task ; in 1881 for Mathematics, riding first division, and a holiday task ; in 1882 for riding, first division, and a holiday task ; total 10 prizes. While at the college he lived in the Jhallawar residence, under the guardianship of Messrs. Laing and Rundall.

No. 37.—*Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, Thakur of Pipakheri, Jhallawar*, born August, 1864 ; joined July 19th, 1877,

at the age of 12 years and 11 months; left March 1888, at the age of 19, after a residence of 5 years and 8 months; in 1878, in the second form, gained prizes for all subjects and the highest aggregate class marks; in 1879 in the second class, a holiday task prize; in 1880 in the first class, prizes for English, Sanskrit and Hindi, Urdu, Mathematics, a holiday task, and for the highest class marks; in 1881 in the Entrance class, for English, Sanskrit, holiday task, and highest class marks; in 1882 in the Entrance class, for English and Sanskrit; total 15 prizes. Is a Chohan Hara Rajput and descendant of the Bundi family at Karwar. He succeeded his father as Maharaja in 1870. When the Maharaj Rana was given charge of the State, he was made a Member of Council and intermediary between the Rana and the Political Superintendent. He is now Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

The estate was conferred on the Maharaja's grandfather Chatar Singh, who accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhallawar and brought about a marriage between the latter and the lady of the Chandrawat house of Rampura in Holkar's territory, who afterwards became the mother of Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh.

The estate consists of one village; income Rs. 2,222.

No. 78.—*Thakur Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar*, born 1870; joined June 28th, 1881, at the age of 11 years; left April 1st, 1890, at the age of 20, after a residence of 8 years and 9 months; in 1882 in the fifth class, gained a prize for Hindi; in 1886 in the fifth class, for Mathematics. Is a Kachwaha Rajawat Rajput, clan Fateh Singhot, and son of Thakur Jait Singh of Dhanoda, whom he succeeded in 1888; he belongs to the family of Barwara in Jaipur. Thakur Ranjit Singh, the great-grandfather of the present Thakur, migrated to Kotah, where he received a jagir, his ancestor Rao Ratan Singh Bahadur of Barwara having married an

aunt of Raj Rana Zalim Singh. On the foundation of the Jhallawar State, he accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh and received the present jagir.

The estate contains 5 villages; income Rs. 4,000.

No. 79.—*Thakur Abhai Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar*, born 1871; joined June 28th, 1881, at the age of 10 years; left September 1st, 1892, at the age of 21, after a residence of 11 years and 2 months, in 1881 gained a prize for athletics, third division; in 1882 in the sixth class, prizes for Mathematics and a holiday task; in 1884 for a holiday task; in 1886 for athletics, second division; in 1889 for athletics, second division, and second prize for cricket; in 1890 for athletics, first division, and for cricket, best batsman; in all 9 prizes. Is a Kachwaha Rajawat Rajput, clan Fateh Singhot, and son of Thakur Bhim Singh of Mangal; and belongs to the Muhabbatpura family in Jaipur. His grandfather, Thakur Karn Singh, came to Jhallawar in the time of the late chief, drew an allowance from the State, received the honour of the tazim, and a jagir of one village; income Rs. 1,193.

No. 190.—*Kunwar Phul Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar*, born 1880; joined July 1st, 1890, at the age of 10; length of residence 5 years 9 months. Is a Kachwaha Rajawat Rajput, clan Fateh Singhot, and second son of the late Bhim Singh, Thakur of Mangal, and brother of Abhai Singh, the present Thakur.

No. 80.—*Kanwar Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar*, born in 1872; joined June 28th, 1881, at the age of 9 years; left July 1st, 1893, at the age of 21, after a residence of 12 years; in 1886 gained a prize for riding, second division; in 1890 one for athletics, first division; in 1891 a silver medal as best batsman at cricket; in 1892 a prize for the best bowler; in 1893 prizes for Mathematics, second class, best bat and bowler, and athletics, first division; in all 7 prizes, including one silver medal; remained longer at the college

than any other student. Is a Hara Rajput, clan Indar Salot, and son of Maharaja Indar Sal, Thakur of Kotra ; and belongs to the Khatoli family of Kotah. The estate was conferred on his grandfather who came to Jhallawar with Maharaj Rana Madan Singh. The present Thakur still holds a jagir in Kotah.

The estate consists of 4 villages ; income Rs. 2,500.

No. 81.—*Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur, Jhallawar*, born 1873 ; joined June 28th, 1881, at the age of 8 ; left July 1st, 1891, at the age of 18, after a residence of 10 years ; in 1884 in the fifth class, gained a prize for English ; in 1886 in the fourth class, prizes for English and English speaking ; in 1888 in the second class, for History and Geography ; in 1889 the first prize for cricket ; in all 6 prizes. Is a Jhala Rajput, clan Madawat, and son of Chatar Sal, Thakur of Fatehpur ; belongs to the Sadri family of Mewar, and is closely related to the Thakur of Kolah. His great-grandfather Thakur Binai Singh came to Jhallawar with Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, and received the present jagir of two villages ; income Rs. 1,325.

No. 165.—*Kanwar Chain Singh of Bamori, Jhallawar*, born 1876 ; joined November 12th, 1888, at the age of 12 ; left March 1895 at the age of 19, after a residence of 6 years and 4 months ; in 1889 gained a prize for athletics, third division ; in 1893 in the fifth class, one for Mathematics. Is a Kachwaha Rajawat Rajput, family Mansinghot, eldest son of the Thakur of Bamori, and belongs to the Jhalai family of Jaipur. His great-grandfather Thakur Gopal Singh received a jagir in Kotah, and subsequently accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhallawar, where he was granted the present estate. The Maharaj Rana also married his daughter. The present Thakur succeeded his father Thakur Goman Singh in 1886, and was for some time employed in the State Police.



The estate contains one village ; income Rs. 4,413.

No. 197.—*Kanwar Ganga Singh of Bamori, Jhallawar*, born 1883 ; joined July 1st, 1891, at the age of 8 ; length of residence 4 years and 9 months ; in 1893 in the seventh class, gained a prize for English ; in 1894 a prize for improvement in cricket ; in 1895 for athletics, fourth division. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, family Rajawat, Mansinghot, and second son of the Thakur of Bamori.

No. 166.—*Kanwar Pratap Singh of Kundla, Jhallawar*, born 1878 ; joined December 20th, 1888, at the age of 10 ; left March 1895 at the age of 17, after a residence of 6 years and 3 months ; in 1890 gained a prize for athletics, third division ; in 1894 a prize for improvement in cricket. Is a Jhala Rajput, clan Dayaldasot, son of Rao Sawai Singh of Kundla, and belongs to the Halwad family in Kathiawar.

This is the only jagir in Jhallawar older than the founding of the State. The grant was made by Jehangir to Har Das, an ancestor of the present holder. Har Das was settled in Mewar, whither his ancestors had come from Kathiawar, and in return for rescuing from the Bhils a zenana favourite of the Emperor he received the title of Rao and a grant of the four parganahs known as the Chaumahla. These were afterwards seized by the Puars of Dhar, who left with the owner only the 10 villages held by the present Rao. The remainder were ceded by Holkar to Kotah at the instance of the British Government, and eventually became a portion of Jhallawar.

The income of the estate is Rs. 10,000.

No. 170.—*Thakur Sheodan Singh of Sarthal, Jhallawar*, born 1880 ; joined March 13th, 1889, at the age of 9 ; is at present in the third class ; in 1892 in the fifth class, gained a silver medal for punctuality and regular attendance ; length of residence, 7 years. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Champawat Aidanot, son of Thakur Bijai Singh, whom he succeeded in 1888. Thakur Bijai Singh did good service for the State as

Member of Council, and accompanied Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, where he was awarded a silver medal. He married a cousin of Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh. The present Thakur is related to the Chiefs of Ahore, Ava, Royat, Bhuinswara, Chavarsa and Barnala. His great-grandfather Anar Singh, owing to a disagreement with Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur, left Marwar for Kotah in 1806, and through the influence of Raj Rana Zalim Singh received the jagir of Harigarh. Owing to this connection with Zalim Singh's family, Anar Singh's son Prem Singh followed Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhallawar, where he received the jagir of Sarthal in 1837, the previous owner of which, a Hara Rajput, Narpat Singh, was granted a jagir in Kotah.

The estate is the largest in Jhallawar ; it comprises 30 square miles, and contains 50 villages ; income Rs. 40,000 ; close by is the village of Kakurni, famous for its beautiful temple of Siva and Ganpati.

#### JODHPUR.

No. 7.---*Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur*, born June 8th, 1865; joined the college November 23rd, 1875, at the age of 10 years and 5 months; left June 28th, 1886, at the age of 21, after a residence of 10 years and 7 months; gained in all 23 prizes, including the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary conduct and marked progress; two silver medals for good conduct and a third for the highest aggregate Entrance class marks; and 18 prizes for the following subjects:—4 holiday tasks, 2 for Hindi, 2 for English, 1 for riding, 1 for athletics, 1 for outdoor games, 2 for good conduct, 2 for Urdu, 2 for examinations, and the first prize, Entrance class.

He was a regular polo player, and has, since leaving college, played with the first Jodhpur team in several polo

tournaments. He was the first student from Jodhpur to join the college. Is a Jodha Rahtore and youngest son of the late Maharaja Takht Singh, a.c.s.i., of Jodhpur ; is brother of Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, the Prime Minister, and uncle of the present Maharaja ; he subscribed to the Jeswant and Hewson Hospitals at Jodhpur ; and holds the post of Assistant to the Musahib Ala or Prime Minister on a salary of Rs. 12,000 a year.

The estate contains 5 villages ; population 5,000 ; income Rs. 21,000. €

No. 27.—*Rao Raja Mul Singh of Jodhpur*, born 1860 ; joined August 20th, 1876, at the age of 16 ; left July 7th, 1880, at the age of 20, after a residence of 3 years and 11 months ; died shortly afterwards ; in 1879 in the third class, gained a prize for riding. Was a Jodha Rahtore, and half-brother of the late Maharaja Jeswant Singh of Jodhpur.

No. 36.—*Maharaja Fateh Singh of Raoti, Jodhpur*, born August 1862 ; entered the college on June 28th, 1876, at the age of 13 years and 10 months, and was promoted from the first to the fourth standard ; left in January 1877 at the age of 14 years and 5 months, after a residence of 7 months. Is the son of Maharaja Zorawar Singh, and grandson of Maharaja Takht Singh of Jodhpur ; succeeded his father in February 1888 ; and for some time was in charge of the Powlett Nobles' School and the Court of Wards at Jodhpur ; supports a Shrimali Vedic School, which entirely depends on him for its existence ; has built a splendid palace at Raoti and much enlarged the Raoti tank ; has dug numerous wells and otherwise much improved his estate. His crest is a stag with the motto " Love order and progress." "

The estate consists of six villages, with an annual income of Rs. 25,000. One of the chief, Guramand, is famous for the manufacture of stone flour mills, in which it carries on

a large export trade. The Raoti gardens are also famous for the variety and good quality of their fruits and flowers.

No. 68.—*Rao Raja Raghunath Singh of Jodhpur*, born 1870 ; joined September 17th, 1880, at the age of 10 years ; left March 1882 at the age of 12, after a residence of 1 year and 6 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, and half-brother of the late Maharaja Jeswant Singh of Jodhpur.

No. 141.—*Babha Raghunath Singh of Jodhpur*, born 1867 ; joined September 3rd, 1885, at the age of 18 ; left January 13th, 1886, at the age of 19, after a residence of 4 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, and brother of the late Maharaja of Jodhpur.

No. 199.—*Maharaja Daulat Singh of Jodhpur*, born 1877 ; joined August 4th, 1891, at the age of 14 ; left July 1st, 1894, at the age of 17, after a residence of 2 years and 11 months ; in 1893 gained a silver medal for riding. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, and nephew of H. H. Jeswant Singh, the late Maharaja of Jodhpur ; is at present Military Secretary to the Musahib Ala and an officer in the Sardar Risala.

No. 201.—*Rao Raja Bhairo Singh of Jodhpur*, born October 27th, 1877 ; studied for some years at the Powlett Nobles' School in Jodhpur ; entered the college in the third class on August 4th, 1891, at the age of 13 years and 10 months ; and in May 1894 left the college at the age of 16 years and 7 months, after a residence of 2 years and 9 months ; in the second class, gained two silver medals for Sanskrit and good conduct, and four prizes for English, History, Geography and poetry recitation ; in the 1st class two gold medals for Sanskrit, progress and good conduct, and prizes for Mathematics, History and Geography, English and General Knowledge, making a total of 11 prizes, including 2 gold and 2 silver medals. He recited in

public on two occasions "The Revenge" and "Ginevra." Is a Rahtore Rajput ; son of Rao Raja Zawar Singh, and is at present working in the Mahakma Khas Office at Jodhpur.

The estate contains 5 villages ; income Rs. 6,000.

No. 203. *Rao Raja Bishan Singh of Jodhpur*, born December 15th, 1876 ; studied at the Nobles' School, Jodhpur, from 1887 to 1891, where he gained several prizes for general proficiency ; in July 1891 he entered the college in the fifth class at the age of 14 years and 6 months ; length of residence 4 years and 9 months ; in 1894 he gained a silver medal for regular attendance ; is at present in the fourth class ; joined the drawing class for 2 months, and on two occasions recited in public ; plays polo regularly, and is now in the second eleven at cricket ; son of Rao Raja Sanwat Singh, whom he succeeded in 1889. Is a Rahtore Rajput, Jodha sub-clan ; is grandson of Maharaja Takht Singh of Jodhpur, grandfather of the present Maharaja.

The estate comprises three villages—Punasar, Lunasar, and Muraria ; population 2,000 ; income Rs. 6,000.

No. 222.—*Babha Amar Singh of Jodhpur*, born 1880 ; joined August 17th, 1893, at the age of 13 ; length of residence 2 years and 8 months ; in 1894, in the sixth class, gained a prize for the Map Drawing competition, third division, and a prize for polo, presented by the senior players ; and in 1894 and 1895 prizes for the highest score at tent-pegging, tilting, &c., on day of inspection ; in all 4 prizes. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, and son of Maharaja Kishore Singh of Jodhpur, the third brother of the late Maharaja Joswant Singh, and Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces ; is at present in attendance on H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, with whom he resides, and whom he accompanied on a trip to Ceylon in 1895.

No. 226.—*Rao Raja Fateh Singh of Jodhpur*, born 1878 ; joined November 5th, 1894, at the age of 16 ; length of residence 1 year and 6 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput.

No. 10.—*Kanear Bagh Singh of Kuchaman, Jodhpur*, born 1859 ; studied for 14 months in the Nobles' School at Jaipur, where he attracted the attention of Lord Mayo when that Viceroy visited Jaipur ; joined the Mayo College January 15th, 1876, at the age of 17 ; was promoted from class to class until he reached the highest, in which class he stood first ; left March 1879 at the age of 20, after a residence of 3 years and 2 months. Is a Rahtore, family Mertia, Raghunath Singhot, Zalim Singhot, and a Vāishnava of the Gokul Sumpradaya ; son of Thakur Sher Singhji, who is a member of the Marwar State Council ; is descended from Rao Dudaji, younger son of Rao Jodha who founded Jodhpur.

One of his ancestors, Maharaj Raghunath Singhji, earned a great name in the service of the Emperor Shah Jehan, and founded a large estate with its capital at Marot. His grandson Thakur Zalim Singhji founded Kuchaman, fought several battles in the cause of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and at last fell fighting in the battle of Lodhawas. For his gallant services he was awarded the jagir of Rir. His grandson Thakur Suraj Malji fell in the battle of Jhanwar, and was succeeded by Thakur Sheonath Singhji, who distinguished himself in the service of Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur. On one occasion, when the Jaipur troops besieged Jodhpur, he was the only Sardar who remained faithful to his lord. He called in the help of Amir Khan Nawab of Tonk, and thus saved Jodhpur. Amir Khan, to test the Thakur's fidelity to his master, said that he could not trust him unless the Rajput ate out of the same dish as the Nawab. Putting loyalty before the dictates of religion, Sheonath Singhji declared his willingness to give the required test, and was in the act of carrying

a morsel of food to his mouth, when the Nawab stayed his hand and declared himself satisfied with the proof the thakur had given of his fidelity. From that day a brotherhood was established between the two chiefs which still exists between the Nawabs of Tonk and the Thakurs of Kuchaman.

The father of the present Chief was the well-known Rao Bahadur Kesri Singhji, C.I.E. For his services in the Mutiny he was awarded a sword and pistol by the British Government. At the Delhi Imperial Assemblage he was made a Rao Bahadur, and later received the honour of the Companionship of the Indian Empire.

The estate contains two towns—Kuchaman and Rir—and 23 villages ; income Rs. 70,000: Kuchaman is derived from *Kuchas*, wild shrubs, and *mani*, a jewel, meaning a jewel in the jungle. There are famous forts both here and at Palri, and many fine temples. Kuchaman itself is renowned for the manufacture of lacquered tobacco boxes and wooden snakes with jointed bodies, painted to an exact imitation of life. At Rir, Kansī utensils are made.

No. 11.—*Kanwar Ummed Singh of Chandawal, Jodhpur*, born 1860 ; joined February 1st, 1876, at the age of 16 ; left December 1877 at the age of 18, after a residence of 1 year and 10 months ; died. Was a Rahtore, family Kupawat, and son of the Thakur of Chandawal.

No. 12.—*Thakur Zorawar Singh of Raian, Jodhpur*, born 1862 ; joined February 5th, 1876, at the age of 14 ; left March 1878 at the age of 16, after a residence of 2 years and 2 months. Is a Rahtore, family Mertia.

No. 13.—*Kanwar Madan Singh of Raipur, Jodhpur*, born 1864 ; joined February 9th, 1876, at the age of 12 : left December 22nd, 1881, at the age of 17, after a residence of 5 years and 10 months. Is a Rahtore, family Udawat Mertia.

No. 14.—*Thakur Hari Singh of Raipur, Jodhpur*, born 1867 ; joined February 9th, 1876, at the age of 9 ; left

December 1st, 1879, at the age of 12, after a residence of 3 years and 11 months. Is a Rahtore, and descended from Rao Udai; is son of Thakur Lachman Singh, whom he succeeded in 1879; is closely related to the families of Rampura and Lilaya.

The estate lies 64 miles east of Jodhpur, and contains 38 villages; income Rs. 44,000.

No. 30.—*Thakur Sultan Singh of Marot, Jodhpur*, born January 1869; joined November 11th, 1876, at the age of 7 years and 10 months; left March 1884 at the age of 15, after a residence of 7 years and 5 months; in 1879 in the fifth class, gained prizes for English and riding. Is a Mertia Rahtore.

No. 42.—*Thakur Simblu Singh of Awa, Jodhpur*, born July 1867; joined July 26th, 1877, at the age of 10 years; left December 6th, 1886, at the age of 19 years and 5 months, after a residence of 9 years and 5 months; in 1878 in the first form, gained a prize for English; in 1880, in the third class, for English; in 1881 for riding, second division; in 1883 for athletics, second division; total 4 prizes. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Champawat; son of Thakur Devi Singh, whom he succeeded in 1876.

The Chief of Awa led the Rajput horse in their celebrated charge on De Boigne's brigade of 80 cannon at the battle of Merta. They charged up to the mouths of the guns, cut down the gunners, and passed on to attack the Mahrattas, who everywhere fled before them, but having no reserve, they were eventually overwhelmed by numbers, and were shot down to a man. The Chief of Awa fell with 27 wounds. He was afterwards taken to Merta, where he refused to allow the surgeon to dress his wounds, until all his vassals had been first attended to. He died a few days after from loss of blood.

The estate contains 14 villages, situated 60 miles south-east of Jodhpur; income Rs. 16,000.



No. 64.—*Thakur Ratan Singh of Bansia, Jodhpur*, born 1868 ; joined August 2nd, 1880, at the age of 12 ; left in March 1886 at the age of 18, after a residence of 5 years and 8 months ; joined in the 5th class, and was promoted class by class to the lower first ; gained a holiday task prize in 1884 and in 1886. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Udawat, and a Vishnava ; son of Thakur Pirthi Singh, whom he succeeded in 1880 ; is related to H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur and to the Thakur of Palasni.

The estate was given to Rao Andoji, the founder of the family, by his brother Maharaja Bakht Singh of Jodhpur.

Revenue Rs. 6,000 ; population 1,500 ; area 20,000 bighas.

No. 67.—*Thakur Gulab Singh of Chanod, Jodhpur*, born 1870 ; joined August 17th, 1880, at the age of 10 ; left February 1st, 1891, at the age of 20, after a residence of 10 years and 5 months ; in 1889 gained a prize for riding, second division. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia.

No. 96.—*Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Dudiali, Jodhpur*, born 1871 ; joined November 10th, 1881, at the age of 10 ; left January 1st, 1884, at the age of 13, after a residence of 2 years and 2 months ; in 1883 in the fifth class, gained prizes for English, Mathematics, History, Geography, all subjects, and a holiday task. Is a Chohan Rajput, family Balot, son of Thakur Khushal Singh, and nephew of the Thakur of Dudiali.

No. 99.—*Thakur Jodh Singh of Ganerao, Jodhpur*, born 1871 ; joined November 28th, 1881, at the age of 10 ; left November 10th, 1888, at the age of 17, after a residence of 7 years. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia.

No. 102.—*Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Jodhpur*, born November 15th, 1870 ; joined the college March 14th, 1882, at the age of 12 ; left April 1st, 1889, at the age of 19, after a residence of 7 years ; in 1889 passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University ; in the second class,

1886-87, gained a gold medal for exemplary progress and good conduct, and three prizes for History and Geography, all subjects, and a holiday task ; in the first class, in 1887-88, gained Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin's gold medal for exemplary progress and good conduct, and two silver medals for good conduct and all subjects, also a holiday task prize ; in the college class in 1888-89, gained the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary conduct during his 7 years' residence at college, a gold medal for passing the Entrance Examination, two silver medals for Mathematics, History and Geography, and good conduct, and a prize for Hindi ; total 13 prizes, including four gold and four silver medals ; was a regular polo player ; played two matches against Nasirabad, and each time his party won. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Champawat ; son of Thakur Guman Singh, whom he succeeded in January 1878 ; is the hereditary pradhan or first noble of Marwar and member of the State Council ; is fifteenth in descent from Champaji, brother of Jodha founder of Jodhpur ; has built, at a cost of Rs. 75,000, a new palace called after himself "the Mangalia-was ;" also a large dispensary, which is under the charge of the Residency Surgeon, Jodhpur ; the Trevor Anglo-Vernacular School, where free education is given in English, Urdu and Hindi ; the Bhabut Singh Ka Dewal at Jodhpur, in memory of his grandfather ; two large tanks, one at Dhursar, and the other at Pokurn ; and two new suburbs to the city of Pokurn called severally Mangalpura and Surajpura.

Thakur Vithul Das, fifth in descent from Champaji, was slain at the battle of Ujjain, fighting under Maharaja Jeswant Singh of Jodhpur against Aurangzeb. When the latter became Emperor, he got rid of Jeswant Singh by sending him as his general to Afghanistan, where he died not without suspicion of poison.\*

His widow, being with child, was forcibly prevented from ascending the funeral pyre by Jogi Das, son of Vithul Das. She was delivered of a child who afterwards became Maharaja Ajit Singh. Jogi Das and his Rajputs brought the mother and child as far as Delhi *en route* to Jodhpur. Here they were surrounded by Aurangzeb's soldiers. The child was sent away in a basket of sweetmeats. The queen, with her women and the Rajput wives and daughters, were placed in a room full of gunpowder and a torch was applied. The brave Rahtores then cut their way through the enemy and brought their prince safely to Jodhpur. In 1724 A.D. Jogi Das' grandson, Man Singh, prevented Bakht Singh, the paricide, from ascending the throne of Jodhpur, and espoused the cause of Abhai Singh, who afterwards became Maharaja. Man Singh also subdued the rebellion of the Raja of Idar, and accompanied Maharaja Abhai Singh in his campaign against Sirballand Khan, who had set himself up as an independent sovereign at Ahmedabad. For these services the *thikana* of Pokurn was given to him, and that of Daspan to his brother. His son Thakur Devi Singh, when attending the durbar of Maharaja Ram Singh, was assailed by that rash and headstrong monarch with ridicule. Dashing his shield on the carpet the Champawat cried, "Young man, you have given mortal offence to a Rahtore who can turn Marwar upside down as easily as that shield." Saying this he left the presence and joined the forces of the rival claimant to the throne, Bakht Singh. Six actions were fought, Ram Singh fled, and Bakht Singh was placed on the throne. On the latter's death, Ram Singh with the help of the Mahrattas, defeated Devi Singh and his protégé Maharaja Bijai Singh at Merta; but on Ram Singh's death, Devi Singh succeeded in placing Bijai Singh on the *gaddi*. When the latter complained of the distracted state of the country, Devi Singh would reply: "Why trouble yourself about Marwar? It is

in the sheath of my dagger." Bijai Singh deeply offended his chiefs by forming a standing army of foreigners—Sindis, Arabs, &c. They forced him to disband it, but he never forgave the insult, and under pretext of performing funeral rites for his *guru*, he summoned the chiefs, and caused them to be surrounded and butchered. Devi Singh was tauntingly asked, "Where now is the sheath which holds the fortunes of Marwar?" "In my son's girdle at Pokurn," he replied, and as they refused to give him his cup of poison out of a golden cup—being of royal race his enemies would not spill his blood—he dashed his head against the wall and killed himself. His son Sabula lost his life in battle at Bhilwara in attempting to take revenge for his father. The next chief of Pokurn was Sowai Singh, who distinguished himself at the battle of Tonga when Jodhpur and Jaipur defeated the Mahrattas under Sindhia and De Boigne. He gave refuge to Prince Bhim Singh, and when Bijai Singh died, he secured the succession to his guest. On Bhim Singh's death, his queen gave birth to a posthumous son who was named Dhonkul Singh. Sowai Singh took up the cause of the child against Maharaja Man Singh, who had seized the sovereignty. He secured the aid of Jaipur and the Mahrattas under Amir Khan, and for a time carried everything before him. But being unable to pay Amir Khan's demands, the Mahrattas crossed to the opposite side. The treacherous Pathan pretended a second treachery, and invited the Marwar chiefs to a durbar. The tent was undermined with gunpowder, and at a signal the ropes were cut and the mines exploded, and in this way Sowai Singh and 42 chiefs were massacred. Raja Man Singh, in his old age, fell under the influence of a religious sect called "Naths," who infuriated the chiefs by attempting to seize their estates. The nobles, with Thakur Bhabut Singh of Pokurn at their head, appealed to the British Government, on whose intervention the Naths were banished and the estates restored.

Thus this family succeeded in placing three kings on the throne of Marwar, and very nearly succeeded in placing a fourth.

Pokurn is 80 miles west of Jodhpur. It was built originally by some Pushkar Brahmans. Income one lakh; population 40,000. The city wall is nearly four miles long. A great trade is done in salt, sheep, goats, wool, dyed cloths and hides. By virtue of his office of Pradhan, the chief attests all grants of lands and villages made by the durbar, and is entitled to a seat in the Khawas or behind the Maharaja on an elephant on all State occasions.

No. 108.—*Rana Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Jodhpur*, born 1871; joined December 11th, 1882, at the age of 11 years; left July 1st, 1891, at the age of 20, after a residence of 8 years and 6 months; received promotion annually, and for the last year read in the Entrance class; in 1884 in the sixth class, gained prizes for Mathematics, all subjects, and athletics, third division; in 1886 in the sixth class, for Mathematics and a holiday task; in 1888 in the third class, three silver medals for English and highest aggregate class marks and punctuality, and prizes for Mathematics, History and Geography, all subjects, and a holiday task; in 1890 prizes for progress, History and Geography, polo, riding, tilting, &c., and athletics, second division; in all 17 prizes, including three silver medals. Is a Dewal Pidiya Rajput, of the sub-clan Manawat, and descended from Satrughnaji, one of the four sons of Maharaja Dasarath; is son of Rana Salam Singh, and is a Vishnava.

His ancestors came in ancient times from Kashmir, conquered the Bhinmal Raj from the Bhils and founded the town of Lohiana, close to the Sudha hill, which is the highest in Marwar, and on the summit of which stands the ancient temple of Mataji. On this hill Maharana Makalsi of Udai-pur took refuge when fleeing from the armies of the Mogul

Emperor, and in return for the protection and hospitality which he received, he gave the title of Rana to the ruling chief Raja Nimbaji. Subsequently another Maharana of Udaipur, the famous Partab Singh, found a secure retreat on the Sudha hill, and a hearty welcome from the Lohiana Chief, Rana Champaji, whose daughter he married. In memory of his visit the Maharana caused a *baori* or well to be dug on the hill, which is still carefully preserved. The next Chief of Lohiana was treacherously murdered by the Raja of Sirohi, who seized the estate and ruled it for 18 years. By this time Champaji's son Sujoji had come of age. He retrieved the honour of his family by driving out the invaders and regaining Lohiana.

The estate contains seven villages ; income Rs. 12,000. The petty thakurs of the family own 190 other villages, which have been granted at various times out of the original Lohiana estate ; these thakurs are called the younger brothers of Lohiana, and are feudally dependent on the Rana.

No. 109. *Thakur Pabudan of Dhankoli, Jodhpur*, born 1869 ; joined January 18th, 1883, at the age of 14 years ; left July 1st, 1889, at the age of 20, after a residence of 6 years and 5 months ; in 1888 in the seventh class, gained a prize for Mathematics. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia ; and eldest son of Satti Dan, Thakur of Dhankoli.

No. 116.—*Thakur Bijai Singh of Riyan, Jodhpur*, born 1870 ; joined October 12th, 1883, at the age of 13 ; left April 1st, 1890, at the age of 20, after a residence of 6 years and 5 months ; in 1888 gained a prize for a holiday task. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia Madhudasot ; son of Thakur Ghamir Singh, whom he succeeded in 1878 ; is closely related to the Chiefs of Bikharnia, Bijathal, Dabri and Khera. At the battle of Tonga, Sher Singh, Chief of Riyan, formed the Rahtore horse into a dense mass, and charged and overwhelmed the flower of Sindhia's army, composed of the regulars under the celebrated De Boigne.

The State contains eight villages ; income Rs. 36,000.

No. 118.—*Thakur Rirmal Singh of Dobri, Jodhpur*, born 1872 ; joined October 26th, 1883, at the age of 11 ; left April 1st, 1890, at the age of 18, after a residence of 6 years and 5 months ; in 1884 in the seventh class, gained prizes for English, Vernacular, Mathematics, all subjects, and a holiday task ; in 1886 in the seventh class, for vernacular and a holiday task ; in 1888 for a holiday task ; in all 8 prizes. Is a Rahtore Rajput ; family Mertia Madhodasot ; and uncle of Thakur Bijai Singh of Riyan.

No. 147.—*Thakur Jiwan Singh of Baru, Jodhpur*, born 1872 ; joined March 8th, 1886, at the age of 14 years ; left April 1st, 1891, at the age of 19, after a residence of 5 years ; died shortly afterwards. Was a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia.

No. 148.—*Thakur Fateh Singh of Baru, Jodhpur*, born 1874 ; joined March 8th, 1886, at the age of 12 years ; left March 1st, 1889, at the age of 15, after a residence of 3 years. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia, and first cousin of the late Thakur Jiwan Singh of Baru.

No. 150.—*Thakur Madho Singh of Khejarla, Jodhpur*, born 1874 ; joined March 24th, 1886, at the age of 12 ; left September 1st, 1892, at the age of 18, after a residence of 6 years and 5 months ; in 1890 in the sixth class, gained a silver medal for all subjects, and prizes for English, Mathematics, History and Geography. Is a Bhati Rajput, family Urjanot.

No. 151.—*Kanwar Kishor Singh of Sathin, Jodhpur*, born 1876 ; joined March 24th, 1886, at the age of 10 years ; left July 1st, 1893, at the age of 17, after a residence of 7 years and 3 months ; in 1888 in the eighth class, gained a prize for English ; in 1890 in the sixth class, prizes for Mathematics, History and Geography. Is a Bhati Rajput, family Urjanot, and son of the Thakur of Sathin.

No. 158.—*Thakur Durjan Singh of Daspan, Jodhpur*, born March 28th, 1873; joined the college August 30th, 1886, at the age of 13 years and 4 months; in the ninth class, gained a prize for all subjects; in the seventh class, two for English, History and Geography; in the fifth class, two for History and Geography and riding; in the fourth class, a silver medal for all subjects, and two prizes for History and Geography and riding; in the third class, two for Mathematics and riding; total 10 prizes, including one silver medal; was in the first eleven of cricket and a regular polo player; played three matches against Nasirabad, and each time his party won; left the college November 9th, 1891, at the age of 18 years and 7 months, after a residence of 5 years and 2 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Champawat; son of Thakur Birum Singh, whom he succeeded May 19th, 1892; is brother to the Chief of Pokurn and seventeenth in descent from Champaji, brother of Jodha founder of Jodhpur.

In 1765 Thakur Bhagwan Das of Bhinmal aided Maharaja Abhai Singh of Jodhpur to quash the rebellion of Sirballand Khan, who from being a Viceroy of the Mogul Emperor, had made himself independent at Ahmedabad. In return for these services Pokurn was given to the Thakur's elder son, and Daspan to the younger, Pertab Singh. [For an account of the family previous to this date see the "Thakur of Pokurn."] Subsequently Thakur Daulat Singh of Daspan defeated the Mahrattas under Appa at Jalore on behalf of Maharaja Bijai Singh of Jodhpur. In 1787 Udai Raj of Daspan helped the Maharaja to defeat the Mahrattas at Palli. He also defended Man Singh, the rightful heir to Jodhpur, and underwent a long siege at Jalore at the hands of the usurper Bhim Singh, but was finally successful in placing Man Singh on the throne. When the Dewul Devras invaded Bhinmal, Thakur Sadul Singh drove them out, but at the cost of his own life, Thakur Anar Singh drove out the



Seraees who were invading Sachore. On the Seraees again attacking Sachore, they were again driven out by the next Chief of Daspan, Thakur Sardan Singh.

The estate contains 13 villages; income Rs. 30,000.

No. 159.—*Kanwar Kalian Singh of Barli, Jodhpur*, born 1872; joined August 30th, 1886, at the age of 14; left August 1st, 1890, at the age of 18, after a residence of 3 years and 11 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Champawat, and son of the Thakur of Barli.

No. 150.—*Thakur Lachman Singh of Bursu, Jodhpur* born 1873; joined September 4th, 1886, at the age of 13; left September 1st, 1892, at the age of 19, after a residence of 6 years; in 1892 in the seventh class, gained a prize for Mathematics. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia.

No. 163.—*Thakur Fateh Singh of Ras, Jodhpur*, born September 9th, 1874; joined October 6th, 1887, at the age of 13; left July 1st, 1895, at the age of 21, after a residence of 7 years and 9 months; in the ninth class, gained two prizes for English and Hindi; in the sixth, one for Mathematics; also gained a gold medal for good conduct, and a silver one for punctuality. Gained a first prize for throwing the cricket ball, for which he holds the record for the college, and four prizes for cricket, three bats and a book; was champion batsman for five years. While playing for the Ajmere Gymkhana, twice made 50 runs and once 70; made 33 against the Udaipur team in Udaipur; 20, not out, against the Jaipur team; and 70 against the Railway Institute; in all gained 10 prizes, including 1 gold and 1 silver medal. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Udawat Jugramote, and a Vishnava; son of Thakur Pratap Singh, whom he succeeded in 1893, and who was a Member of Council up to 1868; is 17th in descent from Maharaja Suja Singh of Jodhpur and closely related to the Chiefs of Agewa, Nimbaj and Lamia; has built a palace at Ras and a house at Jodhpur. His father Thakur

Pratap Singh built an haveli in the Kaisarganj at Ajmere, the income from which amounts to Rs. 1,500 a year ; also a temple to Vishnu at Pushkar.

The present estate was founded by Bijai Ram who conquered Ras from the Sugtawat Rajputs in 1635 A.D. An ancestor Jugram Singh attended Maharaja Jeswant Singh of Jodhpur when he was governor of Kabul in the time of Akbar. The Maharaja died in Afghanistan, and the Kabulis attempted to prevent his funeral taking place. But Jugram Singh drove them off, performed the ceremonies and brought the young heir of Jodhpur, Ajit Singh, back with him to Delhi. Akbar hearing that Jugram Singh had brought a great treasure from Kabul besieged the haveli. The Rajput cut his way through and brought Ajit Singh safely to Kalandri in Sirohi. Subsequently he defeated an army of Akbar's, drove out the Mahomedan governor Lashkeri Khan from Jodhpur and installed Ajit Singh on the *gaddi*, receiving many villages round Ras as a reward for his loyalty. He built a fortress near Rajpur and named it Jugramgarh. His son Shubram Singh defeated the Nawab of Ahmedabad, and as a reward was given more villages. Another ancestor Kesri Singh defeated the Mahrattas at Rurki, and for this and other services to Maharaja Bijai Singh received Rajgarh in the Ajmere district. His younger brother Chain Singh was mortally wounded at the battle of Gangwana against the Jaipur army in the time of Maharaja Bakht Singh. Another ancestor, Jawan Singh, was wounded in the battle of Tonga against the Mahrattas.

The estate is 70 miles east of Jodhpur ; contains 36 villages ; income Rs. 70,000 ; population 8,000 ; area 233,990 acres. Ras is Hindi for an ear of corn ; the town being so called on account of the curious shape of the valley in which it stands. In the centre of the town is a fortress on a hill ; 5 miles off at Guwadia there is another fort. At

Ras three battles were fought against Jodhpur. The estate contains many palaces, 9 large temples and 15 small lakes. One of its villages, Patus, is famous for its wheat, and another, Bakhrode, for its coriander seeds.

No. 164.—*Kanwar Bhopal Singh of Agewa, Jodhpur*, born September 30th, 1874 ; entered the college in the ninth class on November 10th, 1887, at the age of 13 ; in the seventh class, gained a silver medal for all subjects, and another for the highest number of marks in the whole college ; in the third class, gained the Sanskrit prize ; and in 1895 one for Hindi ; is at present in the first class ; length of residence 8 years and 6 months ; son of the late Thakur Pratap Singh of Ras ; was adopted by Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Agewa in 1890. Is a Rahtore Rajput of the Udawat Jugramat family ; by religion a Vishnava ; and seventeenth in descent from Maharaja Jodha of Jodhpur.

Agewa was conferred on the present thakur's father by Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur in 1839 ; it is an offshoot from Nimbaj, which in its turn is an offshoot from Ras ; Morra and Lambia are also closely related.

Agewa is so called after Agu, a *bhat*, who was the first founder. The estate comprises one town and two villages, Patwa and Muwalia ; area about 60,000 bighas ; income Rs. 13,000 ; population 4,329 ; and is situated 50 miles north-east of Jodhpur.

No. 169.—*Thakur Sheo Singh of Alniawas, Jodhpur*, born November 5th, 1879 ; joined the college March 5th, 1889, in the seventh class at the age of 9 years and 4 months ; length of residence 7 years and 2 months ; was promoted every year, and has at present been in the first class for 3 months ; was head boy in each class ; in the sixth class, gained a silver medal for all subjects, and a prize for History and Geography and athletics, third division ; in the fifth, gained prizes for all subjects, English, Mathematics, History and Geography ; and

in the third and fourth classes, two silver medals for all subjects, and prizes each year for English, Mathematics and Sanskrit; in 1895 in the second class, gained the Jhallawar gold medal for progress and good conduct, a silver medal for English and General Knowledge, and prizes for all subjects, Hindi, History and Geography ; in all 20 prizes, 1 gold and 4 silver medals. Is a Rahtore Rajput, clan Merta Madhadasot, and a Vishnava ; son of Thakur Udai Singh, whom he succeeded in July 1888 ; belongs to the Jalsu family ; is eighteenth in descent from Maharaja Jodha of Jodhpur.

The ancestors of the thakur were for a long time *munsarims* or managers under the Jodhpur Raj of Merta, 20 miles north of Ajmere. In the last century Tahabur Khan, the Mogul subahdar of Ajmere, sent a certain Sadul Khan to rule Merta. The latter oppressed the people, and Raj Singh, the *munsarim* at the time, put him to death. Tahabur Khan at once marched to avenge the insult, but Raj Singh in 1779 defeated him at Pushkar, though the gallant thakur and his nine brothers all fell in the battle. For these services Maharaja Ajit Singh of Jodhpur presented Alniawas and 15 other villages to Raj Singh's son Kalian Singh.

The Thakurs of Alniawas and Riyan have the right to the first seat on the left hand in durbar, and consequently never attend durbar together.

The estate is 70 miles east of Jodhpur ; it is 8 miles long by 6 broad, and contains four villages ; income Rs. 13,600 ; population about 3,500. Alniawas is called after its founder Alan Singh.

No. 195.—*Thakur Abhai Singh of Dodiana, Jodhpur*, born 1882 ; joined December 8th, 1890, at the age of 8 ; length of residence 5 years and 5 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Zalim Singhot.

No. 200.—*Kanwar Pratap Singh of Sankhwai, Jodhpur*, born 1870 ; joined August 4th, 1891, at the age of 21; left July 1st, 1894, at the age of 24, after a residence of 2 years and 11 months ; in 1892, in the third class, gained silver medals for Hindi and all subjects, and prizes for English, Mathematics, History and Geography ; in 1893 in the Forest class, gained the Marchioness of Lansdowne's gold medal for exemplary conduct, the Jhallawar gold medal for progress and good conduct, a silver medal for all subjects and a prize for Mathematics ; in 1894 in the College class, gained the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary conduct, the Karauli gold medal for English, a silver medal for all subjects and a prize for Mathematics ; in all 13 prizes, including four gold and four silver medals. Is a Chohan Rajput, and son of the Thakur of Sankhwai.

No. 202.—*Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Bera, Jodhpur*, born January 15th, 1875 ; joined August 4th, 1891, at the age of 16 years and 6 months ; left July 1st, 1894, at the age of 19 years and 5 months, after a residence of 2 years and 11 months ; joined in the third class and was promoted to the College class ; in 1891 and 1893 gained two prizes for riding, and a prize for the 200 yards race ; and also H. E. the Countess of Elgin's gold medal for exemplary conduct ; was in the first eleven and a regular polo player ; played in a polo match at Alwar, two at Nasirabad and one at Jodhpur, for which he received two prizes. Is a Sisodia Rajput, son of the late Thakur Raghunath Singh of Bera, and brother of the present Thakur Sheonath Singh ; is related to the Thakurs of Bhadrarjun, Bala and Balunda. The estate was founded by Shaikhaji, younger brother of the Rana Pratap Singh of Udaipur. His grandson was killed in a battle between Jodhpur and Udaipur, and from that time the estate has been excused the payment of tribute. Until recently the estate was under Udaipur.

It contains 26 villages ; income Rs. 32,000 ; area 150 square miles ; population 16,200. The town of Bera was so named from a large Ber tree, near to which it was originally built. Bera is surrounded by a strong stone wall and contains numerous palaces and temples. In the adjacent hills there is a famous cave capable of affording refuge to 400 men.

No. 204.—*Thakur Gopal Singh of Gundoz, Jodhpur*, born 1878 ; studied for some time at the Powlett Nobles' School, Jodhpur, where he gained five prizes for English ; joined November 9th, 1891, at the age of 13 ; length of residence 4 years and 6 months ; is at present in the fourth class ; in 1893 gained a silver medal for punctuality and regular attendance ; in 1895-96 was the best shot at target practice ; played in a match, 3rd Eleven v. Ajmere Choristers, when he went in first and carried his bat ; also played, 2nd Eleven v. Kotah, when he was wicket-keeper, gave only one bye and stumped three wickets. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Udawat Tej Singhot and a Vaishnava, son of Thakur Ranjit Singh.

An ancestor Rup Singh was wounded fighting for Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1679. In an action at Khetasar against Rao Indra Singh, Rup Singh distinguished himself by capturing the standard of the enemy. He also fought at Nadol on the side of Prince Akbar when the latter rebelled against his father. In reward for Rup Singh's services, the jagir of Gundoz was bestowed on his son Sarup Singh in 1708 by Maharaja Ajit Singh. Sarup Singh's son Jiwan Singh served under Maharaja Abhai Singh, and was killed in the war against Sirballand Khan who had rebelled in Ahmedabad. The next chief Harnath Singh was wounded in the battle of Merta against the Mahrattas in 1755 ; and eighteen years later, gained great fame in the battle of the Desari Pass against the Solankis. The 5th chief co-oper-

ated with the Thakur of Ladmi in seizing Talpura, 1782. His son Indra Singh supported Maharaja Bhim Singh against Maharaja Man Singh, but his son Madho Singh changed sides and aided Man Singh in the sieges of Jodhpur and Jhalor. He was killed in a battle at Gadda, 1818, where he fought so well that a cenotaph was erected in his honour, which is still worshipped as that of a hero. The present chief is the eleventh who has ruled at Gundoz.

The estate contains 5 villages, one of which, Gopalgarh, was built by the present thakur and called by his name. Gundoz is derived from the name of the well-known teacher Gangev, Bhishanpita. A daily *dole* of food and firewood is given to all religious mendicants and to the poor generally. The estate is 7 miles square.

No. 227.—*Thakur Gulab Singh of Balana, Jodhpur*, born 1877 ; joined November 5th, 1894, at the age of 17 ; length of residence 1 year and 6 months. Is a Sindal Rajput.

No. 228.—*Kanwar Karan Singh of Bidiat, Jodhpur*, born 1882 ; joined November 5th, 1894, at the age of 12 ; length of residence, 1 year and 6 months ; is a Mertia Rajput, son of the Thakur of Bidiat.

No. 229.—*Kanwar Kishor Singh of Bhikamkor, Jodhpur*, born 1878 ; joined November 5th, 1894, at the age of 16 ; length of residence 1 year and 6 months. Is a Bhati Rajput, family Raolot, and nephew of the Thakur of Bhikamkor ; religion Sivaite ; son of Thakur Raghunath Singh, whom he succeeded in 1885 ; is descended from Maharawal Jeswant Singh, who ruled Jaisalmir, 1699 A. D. His grandson Thakur Bhagwan Singh received a jagir of three villages, and covered himself with fame by driving out the dacoits from the Daudputra, a piece of country 60 to 80 miles in length and breadth, and taking the land for himself. His son Thakur Suraj Mal took service with Maharaja Man Singh of Jhalore, who married the Thakur's daughter.

When Jhalore was attacked by Bhim Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, Suraj Mal greatly distinguished himself in the defence. Afterwards, on the death of Bhim Singh, Man Singh became the ruler of Jodhpur. The sardars, under the leadership of the Thakur of Pokurn, rebelled and surrounded the city. In the general assault, Thakur Suraj Mal fell fighting gallantly at the Jaipol gate of the Jodhpur fort. As a reward for his services, four villages, with the honour of the tazim, were bestowed on his eldest son Udai Bhanji, who reserved the largest, Bhikamkor, for himself and gave the remaining three villages to his two brothers. His son Prithwi Raj ruled Bhikamkor for five years and died, leaving an infant son. His brother, Ranjit Singh ruled as regent for 25 years, and for his faithful services was awarded one-fourth part of Bhikamkor. The present thakur is Ranjit Singh's grandson.

The estate contains 3,600 bighas; the population is practically nil, as the land is cultivated by people living outside the boundary, who return to their homes after the crops are gathered in.

The legend is that the great Vikramaditya, King of Ujjain, whose era is still current in India, built a famous well (*kua* or *kore*) which he called after himself Vikramkore. The town was built close by, and the name was corrupted to Bhikamkor.

No. 230.—*Kanwar Mangal Singh of Bala, Jodhpur*, born 1882; joined November 5th, 1894, at the age of 12; length of residence 1 year and 6 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, and son of the Thakur of Bala.

No. 231.—*Bhanwar Jog Singh of Bijapur, Jodhpur*, born 1884; joined November 5th, 1894, at the age of 10; length of residence 1 year and 6 months. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Ranawat, and grandson of the Thakur of Bijapur.



No. 258.—*Kanwar Mudho Singh of Peeh, Jodhpur*, born 1882 ; joined January 26th, 1896, at the age of 14 ; is at present in the seventh class ; length of residence 3 months.

Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Udawat, and eldest son of the Thakur of Peeh.

#### KARAULI.

No. 47.—*His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal Deo, K.C.I.E., of Karauli*, born 1862 ; joined March 16th, 1878, at the age of 16 ; left April 29th, 1879, at the age of 17, after a residence of 1 year and 1 month ; was the first student from Karauli to join the college. Is a Jadu Rajput, and son of Thakur Durjan Pal of Hadanti ; succeeded to the *gadi* of Karauli on August 14th, 1886, by adoption to H. H. the late Maharaja Arjun Pal.

No. 111.—*Kanwar Moti Pal of Padampura, Karauli*, born 1875 ; joined July 2nd, 1883, at the age of 8 ; left July 1st, 1892, at the age of 17, after a residence of 9 years. Is a Jadu Rajput, son of Surjan Pal, brother of the late Maharaja Arjun Pal, whom he succeeded in 1881 ; he is one of the 37 kotris of Karauli, and cousin of the present chief ; besides the income of his estate, he receives Rs. 100 a month from the State,

#### KISHENGARH.

No. 33.—*Kanwar Ganpat Singh of Kishengarh*, born January 1872 ; joined December 4th, 1886, at the age of 14 years and 11 months ; left April 29th, 1889, at the age of 17 years and 3 months, after a residence of 2 years and 4 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Khawas Jodha, and son of Moti Singh, Jagirdar of Kishengarh.

No. 98.—*Maharaja Man Singh of Fatehgarh, Kishengarh*, born 1872 ; joined the college November 21st, 1881, at the age of 9 years ; left July 1st, 1891, at the age of 19, after a residence of 9 years and 7 months ; appeared twice

in the Entrance Examination, Allahabad University, but failed each time ; in 1888 in the second class, gained a prize for English speaking. Is a Jodha Rahtore, Kishensinghot, and a Vishnava ; adopted son of Maharaja Govardhan Sing of Fatehgarh, whom he succeeded in 1881 ; cousin of H. H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh, and is related to H. H. the Maharaja of Pertabgarh, and the Chiefs of Meja, Begoon, Bedla, Asin and Danta ; has built a dharmshala at Fatehgarh, also a watercourse 4 miles in length at a cost of Rs. 40,000 to fill the Bijai Sagar ; is the only son of Maharaj Rai Singh of Sheopur in Mewar. H. H. the Maharana has agreed to allow him to succeed his real father in Sheopur. When he goes to Udaipur his expenses of residence are borne by H. H. the Maharana, who also advances two miles to meet him.

In 1749 Maharaja Raj Singh of Kishengarh died, leaving two sons, Sanwat Singh and Bahadur Singh. The former being in service at Delhi in the court of Mahomed Shah, the latter seized the throne. Sanwat Singh tried to recover his kingdom, but in vain. His son Sardar Singh, however, seized the parganah of Rupnagar, but died without an heir. Bahadur Singh had two sons, Biradh Singh and Bagh Singh. To recover Rupnagar he caused the former to be adopted by Sardar Singh's family. Bagh Singh should then have succeeded to Kishengarh as his elder brother had been adopted elsewhere. To prevent this the State was divided between the brothers, one-tenth of the land, horses, elephants, cattle, jewels, servants, arms, &c., being made into a separate estate for Bagh Singh. This was called Fatehgarh. The Chief of Fatehgarh gives no tribute nor nazaranas to Kishengarh. He is treated like a younger brother, and has the same rank as the heir-apparent. On failure of issue to Kishengarh, adoption takes place from the Fatehgarh family. The late Maharaja Pirthi Singh was so adopted.

Many quarrels have taken place between Kishengarh and Fatehgarh. In 1825 the Maharaja of Kishengarh seized Jharota, whereupon the Chief of Fatehgarh besieged Kishengarh. Mr. Henry Middleton on behalf of the English Government interposed, and a treaty was made by which it was arranged that in future all disputes should be settled by the Imperial Government. In 1886 a fresh treaty was made.

The estate comprises two towns, Fatehgarh and Sheopur, and 27 villages; area 70 square miles; population 13,000; income Rs. 70,000. Maharaj Kumar Fateh Singh conquered the town of Bijaigarh and called it Fatehgarh or fort of victory after himself. It contains a place called the Kalebar, a musafirkhana where poor travellers receive free board and lodging.

#### КОТАН.

No. 179.—*His Highness Unmed Singh, Maharao of Kotah*, born September 15th, 1873; joined the college in the seventh class on October 16th, 1889, at the age of 16; in the sixth class in 1890, he won a prize for riding; in the fifth class in 1891, two prizes, one for riding and the other for good conduct; in the fourth class in 1892, three prizes, two for good conduct, and a third for the best field at cricket; in all six prizes; he was in the college eleven and played against Udaipur; while at the college Colonel Loch was his guardian and he resided at the Principal's house; in 1890, accompanied by Colonel Loch, he visited Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad and Bombay; and in 1891 he made a tour through Kashmir; he studied at the college for three years; and in October 1892, at the age of 19, he left on the occasion of his marriage to the daughter of H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur; he was formally installed by the Agent to the Governor-General on December 21st, 1891;

while at the college he was a regular polo player, and since attaining his majority he has become one of the best polo players in Rajputana, thanks to the able and careful tuition of Captain Mayne, who occupies the post of companion to the chief. In 1894 Kotah entered a polo team for the Nasirabad and Jodhpur polo tournaments, in which the Maharao and his brother Maharaj Jai Singh of Bamolia both played.

His Highness has under his control the State departments connected with the army, clarity, the palace establishment, and the kotris or chiefships subordinate to Kotah. He is an enthusiastic all round sportsman, and has given many donations for sport of every kind. To mention a few: the cricket ground at Abu was enlarged entirely at his expense. He contributed largely towards the Trevor Oval at Abu, and every year gives numerous prizes to various rifle meetings and school sports. He also subscribed Rs. 500 to the Kayastha Conference at Ajmere; and supports the "Wyllie Exhibition of Indian Art" at Kotah, so named in memory of Colonel and Mrs. Curzon Wyllie. He has started an annual horse and cattle fair at Kotah; and erected a beautiful clock tower designed by Colonel Jacob of Jaipur in memory of Colonel Baylay who was Political Agent at Kotah for many years. He is now building a Nobles' School for the young Chiefs of Kotah, to form a preparatory school for the Mayo College. Surveys have been made for two railways, and measures are being taken to provide water-works for the city, city schools, and manufacturing establishments.

His Highness, whose name till his accession was Udai Singh, is the second son of Maharaja Chagan Singh of Kotra, and succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption on the death of the late Maharao Chattar Sal, June 11th, 1889. He belongs to the Kishor Singhot branch of the family, and his nearest relations are the Chiefs of Bamolia, Amlī, Kherli and Mundli.

No. 72.—*Maharaj Jai Singh of Bamolia, Kotah*, born 1870; entered the college in 1881 at the age of 11; and left in 1891, at the age of 21, after a residence of 10 years; gained Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne's gold medal for exemplary conduct, a silver medal for Hindi and another for cricket, two prizes for athletics, and one for all subjects, first class; also three cricket bats, one for making a score of 54 (not out) against the Ajmere Gymkhana, when H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor was among the spectators, and two as cricket prizes; in all 8 prizes, including 1 gold and 2 silver medals. Is a Hara Rajput and a Vishnava, the eldest son of Maharaja Chagan Singh of Kotra, and adopted son of Maharaja Nur Sung Singh, whom he succeeded in 1886; is descended from Kishor Singh, fifth Maharao of Kotah; is the elder brother of the present Maharao of Kotah, and a member of the Kotah State Council; his original name was Lal Singh, which was changed to Jai Singh in 1881; subscribed to the Baylay Clock Tower, Kotah; is in the first polo team of Kotah, and played in tournaments at Nasirabad and Jodhpur.

Colonel Tod, the historian of Rajputana, visited Bamolia at the commencement of his career in India. While passing through the town a party rushed out and made him captive, saying that he must visit the chief. He was conveyed to a square, in the centre of which was an elevated *chabutra* or platform shaded by the sacred tree. Here sitting on carpets was the chief with his little court. Colonel Tod was received most courteously. The first act was to disembarass him of his boots, but this, heated as he was, they could not effect; refreshments were then put before him, and a Brahman brought water, a ewer and a basin for his ablutions. His horse was lame which the chief had noticed, and on rising to go he found a fresh one ready caparisoned for him which, however, he would not accept. Fourteen

years after this, Colonel Tod, the day after the battle of Mangrole, received a letter from the mother of the Chief of Bamolia, who sent her blessing and begged him to protect her son, whose honour had made him join the standard of his sovereign.

The estate lies 30 miles to the east of Kotah, contains seven villages ; income Rs. 22,000. It was founded by Maharaja Deo Singh.

No. 51.—*Jagirdâr Chandar Singh of Bhamrajri, Kotah*, born 1867 ; joined July 24th, 1878, at the age of 11 years ; left January 13th, 1886, at the age of 19, after a residence of 7 years and 6 months ; died a few years afterwards. In 1879 in the fifth class, gained a prize for Hindi ; in 1880 for Mathematics ; in 1881 in the fourth, for English ; in all, three prizes. Was a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, and son of the late Rao of Junia ; was sent to the college by the Commissioner of Ajmere.

No. 71.—*Thakur Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah*, born 1871 ; entered the college February 19th, 1881, at the age of 10 ; left March 1st, 1889, at the age of 18, after a residence of 8 years ; was in the fifth class when he left, and had been in the first cricket eleven for two years ; played polo regularly and gained a prize for riding in 1884. Is a Chohan Rajput and a Vishnava ; son of Dewan Ajit Singh, whom he succeeded in 1878. The title Dewan is hereditary in the family. The Thakur is nearly related to the Maharao of Kotah. He subscribed Rs. 200 to the expenses of the Baylay Clock Tower at Kotah.

Thakur Beri Sal slew the rebel Khan Shah Lodi, and was granted the estate as a reward by Jehangir Shah. Another ancestor Ghasi Ram slew another notorious rebel Khurram. A third, Rao Raja Budh Singh, defeated Azam Shah and Alam Shah, but fell in the battle. The same Rao Raja Budh Singh, when the king's brother-in-law,

played a joke upon him in durbar, ran the joker through the body with his sword. A fourth, Khushal Singh, defeated Jaipur and captured the five-coloured flag, which is still tied to the back of Ravana when the Dasakra is celebrated at Kotah. The Thakur was slain in the battle. Dewan Ajit Singh, for his services in the Mutiny, was rewarded with some valuable presents together with the village of Ayana.

The estate, 40 miles east of Kotah, comprises one town and 11 villages; population 3,000; area 15,377 bighas, of which two-thirds are cultivated; income Rs. 24,000. It contains the famous fort of Pusad.

No. 73.- *Apji Pirthi Singh of Koela, Kotah*, born 1865; joined March 12th, 1881, at the age of 16; left November 20th, 1883, at the age of 18 after a residence of 2 years and 8 months; died June 9th, 1892, at the age of 27, and was succeeded by his son the present Apji Govind Singh, born 1888. Was a Chohan Rajput, family Hara, and eldest son of Apji Ajit Singh of Koela; was a member of the State Council for two and-a-half years; and the 9th in descent from Kani Ram, the fourth son of Rao Madho Singh, the first Chief of Kotah. The Chiefs of Koela and Palaita both claim the first seat in durbar and in consequence do not attend together.

One of his ancestors Apji Amar Singh distinguished himself in 1804 at the battle of Garot, where he was wounded while fighting on the side of Colonel Monson. Subsequently with 1,000 men he protected Monson's retreat by defending the passage of the Amjar. His force was chiefly infantry who met the enemy with volleys of matchlocks and filled the stream with their bodies; but just as he was about to close with them, a ball hit him in the forehead and another in the right breast. He fell, but immediately rose again, and reclining against a sugar millstone encouraged

his men to the charge. The calmness of his manner indicated no danger, but it was the dying effort of a Hara; pointing with his sword to the foe, he fell back and expired. Four hundred and fifty of his men were either killed or wounded round their chief.

The estate consists of 8 villages on the Parbati river, 40 miles east of Kotah; income Rs. 27,000; it is at present administered by Raj Bijai Singh of Kunari.

No. 74.—*Maharaja Madho Singh of Gainta, Kotah*, born 1868; joined March 14th, 1881, at the age of 13; left 1885, at the age of 17, after a residence of 4 years; he was then in the third class; he is a Chohan Rajput, family Hara Hardavat, and a Vishnava, son of Maharaja Indra Sal, whom he succeeded in 1880; subscribed towards the Baylay Clock Tower, and towards the Mayo College Temple; was appointed a Judge of the Appellate Court at Kotah, and is now Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Office.

Two towns and five villages were granted to the Chief of Gainta by the Emperor Jehangir for his services against Khan Shah Lodi. The fort of Gainta was built by Nathji, a famous ancestor and third in descent from Amar Singh, who rendered material assistance to the Maharao of Kotah in a battle against Udaipur, for which he received the title of Maharaja, and in another battle at Bhatwara against Jaipur, when the Chief of Gainta slew several of the enemy with his own hand. Another ancestor Maharaja Sheodan Singh assisted in drawing up the treaty between Kotah and the British Government in 1817, and was rewarded by the Government with the gift of an elephant, a horse, a robe of honour and a sword, of which the two latter are still kept as heirlooms in the family.

The estate, 40 miles north-east of Kotah, on the right bank of the Chambal, comprises two towns and 13 villages; income Rs. 36,000; area 47,711 bighas; population 8,274. The town



is famous for its wooden manufactures, and for the height and beauty of the fort. At Pipalda there is a famous temple; and at Morkhandna a waterfall 200 feet in height.

No. 86.—*Raj Bijai Singh of Kunari, Kotah*, born July 1868; joined the college in the sixth class in August 1881, at the age of 13, and left in 1886, at the age of 18, after a residence of 5 years; was promoted from class to class and once gained a double promotion in the year. He won in all 18 prizes including two medals; in 1881, in the sixth class, gained prizes for English, Hindi and Mathematics; in 1882, in the fourth, for English, Urdu, Hindi, History and Geography, a holiday task, and the highest aggregate marks of all classes; in 1883, in the third class, for Mathematics and all subjects; in 1884, in the lower second, for English, Mathematics, History and Geography, all subjects, highest aggregate class marks, holiday task and riding, first division. Is a Jhala Rajput, family Jaitawat. He is the son of Raj Rana Fatch Singh of Dilwara in Mewar; in 1887 was adopted by Raj Rup Singh of Kunari. In 1889, when H. H. the Maharao of Kotah joined the college, he accompanied him as a companion, and lived with him during his residence at the college. During this time he was in the first eleven of cricket and played for the college at Jaipur and Udaipur. He accompanied the Maharao in all his travels to Cashmere, Bombay, Abu, &c. He once won a tennis tournament at Abu. In 1892 he was made supervisor of the *thikana* of Koela; afterwards Member of Council, and Superintendent of Pun (charity), and some other smaller departments.

The Kunari estate was bestowed in 1644 by Rao Mukand Singh, second Chief of Kotah, upon Arjan Singh, the third son of Jait Singh of Dilwara.

The estate consists of one town and 8 villages, on the left bank of the Chambal, opposite Kotah city; income Rs. 25,000.

No. 105.—*Maharaja Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah*, born 1873 ; joined September 9th, 1882, at the age of 9 years : left October 26th, 1892, at the age of 19, after a residence of 10 years and 1 month ; in 1890 gained a prize for riding, second division ; in 1891 in the fourth class, a silver medal for Mathematics. Is a Chohan Rajput, family Hara, son of Maharaja Durjan Sal of Chhapol and succeeded to Indergarh by adoption in November 1879.

The estate was founded by Indar Sal, son of Kanwar Gopinath of Bundi. It is situated 45 miles north of Kotah ; contains 92 villages ; population 26,208 ; revenue Rs. 1,20,000.

No. 125.—*Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaita, Kotah*, born 1871 ; joined the college November 10th, 1884, at the age of 13 ; remained in the seventh class till March 1886, when he received double promotion to the fifth class. Here he took the first prize in Mathematics. In March 1887 again received double promotion to the third class. In March 1888 was promoted to the second class. Here he gained the Karauli gold medal for English, the Bikanir silver medal for Hindi, and the Kotah silver medal as first prize for all subjects. In 1888 was promoted to the 1st class. In 1890 appeared in the Matriculation examination of the Allahabad University, was attacked by influenza during the examination and failed in Sanskrit. In 1891 he passed the Matriculation in the second division, and as a reward gained the Jodhpur gold medal. He also gained, in the first class, the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary conduct, the Alwar gold medal for English and Sanskrit, and the Bikanir silver medal for Hindi. Took in all seven medals, four gold and three silver. Left the college March 1891, at the age of 20, after a residence of 5 years and 4 months. Joined the Ajmere Government College to study for the F.A., but on the death of his elder brother discontinued his studies. Was

appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Department of Kotah. On January 1st, 1895, was made General Superintendent of the Police Department, which appointment he still holds. He is closely related to the families of Nagda, Dabri, and Rajgarh. Son of Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh of Palaita, Kotah, Hara Rajput, Madhani sub-clan, head of the Mohan Singhot family and member of the State Council from 1877. The Apji was awarded the title of Rao Bahadur on the Queen's Jubilee, and is one of the four chief nobles of Kotah. Palaita was founded by Mohan Singh, the second son of Madho Singh, the first Chief of Kotah. He and his three brothers were killed at Fatehabad near Ujjain, 1658, fighting under Rao Ram Singh for the Emperor Shah Jehan against his rebellious son, Aurangzeb. An ancestor Apji Amar Singh was killed at Garote in Indore fighting for the British under Colonel Monson against Holkar, 1804.

Revenue Rs. 18,000 ; population 1,555 ; the estate is 26 miles from Kotah on the Kali Sind, and contains four villages ; the title is Ap Ji.

No. 154.—*Kanwar Dhul Singh of Dabri, Kotah*, born October 22nd, 1875 ; joined the college July 10th, 1886, at the age of 10 years and 8 months ; in the eighth class received prizes for English speaking, Arithmetic, all subjects, and a holiday task ; in the fourth class, took the prize for History and Geography ; also took at different times four silver medals for punctuality ; in all four medals and six prizes ; left the college November 13th, 1893, at the age of 18, after a stay of 7 years and 4 months ; is at present studying revenue work with the Nazim of Ladpura. Son of Apji Balbhadra Singh, Hara Rajput of Mohan Singhot family, descended from Mohan Singh, the second son of the first Chief of Kotah. The Apji, for his services against the Minas in Bundi, was granted the village of Chanwach. He

is now A.-D.-C. to the Political Agent, and is related to the Chiefs of Palaita, Rajgarh and Nagda; area of the estate 4,000 bighas; population 500; it contains one town and two villages; revenue Rs. 3,000.

No. 209.—*Kanwar Khuman Singh of Dabri, Kotah*, born 1881; joined July 20th, 1892, at the age of 11; length of residence 3 years and 9 months; in 1894, in the sixth class, gained a prize for English and General Knowledge. Is a Chohan Rajput, family Hara Madho Singhot, and son of Apji Mor Singh of Dabri. •

No. 127.—*Maharaja Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah*, born 1876; joined December 4th, 1884, at the age of 8; length of residence 11 years and 5 months; in 1890, in the seventh class, gained a prize for English; in 1894, a silver medal for punctuality and regular attendance. Is a Chohan Rajput, family Hara.

No. 131.—*Maharaja Devi Singh of Sangod, Kotah*, born 1873; joined December 18th, 1884, at the age of 11; length of residence 11 years and 4 months; in 1890, in the seventh class, gained a prize for Mathematics; in 1891, in the sixth class, for Mathematics; in 1893, in the fourth class, for Mathematics; in 1895, in the second class, for Mathematics. Is a Chohan Rajput, family Hara.

No. 196.—*Maharaja Zorawar Singh of Sangod, Kotah*, born 1881; joined April 20th, 1891, at the age of 10; length of residence 5 years; in 1895, in the sixth class, gained prizes for History and Geography, and athletics, third division. Is a Chohan Rajput, family Hara, Kishor Singhot.

No. 167.—*Kanwar Madan Singh of Palkiya, Kotah*, born 1875; joined December 20th, 1888, at the age of 13; length of residence 7 years and 4 months; in 1890 and 1891 gained silver medals for punctuality; in 1892 for tent-pegging on day of inspection; in 1893, 1894, and 1895 prizes for the highest daily average at tent-pegging, tilting, &c., when

practising for inspection; in 1894, in the fifth class, a prize for Mathematics; in all seven prizes. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha, and son of the Thakur of Palkiya.

No. 212.—*Kanwar Inder Singh of Palkiya, Kotah*, born 1877; joined September 1st, 1892, at the age of 15; length of residence 3 years and 8 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, and third son of Thakur Onkar Singh of Palkiya.

No. 210.—*Kanwar Deo Singh of Palkiya, Kotah*, born 1880; joined September 1st, 1892, at the age of 12; length of residence 3 years and 8 months; in 1894, in the seventh class, gained a silver medal for all subjects, and prizes for History and Geography, English and General Knowledge; in 1895, in the sixth class, a silver medal for punctuality and regular attendance, and prizes for all subjects and Mathematics; in all six prizes, including two silver medals. Is a Rahtore Rajput, and the eldest son of Thakur Gordhan Singh of Palkiya.

No. 208.—*Kanwar Ummed Singh of Chhapol, Kotah*, born 1879; joined February 12th, 1892, at the age of 13; length of residence 4 years and 3 months. Is a Chohan Rajput, family Hara, Inder Salot, and eldest son of the Maharaja of Chhapol.

No 213.—*Kanwar Lachman Singh of Both, Kotah*, born 1878; joined September 1st, 1892, at the age of 14; length of residence 3 years and 8 months. Is a Rahtore Rajput, and eldest son of Thakur Onkar Singh of Both.

No. 214.—*Paulit Parshotam Rao of Sarola, Kotah*, born 1880; joined November 7th, 1892, at the age of 12; length of residence 3 years and 6 months; in 1893, in the seventh class, gained prizes for all subjects, English, second language, and Mathematics; in 1894, in the sixth class, gained a silver medal for all subjects, and prizes for Mathematics, History and Geography; in 1895, in the fifth class, a silver medal for English and General Knowledge, and prizes for all subjects, Ma-

thematics, History and Geography; in all 11 prizes, including 2 silver medals. Is a Dakshin Brahman, Sarsut clan, family Shenwai, and son of the late Pandit Moti Lal of Sarola who was for 14 years a member of the State Council and whom he succeeded in 1892; is co-heir to the estate of Sarola with Pandit Ganpat Rao, nephew to Pandit Moti Lal, who occupies the second seat on the left of the Maharao in durbar.

Balaji Pandit was the founder of the fortunes of the family. He was originally in the service of Baji Rao, one of the Peshwa's generals, under whom the Mahrattas invaded Upper India in 1739. Baji Rao nominated Balaji to negotiate with the Bundi and Kotah durbars for the payment of *chauth*, and later on appointed him to collect this tax in his name from Bundi, Kotah, and Mewar. The Pandit selected Kotah as his head-quarters and started a banking firm on his own account. Lalaji Pandit, the son and successor of Balaji, while continuing to discharge his father's duties, contracted a friendship with Raj Rana Zalim Singh, and afforded valuable assistance to the Regent when Kotah was threatened by Holkar in 1766. For his successful conduct of the negotiations, which led to the withdrawal of the Mahratta troops, Lalaji was substantially rewarded by Maharao Ummed Singh. On the completion of the treaty of 1817, by which the Mahratta tribute became payable to the British Government, Lalaji's office of *chauth* collector came to an end, and he settled down as a Kotah subject. During his lifetime the Kotah Durbar became indebted to him to the extent of Rs. 9,27,364, and in 1771 the Sarola estate was hypothecated to him as security for repayment.

The estate contains one town and 7 villages, 50 miles south-east of Kotah; revenue Rs. 27,000; is one of the best managed, richest and most productive in Kotah.

No. 215.—*Maharaja Shankar Singh of Ratawal, Kotah*, born 1881; joined January 5th, 1893, at the age of 12;

length of residence 3 years and 4 months; in 1894, in the seventh class, gained a prize for Mathematics. Is a Hara Rajput, family Kishor Singhot.

No. 219.—*Kanwar Sangram Singh of Kuraria, Kotah*, born 1881; joined July 1st, 1893, at the age of 12; length of residence 2 years and 9 months; in 1895, in the sixth class, gained a silver medal for English and General Knowledge; is a Chohan Rajput, family Hara, and son of Apji Narsing Singh of Kuraria.

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## PARTABGARH.

No. 119.—*Kanwar Pirthi Singh of Partabgarh*, born 1869; joined November 16th, 1883, at the age of 14; left March 1885, at the age of 16, after a residence of 1 year and 4 months. Is a Sisodia Rajput, and son of H. H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh.

No. 244.—*Maharaj Kanwar Man Singh of Partabgarh*, born 1885; joined March 4th, 1895, at the age of 9; length of residence 1 year and 2 months. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Surajmalot, son of H. H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh, and descended from Maharana Mokalji of Udaipur (1400).

No. 245.—*Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla, Partabgarh*, born 1888; joined March 4th, 1895, at the age of 7; length of residence 1 year and 2 months. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Hari Singhot, third son of the Thakur Takht Singh of Jhantla, and descendant of Kesri Singh, third son of Maharawat Jaswant Singh, who was killed at Udaipur in 1634.

The estate is 15 miles north of Partabgarh; it contains 5 villages; income Rs. 12,000.

## SHAHPURA.

No. 172.—*Rajkumar Unmed Singh of Shahpura*, born 1875; joined July 1st, 1889, at the age of 14; left October 1894, at the age of 19, after a residence of 5 years and 3 months; in 1891 gained a silver medal for riding; in 1893 for making

the highest score at tent-pegging, &c., on day of inspection; in 1894, first prize, first division, for advanced studies in drawing. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Ranawat; religion Arya Vaidik and eldest son of H. H. the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura; and is descended from Suraj Mal, third son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur (1629).

No. 181.—*Rajkumar Sardar Singh of Shahpura*, born 1881; joined October 31st, 1889, at the age of 9; left October 1894, at the age of 13, after a residence of 5 years; in 1893, in the fourth class, gained prizes for History and Geography, and jumping on horseback on day of inspection; in 1894, in the third class, a prize for History and Geography. Is a Sisodia Rajput, and second son of H. H. the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura.

No. 188.—*Kanwar Jaswant Singh of Khamor, Shahpura*, born 1877; joined April 1st, 1890, at the age of 13; left September 1st, 1894, at the age of 17, after a residence of 4 years and 5 months; in 1894, in the sixth class, gained a prize for Mathematics. Is a Rahtore Chandrawat Rajput, and son of Zorawar Singh, Thakur of Khamor, the chief Umrao or Noble of Shahpura. His title was conferred by Raja Bharat Singh; and he holds his jagir, the oldest and richest in Shahpura, by a grant anterior to that of the chiefship. He is related to the Jagirdar of Belonda in Mewar.

The estate consists of one village; income Rs. 12,000.

No. 210.—*Kanwar Chotu Singh of Shahpura*, born 1877; joined August 2nd, 1892, at the age of 15; left September 1894, at the age of 17, after a residence of 2 years and 1 month; in 1893, in the fifth class, gained a prize for Mathematics. Is a Sisodiya Rajput, and son of Thakur Kalian Singh, uncle of H. H. the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura.

#### SIROHI.

No. 70.—*Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi*, born October 7th, 1869; entered the college January 1881



at the age of 11 years and 3 months ; was promoted from class to class until he reached the Entrance class ; left the college October 1890, at the age of 21, after a residence of 9 years and 9 months ; gained the following prizes :—In the fourth class, two prizes for Mathematics and a holiday task ; in the third class six prizes for English, a holiday task, Mathematics, History and Geography, a silver medal for improvement in English speaking, and another for the highest aggregate class marks ; in the second class, a gold medal for English speaking and four prizes for all subjects, English, Mathematics, History and Geography ; in the first class, the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary conduct and three prizes for English, Mathematics, History and Geography ; in all 20 prizes, including 2 gold and 2 silver medals. Is a Chohan Rajput of the Deora family, a Sivaite, and son of Raj Sahiban Tej Singh, uncle of H. H. the Maharaja of Sirohi. He holds the appointment of tehsildar at Sheogunj under the Sirohi State.

Surtan Singh, a famous ancestor, defeated the King of Delhi at Datani and drove out the Pomar Rajputs from Abu.

The estate was obtained by inheritance. It comprises two villages, Manadar and Jubileeganj ; income Rs. 6,000 ; area 13 square miles ; population 1,500. It contains three fair-sized lakes and a large mountain called Mahal. At Manadar there is the famous temple of Bamasur, the water of which is supposed to be an infallible antidote for hydrophobia.

#### TONK.

No. 62.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Sayyid Khan of Tonk*, born 1862 ; joined July 8th, 1880, at the age of 18 ; left September 21st, 1880, at the age of 18, after a residence of 3 months ; is nephew of H. H. the Nawab of Tonk.

No. 63.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Sayyid-ud-din Khan of Tonk*, born 1864 ; joined July 8th, 1880, at the age of 16 ; left

September 21st, 1880, at the age of 16, after a residence of 3 months ; is nephew of H. II. the Nawab of Tonk.

No. 69.—*Sahibzada Muhomed Abdul Rashid Khan of Tonk*, born 1869 ; joined October 24th, 1880, at the age of 11 years ; left July 1st, 1889, at the age of 20, after a residence of 8 years and 8 months. Is a Mussulman Pathan, sect Sunni ; son of Sahibzada Samad Khan, Jagirdar of Dhamoda, and nephew of H. II. the Nawab of Tonk.

No. 126.—*Sahibzada Muhomed Abdul Hajiz Khan of Tonk*, born 1876 ; joined November 21th, 1884, at the age of 8 years ; left July 1st, 1893, at the age of 17, after a residence of 8 years and 7 months ; in 1886, in the eighth class, gained a prize for English ; in 1891, in the fourth class, silver medals for English, History and Geography. Is a Pathan Mussulman, and eldest son of H. II. the Nawab of Tonk.

No. 129.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Sami Khan of Tonk*, born 1876 ; joined December 10th, 1884, at the age of 8 years ; left January 1st, 1888, at the age of 12, after a residence of 4 years and 1 month. Is a Pathan Mussulman, nephew of H. II. the Nawab of Tonk, and son of Afzalul Umara, Mumtazul Mulk, Sahibzada Hafiz Hajji, Abdurrahim Khan, Muzaffar-ajang, Jagirdar of Loharwara.

No. 130.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Ismail Khan of Tonk*, born 1875 ; joined December 10th, 1884, at the age of 9 years ; left July 4th, 1887, at the age of 12, after a residence of two years and 7 months. Is a Pathan Mussulman, and nephew of H. H. the Nawab of Tonk.

No. 135.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Wahid Khan of Tonk*, born 1876 ; joined July 4th, 1885, at the age of 9 ; left December 1st, 1893, at the age of 17, after a residence of 8 years and 4 months ; in 1888, in the eighth class, gained a prize for second language ; in 1889 for punctuality. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni, nephew of H. H. the Nawab of Tonk, and son of Najmul Umara Ihtishamul Mulk,

Sahibzada Hajji Abdul Wahab Khan Safdar-i-Jang, Jagirdar of Baori.

No. 136.—*Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan*, born 1876 ; entered the college July 4th, 1885, in the eighth class at the age of 9 ; was promoted in 1887 to the seventh class, in which year he gained a holiday task prize ; left the college December 1887, at the age of 11, after a stay of 2 years and 5 months ; joined the Agra College in 1888 ; passed the Middle class Examination of the Allahabad University in 1892 and the Entrance Examination in 1894 ; is nephew of H. H. the Nawab of Tonk, and fifth in descent from Amir Khan, founder of the Tonk State ; is son of Sahibzada Abdul Hamid Khan, a Bonerwal Pathan.

The estate comprises Bhanmor, 6 miles east of Tonk, and two villages Khalilpura and Rahimpura ; revenue Rs. 12,000.

No. 49.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Alim Khan of Tonk*, born 1863 ; joined the college in 1878 at the age of 15, and left December 1883 at the age of 20, after a residence of 5 years ; in 1879, in the Entrance class, gained three prizes for a holiday task, Persian and Urdu, and English ; in 1881, five prizes for two holiday tasks, History and Geography, Mathematics, Persian and Urdu ; and in 1883, a prize for a holiday task ; total 9 prizes ; was the first student from Tonk to join the college. Is a Pathan by caste, family Bunere, and sect Sunni Hanafi ; is the son of Iftkhar-ul-umra, Fakhr-ul-mulk, Sahibzada Mahomed Obeidullah Khan, Firozganj, C.S.I., Prime Minister of Tonk ; and first cousin to H. H. the Nawab of Tonk. In 1891 was appointed Revenue and Finance Assistant to the Prime Minister of Tonk, and afterwards Assistant to the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, in the Revenue Department. This appointment he still holds.

The estate comprises 25 villages ; area 65,000 bighas ; income Rs. 6,000.

No. 117.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk*, born 1870 ; joined October 15th, 1883, at the age of 13 ; left November 10th, 1888, at the age of 18, after a residence of 5 years and 1 month ; died some years afterwards ; in 1886, in the seventh class, gained prizes for English and all subjects ; in 1888, one for a holiday task. Was a Pathan Mussulman, and second son of Sahibzada Mahomed Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I., Prime Minister of Tonk.

No. 194.—*Sahibzada Amanatullah Khan of Tonk*, born 1883 ; joined July 15th, 1890, at the age of 7 ; length of residence 5 years and 9 months ; is at present in the third class ; in 1892 and 1895 gained silver medals for punctuality and regular attendance. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni, and third son of Sahibzada Mahomed Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I., of Tonk.

No. 60.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Inayatullah Khan of Tonk*, born 1866 ; joined August 1st, 1879, at the age of 13 ; left September 1st, 1887, at the age of 21, after a residence of 8 years and 1 month ; in 1881, in the second class, gained a prize for English ; in 1884, prizes for punctuality and athletics, first division ; in 1886, for English speaking, and athletics, first division ; is a Pathan Mussulman, and son of Abzajul Umara Mufakhkharul Mulk, Sahibzada Ahmad Khan, Shaukatu Jang of Tonk.

No. 61.—*Sahibzada Wali Mahomed Khan of Tonk*, born 1862 ; joined August 1st, 1879, at the age of 17 ; died from the effects of an accidental pistol bullet wound, December 2nd, 1879, at the age of 18, after a residence of 4 months ; was the son of Sahibzada Ahmad Ali Khan of Tonk.

No. 142.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Inamullah Khan of Tonk*, born 1876 ; joined September 3rd, 1885, at the age of 9 years ; left November 10th, 1888, at the age of 12, after a residence of 3 years and 2 months ; in 1888, in the fifth class, gained prizes for English speaking and a holiday

task. Is a Pathan Mussulman, and son of Sahibzada Ahmad Khan.

No. 82.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Hidayatullah Khan of Tonk*, born 1869; joined July 15th, 1881, at the age of 12 years; left July 1st, 1884, at the age of 15, after a residence of 3 years. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni, and son of Sahibzada Mahomed Hafizullah Khan of Tonk.

No. 83.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk*, born 1871; joined July 15th, 1881, at the age of 9 years; left November 16th, 1886, at the age of 14 years and 11 months, after a residence of 5 years and 4 months; twice received double promotion and when he left was in the first class; in the seventh class gained two prizes for English and Hindi; in the fifth, three for English, Urdu, History and Geography; in the fourth, a silver medal for the highest aggregate of marks, and four prizes for English, History and Geography, Persian and Mathematics; in the middle class, four prizes for English, History and Geography, Mathematics, and Persian. He also gained a prize for a holiday task; total 1 silver medal and 13 prizes; was a regular polo player. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni, tribe Bunerwal, and son of Sahibzada Mahomed Said Khan, Judge of the Appellate Court and uncle of H. H. the Nawab of Tonk. Has opened a free medical hall and an Anjuman for the good of the people.

No. 121.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Karamatullah Khan of Tonk*, born 1873; joined July 7th, 1884, at the age of 11; left July 1st, 1891, at the age of 18, after a residence of 7 years; in 1888, gained a prize for a holiday task; in 1889 and 1891, for punctuality. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni, and third son of Sahibzada Mahomed Hafizullah Khan of Tonk.

No. 161.—*Thakur Suraj Singh of Arnia, Tonk*, born 1879; joined July 4th, 1887, at the age of 8; left November

10th, 1888, at the age of 9, after a residence of 1 year and 4 months; died in 1890. Was a Kachwaha Rajput, family Shaikhawat.

No. 191.—*Kanwar Madho Singh of Arnia, Tonk*, born 1880; joined July 1st, 1890, at the age of 10; length of residence 5 years and 9 months; in 1891 and 1892, gained silver medals for punctuality and regular attendance; in 1893, prizes for improvement in cricket and athletics, third division; in 1895, a prize for athletics, second division. Is a Kachwaha Rajput, and son of Thakur Patan Singh of Arnia.

No. 192.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Din Khan of Tonk*, born 1881; joined July 1st, 1890, at the age of 9; length of residence 5 years and 9 months; in 1891, gained a silver medal for punctuality and regular attendance; in 1894, a silver medal for recitation, second division, and a prize for improvement in cricket; in 1895, a prize for recitation, second division. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni, and son of Sahibzada Mahomed Nurudin Khan.

No. 193.—*Sahibzada Ahmad Din Khan of Tonk*, born 1880; joined July 1st, 1890, at the age of 10; length of residence 5 years and 9 months; in 1892, in the seventh class, gained silver medals for punctuality and all subjects, and prizes for English, second language, and the highest aggregate class marks; in 1893, in the sixth class, gained silver medals for the highest aggregate class marks, and for all subjects, and prizes for English, Mathematics, History and Geography; in 1894, in the fifth class, a silver medal for recitation, second division, and prizes for all subjects, English and General Knowledge, and Essay Competition, third division; in 1895, in the fourth class, silver medals for punctuality and regular attendance, English and General Knowledge; in all 15 prizes, including 7 silver medals. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni, and son of Sahibzada Mahomed Yakub Khan of Tonk.

No. 255.—*Sahibzada Mahomed Dastgir Khan of Tonk*, born 1880 ; joined October 26th, 1895, at the age of 15 ; length of residence 6 months. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni, and younger brother of Sardar Gohar Ali Khan, Jagirdar of Himmatgarh. The jagir was granted by Nawab Amirudaula and yields Rs. 5,343.

No. 256.—*Sahibzada Sardar Mahomed Khan of Talibpura, Tonk*, born 1884 ; joined October 28th, 1895, at the age of 11 ; length of residence 6 months. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni, and Jagirdar of Talibpura.

#### UDAIPUR.

No. 31.—*Maharaj Nahar Singh, Thakur of Sanwar, Udaipur*, born January 1862 ; joined December 4th, 1876, at the age of 14 years and 11 months ; left December 22nd, 1881, at the age of 20, after a residence of 5 years ; was the first student who joined from Udaipur. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Ranawat.

Close to Sanwar is the Khel Kuraira, the celebrated field of battle between Rawal Samarsi of Chitor and Bhola Bhim of Anbulwara Patan, recorded by the bard Chand in his "Rasa."

No. 32.—*Thakur Chatter Singh of Rupaheli, Udaipur*, born July 1863 ; joined December 4th, at the age of 13 years and 5 months ; left December 22nd, 1881, at the age of 18 years and 5 months, after a residence of 5 years, when he was reading in the third class ; in 1878, in the first form, gained a prize for all subjects and Arithmetic ; in 1879, in the third class, for English ; in 1880, for Arithmetic first division, and Sanskrit ; the last two were presented by H. E. the Earl of Lytton ; in all 5 prizes. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia ; clan Jaimalot ; religion Vedia Arya ; son of Thakur Balvant Singh, whom he succeeded in 1872 ; he has built four tanks and laid out two large gardens ; is seventh in descent from Thakur Sahib Singh, younger brother to Thakur Shyamal

Das of Badnor. For his great abilities and loyal services to the State, H. H. Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur conferred upon Thakur Sahib Singh the estate of Rupaheli in 1706. His son Thakur Sheo Singh greatly distinguished himself in several battles against the Mahrattas, fighting on the side of the Maharana.

The chief is descended from the heroic Jaimal of Badnor who led the Maharana's forces when Akbar besieged and took Chitor.

The Rajputs had maintained a protracted defence, but entertained no thought of surrender, until a ball struck Jaimal. His soul revolted at the idea of ingloriously perishing from a distant blow. He saw there was no hope of salvation, and he resolved to signalize the end of his career. The fatal Johar was performed, after which 8,000 Rajputs ate the last *bira* or *pan* together, put on their saffron robes, opened the gates, rushed out among the hosts of their enemies and died sword in hand and face to the foe. Nine queens, five princesses and the families of all the chieftains not at their estates perished in the flames of the Johar. Akbar claimed the honour of the death of Jaimal by his own hand, and conferred on the matchlock which aided him to this distinction the name of Singram; the fact is recorded by Abul Fazl and by the Emperor Jehangir. Akbar evinced an exalted sense of the merits of his foe by erecting a statue to Jaimal at the most conspicuous entrance to his palace at Delhi. The statue represented Jaimal seated on an enormous elephant of stone and was seen and described by Bernier so late as 1663.

The estate comprises 15 villages; area 25 square miles; population 4,000. The principal town was named after Rupnath, a famous saint, near whose dwelling it was originally built some 700 years ago. Close by is the famous Rupaheli plain where a camp of exercise was held in 1888 by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and General Luck.



No. 220.—*Kanwar Larkman Singh of Rupaheli, Udaipur*, born 1882 ; joined July 11th, 1893, at the age of 11 ; is the first student of the second generation to join the college ; length of residence 2 years and 9 months ; in 1895 in the seventh class, gained a prize for History and Geography. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia, and son of Thakur Chhattar Singh of Rupaheli.

No. 34.—*Kanwar Beri Sal of Sardargarh, Udaipur*, born January 1861 ; joined December 5th, 1876, at the age of 15 years and 11 months ; left December 1st, 1879, at the age of 18, after a residence of 3 years ; died shortly afterwards ; in 1878 in the second form, gained prizes for all subjects and Arithmetic ; son of Thakur Manohar Singh, an Indrabhanot Rajput, of the Dudhiya clan, who succeeded to the estate in 1858 and is still ruling. The thakur is a first class noble, and supporter of the Arya Somaj in Udaipur, to which he has subscribed Rs. 800. He was also a subscriber to the High School, Udaipur, erected in commemoration of the Rana's recovery from a severe accident. He has the hereditary privilege of guarding the Maharana's person in time of war.

The family originally came from Sardulgarh in Gujerat. In 1383 when the Maharana's mother was on a pilgrimage, she was attacked by a gang of robbers. Singhaji of Sardulgarh, called the Lion of Gujerat, rescued her at the cost of his own life. In acknowledgment, the Rana bestowed Nand Ras, Badnor, and Masuda on Dhuwalji, son of Singhaji, and created him a noble of the first class. Of the rulers of this estate, eleven lost their lives in battle in the service of the Maharana. Of these one, Rao Nahar Singh, captured the Emperor Mahmud Khilji, paying for his success with his life. Another, Rao Karan Singh, was killed at the battle of Biana between Rana Sanga and Babar ; and two, Rao Bhanji and Rao Sandaji, were slain in the defence of Chitor. The latter was sent by the Rana to treat with Akbar, who was besieging the

fort. Akbar was so pleased with his bold and manly bearing that he insisted on granting him a favour. The Rajput had but one to ask. "When I am slain in the coming battle, may my body be burned and not buried!" The Emperor granted the request, but among the heaps of slain, Sandaji's body could not be recognised, and, that the Emperor's word might not be broken, every corpse found on the battle-field was burnt and not buried,

Sardargarh was founded by Sardar Singh at a cost of 18 lakhs. At this time the *jagir* was worth two lakhs of annual revenue. Subsequently the Shaikhawats seized the estate and held it for many years until they were driven out by Maharana Sarup Singh. The *jagir* considerably shorn of its greatness, was then given back to the family. Income Rs. 30,000; population 6,500; the *jagir* contains 20 villages and is situated 56 miles to the north-east of Udaipur on the right bank of the Chandra Bhaga river.

No. 35.—*Maharaj Kanwar Akhai Singh of Banera, Udaipur*, born November 16th, 1866; joined February 11th, 1877, at the age of 10 years and 3 months; left March 3rd, 1879, at the age of 12 years and 4 months, after a residence of 2 years; in 1879 in the first form, gained a prize for Hindi; is son of Raja Shri Govind Singh of Banera. Is a Sisodia Rajput, and eleventh in descent from Bhim Singh, eldest son of Rana Raj Singh of Udaipur. At the request of his father, Bhim Singh resigned his birthright to his younger brother, and sought service with Aurangzeb, who gave him 52 districts, including Banera, with the title of Raja. Bhim Singh was killed at Kandahar when heading a large force in the service of the Emperor. His eldest son Ajit Singh was killed at Narnol, and his younger son Suraj Mal at Bijapur, both fighting for the Emperor of Delhi. Another ancestor Hamir Singh distinguished himself by storming Kumalmer and slaying with his own hand a no-

torious rebel Guman Bharti. The Rajas of Banera take the front seat in the Darbar of the Maharana. This seat was allotted to Baji Rao Peshwa and to the British representative on their first reception. When the Raja visits Udaipur, the Rana advances some distance outside the city to receive him, an honour not conferred on any other noble of Mewar.

In the event of a succession, the Maharana sends a sword with all honour to Banera. On receipt of the sword the chief proceeds to Udaipur for installation.

Banera is famous for its palace and fort (1,903 feet above sea level) and the temple of Rakhabdeo. There are also polo and cricket grounds. A road has been made to the Lambia Railway Station. 'Income of the estate 3 lakhs ; area 48 square miles ; population 452,221 ; it comprises one town and 139 villages ; and is 90 miles east of Udaipur.

No. 66.—*Rao Karan Singh of Bedla, Udaipur*, born 1865 ; entered the college August 14th, 1880, at the age of 15 ; left January 1st, 1885, at the age of 20, after a residence of 4 years and 4 months ; in 1882-83 took two prizes, one for Mathematics and the other for a holiday task ; succeeded his father Rao Bahadur Takht Singh in 1891. Is a Chauhan Rajput and descendant of Prithwi Raj, last Hindu King of Delhi and Ajmere ; is the second greatest noble in Mewar, and also a senior member of the State Council, and of the Walter Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha ; has built a fine palace at Ambaya, which was visited by H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, who killed a panther in the vicinity.

An ancestor Chandra Bhanji was killed fighting for Rana Sanga at the battle of Biana against Babar the Mogul in 1528 A. D. ; another ancestor Rao Samarsi displayed great valour in several battles at Chitor. The estate was actually founded by Rao Baluji, who was presented with the districts of Gangrar and Bedla by Maharana Amar Singh. His son

Rao Ram Chand on different occasions attended the Princes Jagat Singh and Raj Singh, both of whom subsequently became Maharanas, to the courts of Jehangir and Shahjehan, and received *Khillats*, elephants, horses, jewels and other rich gifts from the Emperors. Rao Ram Chand's elder son Sabul Singh fought several battles against Alamgir on behalf of the Maharana. Sabul Singh's son, Rao Bakht Singh, had the distinguished honour of marrying a daughter to the Maharana Amar Singh II. Maharana Sagram Singh II was the offspring of this marriage. In the present century Rao Bakht Singh II, a sardar of great strength of character, integrity and ability, was the trusted adviser of Maharanas Sarup Singh and Sambhu Singh, and had charge of the European refugees to whom the Maharana gave an asylum in the Jagmandir Island Palace at the time of the Mutiny. He also brought from Dunga to Udaipur the European families from Neemuch. For his distinguished services the Government of India conferred on him a sword of honour, in 1877 at the Imperial Assembly at Delhi the title of Rao, and in 1878 the Companionship of the Indian Empire. He died in 1880 at the age of 63, and was succeeded by his son Rao Takht Singh, the father of the present Rao. Rao Takht Singh was a member of the Mahendraj Subha Education Committee, and of the Walter Krit Rajput Hitkarni Subha. For his services in the Bhil rebellion of 1881, the Government of India conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur.

Part of the estate is situated eleven miles from Chitor on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway; the rest is near Udaipur. It comprises 2 towns and 98 villages; income Rs. 90,000; population about 25,000.

No. 185 — *Kanear Rup Singh of Bedla, Udaipur*, born August 8th, 1872; joined the college November 8th, 1889, at the age of 17; and left July 1st, 1892, at the age of 20,

after a residence of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years. In the first class, he won six prizes, including two gold medals for English and Persian, and four prizes for all subjects, English, History and Geography and Mathematics. Is the third son of the late Rao Bahadur Rao Takht Singh of Bedla, and younger brother of Rao Karan Singh, the present Rao of Bedla.

The estate comprises one village, Satpura.

No. 189. — *Kanwar Gorind Singh Bedla, Udaipur*, born 1878 ; joined July 1st, 1890, at the age of 12 ; left August 1st, 1892, at the age of 14, after a residence of 2 years and 1 month. Is a Chohan Rajput, and fourth son of the late Rao Takht Singh of Bedla.

No. 85. — *Thakur Sheo Singh of Khera, Udaipur*, born 1868 ; joined July 26th, 1881, at the age of 13 ; left January 1st, 1885, at the age of 17, after a residence of 3 years and 5 months ; in 1882 in the sixth class, gained a prize for English. Is a Chohan Rajput, family Purbia.

No. 91. — *Thakur Dhonkal Singh of Nimri, Udaipur*, born April 1867 ; joined August 17th, 1881, at the age of 14 years and 4 months ; left June 30th, 1885, at the age of 18, after a residence of 3 years and 10 months, when he was reading in the fifth class ; in 1882 in the fifth class, gained prizes for Mathematics and a holiday task. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Meeba, and a Vaishnava ; son of Thakur Tej Singh, whom he succeeded in 1879 ; is one of the 32 second class nobles of Mewar ; is a scion of the house of Mehwo, from which the Rana of Udaipur took a wife. Soon after, the Rawal of Jaisalmir dared to put an affront upon the Rana. The chivalry of Mewar was assembled, and the *brah* of vengeance held up, which the youthful heir of Mehwo, then only 15 years of age, darting forward obtained. Accompanied by two intimate friends and 500 horse, he crossed the desert and brought back the Rawal's head, which he placed at the feet of the sovereign

of Chitor. For this service he received the grant of Salumbra ; afterwards was removed to Bhainsror, and then to Nimri. He married the niece of the Rana.

The estate contains 22 villages ; population 1,000 ; revenue Rs. 13,000. It is 10 miles in length by 8 in breadth. It is often called " Nala " or valley, as it lies between two long ranges of hills.

No. 92.—*Rao Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Udaipur*, born 1868 ; joined August 29th, 1881, at the age of 13 ; left June 30th, 1885, at the age of 17, after a residence of 3 years and 10 months ; in 1881 in the fifth class, gained a prize for Urdu ; in 1882 for riding, second division ; in 1883 in the third class for English, History and Geography. Is a Sisodia Rajput, clan Chondawat ; son of Rawat Chhattar Singh, whom he succeeded in 1874.

The family is the elder branch of the family of Singhji, of which the younger branch is represented by the family of Deogarh. An ancestor Pertap lost his life in defending his country against the Mahrattas.

The estate is 50 miles north of Udaipur ; consists of 46 villages ; income Rs. 35,000.

No. 95.—*Kamwar Jai Singh of Gurlan, Udaipur*, born 1869 ; joined November 8th, 1881, at the age of 12 ; left July 4th, 1887, at the age of 18, after a residence of 5 years and 8 months. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Purawat, and son of Babha Sher Singh of Gurlan.

No. 100. — *Thakur Kulian Singh of Pansal, Udaipur*, born 1871 ; joined December 29th, 1881, at the age of 10 years ; left February 1st, 1890, at the age of 19, after a residence of 8 years and 1 month ; in 1883 in the seventh class, gained a prize for English ; in 1886 in the seventh class, one for Mathematics. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Saktawat, Bhana-wat, son of Thakur Ram Das, and is descended from Bhan Singh (who gave his name to Bhindar) grandson of Maharana

Udai Singh who built Udaipur. Bhan Singh had four sons. The eldest took Bhindar, the second Sawar (now in Ajinere), and the third, Beri Salji, received Pansal with 16 villages. The present thakur is twelfth in descent from Beri Sal.

In the last century, when Jet Singh was Thakur of Pansal, Bapu Sindhia besieged the town and looted the country; but he was unable to dispossess the chief, who held stubbornly to his ancestral seat and refused to submit to the Mahratta freebooter. The latter in the end was forced to retire.

The estate contains 10 villages; 6 of the original 16 having been given to various members of the family; income Rs. 10,000.

137.—*Thakur Kesri Singh of Lasani, Udaipur*, born 1873; joined July 6th, 1885, at the age of 12 years; left December 1st, 1889, at the age of 16, after a residence of 4 years and 5 months; he read up to the fifth class and gained one prize. Is a Jagawat Rajput, family Chondawat, son of Thakur Jeswant Singh, whom he succeeded in 1880; is a Vishnava. The thakur has done a great deal to improve his estate; he has built three palaces, each three storied and designed in the English fashion; all the thatched houses in the jagir have been pulled down and stone ones built in their place; two dharmshalas have been erected for the use of travellers; a monastery has been built, called Narsinghdwara, for Khakis or the followers of Narsinghji; a game preserve has been made on the hill called Sendmata; the education of the people is carefully supervised by Pandit Panna Lal, a Srimali Brahman; a dispensary has been opened to distribute medicines to the people, and a competent medical man engaged. Every day a *dole* of food is given to the poor. The thakur has also built six new tanks and three temples, and a large *baori* or well.

The thakur is descended from Chonda, eldest son of Rana Lakha of Udaipur. Fateh Singh, Chonda's grandson, received the jagir of Amet. His son Shankar Singh was awarded

the village of Abhaipura, which was afterwards called Dalpatpura, and then Lasani. The fifth thakur was Nabar Singh, who in a great battle at Lasani, succeeded in driving back a horde of Mahrattas under Nana Rao who had been levying contributions throughout the country. Another fierce battle was fought at Lasani in the time of the present thakur's grandfather. The Jilola Thakur had captured the fort by surprise, and in the engagement which ensued, the Lasani Chief was severely wounded.

Lasani is built on the banks of the river Khari, one of the chief rivers of Rajputana. The estate contains 12 villages and 9 hamlets; income Rs. 10,000.

No. 139.—*Thakur Bhopal Singh of Rupnagar, Udaipur*, born 1873; joined July 11th, 1885, at the age of 12 years; left September 1st, 1891, at the age of 18, after a residence of 6 years and 2 months. Is a Solanki Rajput, descended from the sovereigns of Nehrwalla, and the inheritor of the war shell of the celebrated monarch Sidraj (A.D. 1094 to 1144), one of the most powerful who ever sat on an Eastern throne, and who occupied that of Anhalwara during half a century, celebrated as a patron of literature and the arts. This State was destroyed in the thirteenth century, and the branches found refuge in Mewar.

No. 156.—*Kanwar Tej Singh of Salumber, Udaipur*, born 1872; joined July 24th, 1886, at the age of 14; left November 10th, 1888, at the age of 16, after a residence of 2 years and 3 months; died in 1890. Was a Sisodia Rajput, family Kishnawat, son of the Rawat of Bhadesar and adopted son of Rawat Jodh Singh of Salumber, who holds the fourth place in durbar; is perhaps the most important of the Mewar nobles, and claims the office of chief hereditary councillor.

The family is descended from Rawat Chonda, eldest son of Maharana Lakha, who took as wife a princess of Marwar with the promise that any son born of the marriage should succeed



to Mewar to the exclusion of the elder branch. A child Mokul being born, Chonda resigned his rights in Mokul's favour, reserving to himself the first place in the Council of the State and the right to lead in battle, and stipulating that his symbol, the lance, should be superadded to that of the Rana in all grants. Subsequently, Rutna, Chief of Salumber, was killed with 300 of his kin at the battle of Biana fighting for Rana Sanga against Babar. When Akbar attacked Chitor, Sahidas, Chief of the Chondawats, was at his post, "the gate of the sun." There he fell resisting the entrance of the foe, and there his altar stands on the brow of the rock which was moistened with his blood. The watchword of the Chondawats is "Portal of the 10,000 towns of Mewar." The State consists of 175 villages; income one lakh of rupees. When the first Peshwa appeared at the Jaipur court, he was accompanied by the Salumber chieftain. The Jaipur prince divided his *gadi* with the Peshwa, and the latter made room for the Salumber Chief upon it, observing that their privileges and ranks were similar.

No. 157.—*Bhanwar Madho Singh of Butera, Udaipur*, born January 27th, 1872; joined the college August 26th, 1886, at the age of 14 years and 7 months; left March 21st, 1891, at the age of 19 years, after a residence of 4 years and 7 months; was promoted from class to class; twice received double promotion in the year, and when he left was in the Entrance class. In the fifth class, gained two prizes for Mathematics, History and Geography, and a silver medal for English; in the third class, two silver medals for English and highest aggregate marks and a prize for History and Geography. In the second, a gold medal for good conduct and progress, and two prizes for History and Geography and Mathematics. Also won a silver medal, and two prizes for cricket, and a prize for riding; total 13 prizes, including one gold and four silver medals; was in the cricket eleven

for 4 years, and champion bowler for 3 years ; was also a regular polo player. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Sarangdevat, and a Sivaite ; is grandson of the Rawat of Batera, and seventeenth in descent from Maharana Lakshman Singh, of Udaipur, and is nearly related to the Thakur of Kanor ; is at present personal attendant on His Highness the Maharana.

The estate was given to an ancestor, by the Maharana, as a reward for defeating Ram Baz Khan, a Mahomedan general, at Banerbara, in Ajmere. It comprises 40 villages ; area 100 square miles ; population 10,000 ; income Rs. 25,000. The word Batera means situated on a high place (*bas*, situated, and *tara*, a high place).

No. 162. — *Bhanwar Inler Singh of Batera, Udaipur*, born 1874 ; joined July 25th, 1887, at the age of 13 ; left August 1st, 1893, at the age of 19, after a residence of 6 years : in 1889 in the seventh class, gained a silver medal for all subjects ; in 1890 in the sixth class, prizes for English, History and Geography ; in 1891 in the fifth class, silver medals for all subjects, Mathematics, History and Geography ; in 1892 in the fourth class, a silver medal for all subjects, and prizes for English, Mathematics, History and Geography ; in all 10 prizes, including 3 silver medals. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Sarangdevat, and grandson of the Rao of Batera.

No. 171. — *Bhanwar Amar Singh of Batera, Udaipur*, born 1879 ; joined July 1st, 1889, at the age of 10 ; left August 1st, 1893, at the age of 11, after a residence of 4 years and 1 month ; in 1890 in the seventh class, gained a prize for second language ; in 1891 in the sixth class, a silver medal for all subjects, and a prize for English ; in 1892 in the fifth class, a prize for Mathematics. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Sarangdevat, and the third grandson of the Rao of Batera.

No. 171. — *Maharaj Kesri Singh of Bhindar, Udaipur*, born 1874 ; joined March 18th, 1889, at the age of 15 ; left July

1st, 1892, at the age of 18, after a residence of 3 years and 3 months. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Sakhtawat Bhanawat ; son of Maharaj Madan Singh, whom he succeeded in 1887 ; and is related to the Chiefs of Rutlam, Bedla, Gogunda, Tana, and Bijoliyan ; has built a large tank, and a fine three-storied palace, and started a daily *dole* for the poor at Jogdishwarpuri ; is descended from Maharaj Sakht Singh, younger son of Maharana Udai Singh. Sakht Singh fought for the Maharana in many battles against the Emperor Akbar, and on one occasion slew in single combat the two *ikkas*, or champions of Multan and Khorassan. In the song of the bard, the house of Bhindar is called the key to Khorassan and Multan, their generosity is twofold, their martial prowess fourfold. For his bravery Sakht Singh received the jagir of Bhainsrorgarh. He left 17 sons. Of these, the eldest Bhan Singh founded the city of Bhindar in the year 1614 A. D. and called it after himself. His son Puran Mal won the battle of Haldighat on behalf of the Maharana against Akbar. Puran Mal's grandson was the famous Mohkam Singh, who on one occasion was insulted by an *ikka* in the audience hall of the Emperor. The *ikka* placed a straw on the Maharaja's head and cried out, "Is it true that a flame bursts forth when a straw is placed on a Rajput's head ?" "It is true," replied Mohkam Singh. In an instant the Rajput's sword was in his hand, and the *ikka's* head rolling at his feet. The emperor, who was present, was delighted at the chief's grim humour, and bestowed on him a standard and other honours. Mohkam Singh was succeeded by Amar Singh who did good service in Afghanistan. The present chief is sixteenth in descent from Maharana Udai Singh.

The estate is 30 miles to the south-east of Udaipur ; contains 125 villages ; income Rs. 70,000 ; Bhindar is famous for its swords, daggers and knives, in which a large export trade is carried on.

No. 186.—*Kunwar Madho Singh of Parsoli, Udaipur*, born 1877 ; joined December 9th, 1889, at the age of 12 ; left August 1st, 1893, at the age of 16, after a residence of 3 years and 8 months ; was promoted every year until he reached the fourth class ; in the seventh class, took prizes for Mathematics and second language ; during 1881 played in the first cricket eleven. Is a Chohan Rajput, and younger son of Rao Bakhtwar Singh of Parsoli, who is a member of the Mahand Raj Sabha, and of the Walter Krit Rajput Hit Karni Subha, and one of the 16 great nobles of Udaipur. In 1870 Rao Luxman Singh of Parsoli accompanied Maharana Shambhu Singh to Ajmere and was present at the durbar held by Lord Mayo in the present college grounds. His Excellency gave him a *khilat*, and with his own hands placed a pearl necklace round the Rao's neck. In 1877 the same Rao Luxman accompanied Maharana Sajjan Singh to the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, and was awarded a medal in memory of the event.

The founder of the family was Kesri Singh, descendant of the great Prithwi Raj of Delhi and Ajmere, and younger son of Rao Ramchundra of Bedla. The estate was bestowed on him in 1656 by Maharana Ram Singh, in recognition of his great valour shewn in many battles. In 1767 Rao Raj Singh of Parsoli lost his life in a battle at Hamidpur against Raghunath Rao one of Sindhia's Subadars.

The estate is 28 miles to the north-east of Chitor ; contains 46 villages ; income Rs. 25,000 ; population 8,476. It is 16 miles long by 10 broad. The town was founded in very ancient times by a Raja called Paras Dutt and was called Parasnagar after him ; this was afterwards changed to Parsoli.

No. 187.—*Thakur Fateh Singh of Dubla, Udaipur*, born 1877 ; joined March 12th, 1890, at the age of 13 ; length of residence 6 years and 2 months ; in 1891 in the seventh class, gained a prize for Mathematics ; in 1892 in the sixth.

class, for Mathematics ; in 1893 for the best field at cricket ; in 1894 in the fifth class, prizes for Mathematics, History and Geography, and for the best field at cricket ; in 1895 in the fourth class, silver medals for English and General Knowledge, and gymnastics, first division, and prizes for all subjects, Mathematics, History and Geography, and drawing, athletics, first division, and best field at cricket ; in all 14 prizes, including two silver medals. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Mertia.

In the last century the Thakur of Dabla defended his town for months against the Mahrattas, and hence Dabla was vauntingly called "the little Bhartpur."

No. 216.—*Rawat Dalpat Singh of Satola, Udaipur*, born 1881 ; joined January 30th, 1893, at the age of 12 ; gained a prize for Arithmetic in the seventh class ; is now in the fifth class ; length of residence 3 years and 3 months ; in 1894 in the seventh class, gained a prize for Mathematics ; is a Sisodia Rajput, family Kishnawat, son of Rawat Takht Sing, whom he succeeded in 1888. The Maharana of Udaipur bestowed the estate upon Rod Singhji, younger brother of the Rawat of Salumber. The Sakhtawats held the town at the time, but were driven out by Rod Singh, who thus ratified his title to the estate by the sword. Subsequently the Rawats of Satola fought bravely for the Maharana against the Delhi Emperors Akbar and Jehangir.

The estate comprises 27 villages ; income Rs. 10,000.

No. 217.—*Kanwar Rai Singh of Satola, Udaipur*, born 1885 ; joined January 30th, 1893, at the age of 8 ; length of residence 3 years and 3 months ; in 1895 in the seventh class, gained a silver medal for English and General Knowledge. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Kishnawat, and younger brother of the Rawat of Satola.

No. 223.—*Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jharol, Udaipur*, born 1879 ; joined September 21st, 1893, at the age of 14 ;

length of residence 2 years and 7 months. Is a Jhala Rajput, and younger brother of the Raja of Jharol.

## OTHER STATES.

No. 46.—*Raja Jai Chand of Lambargraon, Panjab*, born 1862; joined March 1st, 1878, at the age of 16; left December 1st, 1879, at the age of 17, after a residence of 1 year and 9 months; was the first student to join the college from a state outside of Rajputana. Is a Katoch Rajput, and head of the Kangra family. Raja Parmad Chand died childless in exile at Almora, and was succeeded by his relative Raja Partab Chand, the father of the present chief. The title is hereditary, and was conferred on December 12th, 1851 (*Golden Book*). The Raja is descended from the ancient Katoch Kings of Jalandhar. According to the Mahabharata, their dynasty first established itself in the country between the Satlej and the Bias 1500 B.C. In the 7th century A. D., Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, found the Jalandhar monarchy still undivided. When the Mussulmans invaded India, the Katoch princes were driven into the hills, and the ancient kingdom became divided into several minor principalities, grouped around Kangra as their chief fortress. They held out for 600 years, and though frequently defeated and plundered, were not entirely subdued till the reign of Shah Jehan. The Mogul Emperors treated the Katoch princes with liberality, and occasionally appointed them to posts of the highest trust. In 1758 Raja Ghamand Chand of Kangra was appointed Governor of the Jalandhar Doab and the country between the Satlej and the Ravi.

In 1785 Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra threw off the yoke of the Mahomedan, and for 20 years ruled as absolute monarch over the whole Katoch country. He raised his name to a height of renown never attained by any ancestor

of his race. In 1806 the State was overrun by the Gurkhas, who were eventually expelled by the aid of the Sikhs. The latter, however, were in their turn difficult to get rid of, and in 1828 the whole country was attached by Ranjit Singh, the Sikh chieftain. In 1848, after the second Sikh war, Kangra finally passed to the hands of the British Government.

No. 65.—*Kamcar Birbhadra Singh of Benares*, born 1863 ; joined August 5th, 1880, at the age of 17 years and 6 months ; left June 30th, 1885, at the age of 22, after a residence of 4 years<sup>4</sup> and 11 months ; in 1882 in the first class, gained prizes for Persian and Urdu ; in 1883 in the upper first, for English. Is a Bhuinhar Brahman, and generally known as the “Kashiwalla ;” is descended from Raja Chait Singh, whose differences with Warren Hastings were the subject of one of the articles of impeachment of the great Governor-General.

In 1737 Mansa Ram, the founder of the family greatness, rose to favour with the Governor of Benares and contrived to obtain for his son Balwant Singh the title of Raja, and the three sarkars of Jaunpur, Chanar and Benares. In 1763 Raja Balwant Singh joined the Emperor Shah Alam and the Wazir Shuju-ud-daula in their invasion of Bengal. At the battle of Buxar, however, he held aloof, and after the battle gave in his submission to the English. On the death of Balwant Singh, the Wazir attempted to seize his estate, but the English compelled him to recognise the succession of Chait Singh, as son of the late Raja. Five years later the sovereignty of the Benares estate was ceded to the English, who confirmed Chait Singh in his holding. They, however, levied a tribute from him of 5 lakhs a year. In 1780 the British power in India was threatened by a simultaneous attack from Haidar Ali, the Nizam and the Mahrattas, and Warren Hastings called upon the Raja to furnish a contingent of 1,500 horse. The Raja refused, and Hastings inflicted upon

him a fine of 50 lakhs. This drove the Raja into rebellion, and for a time Hastings found himself in a very critical position, from which he only extricated himself by flight. The rebellion was easily put down, Chait Singh retired to Gwalior, and his nephew Nahip Marayan was recognised as Raja.

No. 110.—*Tikaji Balbir Singh, Wali Ahl of Faridkot, Panjab*, born 1868 ; joined July 2nd, 1883, at the age of 15 ; left October 24th, 1886, at the age of 18, after a residence of 3 years and 4 months. Is a Sikh, family Barar Jat, and eldest son of His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Bikram Singh Bahadur of Faridkot. The Raja is the head of the Barar Jat tribe of Sikhs, who trace their origin to Barar, seventeenth in descent from Jaisal, founder of the Jaisalmir State. A descendant of Barar in the time of Akbar laid the foundation of the house. His nephew built the fort of Kot Kapura and made himself independent. In 1808 Faridkot submitted to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who gave the territory to his General Mokam Chand. In 1809 the English insisted on Ranjit Singh's restoring his conquests on the left bank of the Satlej, and Faridkot was given back to its former possessors. In 1845 during the first Sikh war Pahar Singh, the Chief of Faridkot, exerted himself on the side of the English to provide supplies, transport and guides. As a reward he received the title of Raja and a grant of half the territory confiscated from the Raja of Nabha. On his death he was succeeded by his son Wazir Singh, who served on the side of the English in the second Sikh war in 1849. In the Mutiny of 1857, he distinguished himself by seizing mutineers, guarding the Satlej ferries, and attacking a notorious rebel, Sham Das, whose village he destroyed. His troops served with credit under General Van Cortlandt in Sirsa and other places. For these services Wazir Singh received the additional title of "Barar



Bans Raja Sahib Bahadur," a *khilat*, a salute of 11 guns, and the right of adoption. The present raja is the son of Wazir Singh.

Faridkot is one of the Sikh Cis-Satlaj States under the Panjab Government. It contains 168 villages ; area 612 square miles ; population 97,000 ; revenue 3 lakhs. The military force consists of 70 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 6 guns.

No. 120.—*Nawab Mahomed Mumtaz Hussein Ali Khan of Pataudi, Panjab*, born 1875 ; joined January 4th, 1884, at the age of 19 years ; left June 1885 at the age of 20, after a residence of 1 year and 6 months. Is a Pathan Mussulman, sect, Sunni-; son of Nawab Mahomed Mukhtar Hussein Khan, whom he succeeded in 1878.

In 1806 Lord Lake gave a grant of the jagir to Faiztalab Khan, brother of the Jhajjar Nawab, in recognition of his war services against the Mahrattas, in a battle with whom Faiztalab Khan was severely wounded. The first Nawab of Jhajjar was Nijabat Ali Khan, son of Murtaza Khan, a Pathan soldier of fortune in the time of Shah Alam, who took service with Sindhia from whom he obtained the grant of Jhajjar. The present Nawab of Pataudi is fifth in descent from Faiztalab Khan.

The State is under the political superintendence of the Government of the Panjab. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the State, about 40 miles south-west of Delhi.

The State contains 40 villages ; population 17,847, average density of population 372 to the square mile ; area 53 square miles ; income 1 lakh ; products, grain, cotton, sugar, spices. The Nawab maintains a force of 25 cavalry, 59 infantry, and 6 guns.

No. 133.—*Maharaj Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India*, born 1872 ; joined January 28th, 1885, at the age of 13 ; left

April 1st, 1889, at the age of 17, after a residence of 4 years and 2 months; in 1886 in the eighth class, gained prizes for Vernacular and all subjects. Is a Rahtore Rajput, family Jodha. The State is situated in Sindhia's territory, Amjhera Pargana; revenue Rs. 16,000, of which Rs. 3,750 are paid as tribute to Sindhia.

No. 149.—*Raj Kanwar Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikanta*, born 1871; joined March 22nd, 1886, at the age of 15; left July 1st, 1892, at the age of 21 after a residence of 6 years and 3 months. Is a Pramara Rajput, and eldest son of H. H. the Maharana of Danta. The Pramara Rajputs came from Ujjain and settled in Sind in 809 A. D. The family of Danta has held semi-independent power since 1069 A. D. Their history is a record of endless struggles with the neighbouring State of Idar, varied by incursions of Khiljis, Moguls, Mahrattas, and almost every other foreign dynasty in India.

The State is under the Political Agency of Mahikanta, in the Province of Gujarat, Bombay Presidency. It contains 78 villages, and is bordered by Palanpur and Sirohi. The country is hilly and wild; area 2,300 square miles; population 18,000; revenue Rs. 27,000. Danta is celebrated for its marble quarries; also for the shrine of Amba Bhawani, famous throughout India. A great portion of the Chief's revenue is derived from the offerings of pilgrims who visit the place during August, September, October and November. The Maharana maintains a force of 70 cavalry and 67 infantry.

No. 173.—*Kanwar Narpat Singh of Purhat*, born 1875; joined July 1st, 1889, at the age of 14; left October 1895, at the age of 20, after a residence of 6 years and 3 months; in 1892 in the fourth class, gained silver medals for punctuality and regular attendance, and for Hindi; in 1893 in the third class, gained the Bhartpur gold medal for Hindi, and

prizes for Mathematics, History and Geography; in 1894 in the second class, gained the Alwar gold medal for English and Sanskrit, silver medals for all subjects, poetry recitation, first division, and highest aggregate class marks, and prizes, for Mathematics, English and General Knowledge, History and Geography, and Drawing, first division; in 1895 in the first class, gained the Alwar gold medal for English and Sanskrit, a silver medal for English and General Knowledge, and prizes for all subjects, Mathematics, History and Geography, and Painting from Nature; in all 19 prizes, including three gold medals and six silver. He is a Rahtore Rajput, family Kadam, and son of the late Maharaja Arjun Singh of Singhum and Purhat, who signalled himself in the Mutiny of 1857 by capturing the mutineers of Chaibasa and sending them under a strong escort to the Commissioner of Ranchi. On another occasion, with a handful of men, he defeated a large force under the Raja of Keanghar. To commemorate his victory he built a large lake between Purhat and Sonua and called it after himself.

The estate was originally obtained by an ancestor many hundreds of years ago, a Kadambansi Rajput of Marwar, who, while travelling through Singhum on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Jaganath in Orissa, was chosen by the inhabitants as their ruler on account of his courage and religious zeal.

The Kanwar is nearly related to the Chiefs of Morbhunj, Sarakela, Kursawan, Kera and Anandpur.

The estate is situated in Chota Nagpur, 80 miles from Ranchi. It comprises 380 villages; area 791 square miles; population 54,374. Purhat is derived from Pura difficult, and Ghatti valleys, in reference to the difficult nature of the country, which the Maharattas were unable to conquer. The town contains the famous temple of the goddess Pauri.

No. 180.—*His Highness Kirti Shah, Raja of Tehri, Garhwal*, born January 20th, 1874; entered the college July 1889

in the third class, at the age of 15 years and 6 months ; left the college in October 1891 at the age of 17, after a residence of 2 years and 3 months, when he had been for 3 months in the first class. In 1889-90 in the third class, gained four silver medals for all subjects, English, Mathematics, History and Geography. In 1890-91 in the second class, gained three gold medals, the first given by the Marchioness of Lansdowne for exemplary conduct, the second for Hindi, and the third for exemplary progress; also seven silver medals for English, Mathematics, History and Geography, Hindi, all subjects, highest aggregate class marks in the whole college, and for punctuality; gained in all 14 prizes, including 3 gold medals and 11 silver. Is a Panwar Rajput of the Lunar race, son of H. H. Raja Pratap Shah, whom he succeeded in 1888 ; received full powers on March 17th, 1892. Has built a hospital, dispensary, and court-house at Pratapnagar, his summer capital ; also a road from Deopryag to Tehri, and another from Mussoorie to Srinagar ; subscribed Rs. 2,000 to the Ramsay Hospital, and Rs. 2,000 to the Crosthwaite Hospital, both at Naini Tal, and Rs. 1,000 to the Crosthwaite School at Lucknow.

Garhwal means the country of forts. Each valley had its separate chieftain, till Ajai Pal in 70 A.D. brought them all under one sovereignty. In 690 A.D. Kanak Pal, a Panwar Rajput from Dharanagri in Gujarat, married the daughter of Bhanu Pratap, then Raja of Garhwal, and founded the Chand dynasty which has been ruling ever since. The present Raja is 57th in descent from Kanak Pal. Of his ancestors the most famous are—(1) Man Shah, who conquered as far as Nagnia and Thibet and extended his southern boundary to Bijnor; (2) Syam Shah, who conquered as far as Manglor ; (3) Mahipal Shah subdued Kakubamor, an Ilaka in Thibet ; (4) Prithi Shah spread his conquests westward to the Satlej. They ruled from 1510 to 1616 A.D., and at this time, the king-

dom was at the height of its splendour. Troubles came in the minority of Pradhuman Shah, who ruled at the end of the last century. The two ministers, Rama and Dharni, who conducted the Government, made great reductions in the army. They were subsequently beheaded, but too late to save the country from the consequences of their treachery. The Gurkhas swarmed over from Nepal and conquered the country, which they ruled for twelve years with a rod of iron. The word Gurkhoyani is still synonymous with tyranny. In 1814 A.D. Raja Sudarsan<sup>6</sup> Shah appealed to the British, and General Ochterlony was sent to drive out the Gurkhas, who, in their arrogance, had even ventured to attack British territory. The task accomplished, half the country was annexed to the Empire, the rest now called Tehri was given back to the ancient family which had ruled it for more than 1,000 years. During the Mutiny, Raja Sudarsan Shah rendered valuable assistance to the British Government.

Tehri-Garhwal is politically under the North-West Provinces. The country is entirely mountainous, and is situated between Naini Tal and Mussoorie. It comprises one town and 2,249 villages; population 241,242; revenue about one lakh. It contains four famous temples, great centres of Hindu pilgrimage, that of Ramchandra at Deopryag, that of Bishwanath at Atar Kashi, and those of the Ganges at Gangotri and Jannotri.

No. 198. -*Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur*, born 1883; joined July 14th, 1891, at the age of 8; left October 26th, 1892, at the age of 9, after a residence of 1 year and 3 months; in 1892 gained a prize for jumping on horseback. Is a Bareiz Pathan Mussulman, sect Sunni and younger brother and heir-presumptive of H. H. Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-Inglishia-Nawab Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur Wali of Rampur; and is descended from Shah Alam who came from Afghanistan to India in the 17th century and

took service with the Mogul Emperor. His son Daud Khan fought in the Mahratta war, and received a grant of land near Budann. Daud's son Ali Muhammad obtained the title of Nawab and a grant of the greater part of Rohilkhand in 1719. In 1746 he was forced to surrender his possession to the Subahdar of Oudh, and was for six months a prisoner at Delhi. Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India in 1747, whereupon Ali Muhammad took advantage of the confusion to regain supremacy over Rohilkhand, his possession of which was confirmed by the Emperor Muhammad Shah. On his death Rohilkhand was divided among his two sons and two other relations. The four were called the Rohilla Sardars. Faizullah the younger son received Rampur. When the Mahrattas invaded the country, the Rohillas turned for aid to the Nawab of Oudh, who granted it on a promise of payment of 40 lakhs. The Rohillas failed to pay, so the Nawab turned upon them and defeated them at Katra. The British intervened, and in 1774 a treaty was concluded by which Faizullah was secured in his estate of Rampur. On his death, his younger son murdered the elder and set himself up as Nawab, but was driven out by the Nawab of Oudh aided by British troops, and the infant son of the murdered man was put on the throne. In 1801 Rohilkhand was ceded to the British. For his unswerving loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan of Rampur received a grant of land assessed at Rs. 1,30,000, an increase of guns to his salute, and the Knight Commandership of the Star of India. In 1864 he was succeeded by his son Nawab Mahomed Kalb Ali Khan, who was created Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India and Companion of the Indian Empire, and at the Delhi Assemblage received an addition of two guns to his salute and a standard. The present Nawab is Sir Kalb's grandson.

Rampur is in Rohilkhand under the political superintendence of the Government of the North-West Provinces. Area

941 square miles ; population 941,914 ; income about 16 lakhs. A force is maintained of 598 cavalry, 2,417 infantry and 28 guns ; the chief is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. Rampur is celebrated for its breed of hounds ; for *khes* weaving—*khes* being a kind of damask—and for rough glazed pottery. The capital has the unique distinction of being surrounded by a broad, dense, nearly circular bamboo hedge from 8 to 10 miles in circumference, in which there are only 8 openings for the gates of the city.

No. 218.—*Maharāj Kunar Raj Rajendra Narayan of Kuch Behar*, born 1882 ; joined February 8th 1893, at the age of 11 ; left April 7th, 1894, at the age of 12, after a residence of 1 year and 2 months, in order to complete his education in England ; in 1893 in the fourth class, gained a silver medal for good conduct, and prizes for English, and tent-pegging on day of inspection ; in 1894 in the third class, silver medals for good conduct, and recitation of poetry, first division, and prizes for English and General Knowledge, History and Geography ; in all 7 prizes, including 3 silver medals. During his stay at the college the prince lived at the residence of the Principal and under his guardianship ; he is the eldest son of H. H. the Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Kuch Behar.

The dynasty was founded some 400 years ago by the Kochs, a tribe which invaded India from the North-East. The greatest monarch of the dynasty was Nar Narayan, who began to reign 1550 A.D. and conquered the whole of Kamrup, Assam, Bhutan, Rangpur and Purneah. He introduced the well-known Narayan currency, the privilege of coining which is still possessed by the ruling family. After Nar Narayan the Moguls closed around the kingdom, though they never actually annexed it. In 1772 the ruling Prince Nazir Deo was driven out by an incursion of Bhutias. He applied to Warren Hastings for assistance. The Bhutias were expelled,

and Nazir Deo re-enthroned, and in 1773 a treaty was made by which the Raja acknowledged subjection to the East India Company. From 1863 to 1883 the State was ruled by a British Commissioner during the minority of the present chief. A great number of reforms was carried out during this period, by which the condition of the country and the people was immensely improved. A railway was built through the State. About 300 miles of roads were laid down. The land was surveyed and settlement of revenue made, and nearly 30 lakhs of surplus revenue were invested in public securities.

The present chief was educated at the Bankipur College, Patna, and the Presidency College, Calcutta. The State rendered good service in the Bhutan War, for which two guns were presented to His Highness. In 1877, at the Delhi Assemblage, he received a medal and sword. In 1878 he married the eldest daughter of Keshub Chander Sen, the famous reformer. The same year he went to England to complete his education. In 1883 he was installed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In 1885 he was appointed Honorary Major in the British army. In 1887 he visited England together with the Maharani to take part in the Jubilee celebration, when he was invested with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Indian Empire by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress,—the Maharani being invested with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. The Maharaja was made Honorary Aide-de-Camp to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army. In 1888 he established the Brahmo Somaj or reformed Church in Kuch Behar; he also founded the Victoria College for higher education.

The State is in political relation with the Government of Bengal; area 1,307 square miles; population 602,624, density 461 per square mile; revenue about 14 lakhs; all the members



of the ruling family bear the name of Narayan or Lord. The common people of the Koch tribe call themselves Rajbansi or royal born. The official appellation of the State is Nij Behar, Nij meaning own or peculiar, to distinguish it from Behar proper. The people do not gather into villages of any sort, but each well-to-do family lives apart in its own household. Strong silk cloth is manufactured from silk-worms fed on the castor-oil plant. The military force consists of 90 cavalry, 176 infantry, and 4 guns. The chief is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

No. 238.—*Maharaj Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Lunawara, Rewa Kantha, Bombay*, born 1882; joined November 19th, 1894, at the age of 12; length of residence 1 year and 5 months. Is a Solanki Rajput, and eldest son of H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Wakhat Singhji, K.C.I.E., Raja of Lunawara; is descended from Sidraj Jai Singh, the ruler of Anhilwara Patan and Gujarat. His ancestors established themselves as Kings of Virpur in 1225 A.D., and in 1434 A.D. Rana Bhim Singhji removed to Lunawara across the Mahi river. The State was tributary to both the Gaekwar and Sindhia; the rights of Sindhia were transferred to the British Government with the cession of the Panch Mahals District in 1861. The present chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and was installed in 1880. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

The State is under the political agency of Rewa Kantha, Gujarat, Bombay; area 388 square miles; population 76,000; revenue about 2 lakhs. The military force consists of 201 cavalry, 295 infantry, and 40 guns. The town of Lunawara was founded by Rana Bhim Singhji in 1434 A.D. According to the legend, the chief, while hunting, found himself near the hut of a *sadhu* or ascetic, a devotee of the god Lunawar. The Raja saluted the *sadhu* with the greatest respect and remained standing, until bidden to be seated.

Pleased with this show of reverence the *sadhu* prophesied a great future for the royal hunter, and bade him go eastward and mark the spot where a hare should cross his path, on which spot he should found a great city. The Raja did so, the hare leaped out, the chief slew it with his spear, and on the spot, now within the precincts of the palace, built a city which he called Lunawara, after Laneswar the devotee's god.

No. 239.—*Rajkanwar Raghnath Singh of Lunawara*, born 1885; joined November 19th, 1894, at the age of 9; length of residence 1 year and 5 months. Is a Solanki Rajput, and second son of H. H. the Maharana of Lunawara.

No. 249.—*His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh of Manipur*, born 1885; joined August 5th, 1895, at the age of 10; is at present in the seventh class, section A; length of residence 9 months.

The Raja and his brother live at the residence of the Principal and under his guardianship. The Raja is a Rajput, descended from Raja Churai Romba, who obtained the regalia of royalty from the Shan King Komba of Pong. In 1714 A.D., his adopted son Pamheiba became Raja. He changed his name to Gharib Nawaz and adopted Hinduism. In the time of the latter's grandson, Raja Jai Singh, the Burmese invaded Manipur. Jai Singh sought British aid, and in 1762 A.D., a treaty was concluded. In 1824 A.D., in the reign of Raja Gambhir Singh, the Burmese again overran the country, but they were expelled by the British levies and the Kobo Valley was added to Manipur. This valley was afterwards restored to Burma, and the Indian Government pay a yearly sum to Manipur in compensation.\* In the Naga war of 1879, the Raja furnished a force led by Colonel Johnstone, which raised the siege of Kohima by the Nagas, and prevented a great catastrophe. In recognition of this service, Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh was made a K. C. S. I. During the

Burmese expedition of 1885, a small force of Manipuris under Colonel Johnstone succeeded in rescuing a number of British subjects and Europeans in Northern Burma. From 1834 to 1890, the country suffered much from internal dissensions and frequent change of rulers. These disorders became unendurable, and the Government of India determined to put an end to them. In the first attempt at intervention, a large British force including some high officers of State was massacred. The outbreak was soon put down. The Senapati and the Juvaraj who were the chief instigators were punished. The Raja was dethroned and soon after died. The State had technically lapsed, but it was resolved to maintain the political existence of Manipur as a feudatory state, and the present Raja, a descendant of the ruling family, was placed on the *gadi*.

Manipur, in Burmese Kasse or Kathé, consists principally of a large valley surrounded by hills and lying between Assam, Kachar, Burma and Chittagong ; area 8,000 square miles : villages 951; population 221,070 ; revenue about Rs. 1,60,000. The Logtak is a large lake at the lower end of the valley. Salt wells and iron mines are found higher up. Wild elephants, tigers, rhinoceroses and buffaloes roam about in the forests around ; also boa-constrictors and a fierce kind of poisonous snake called the *tanglei* which leaps on its prey from high trees. The women are not confined in zenanas, but are very industrious and do all the work of buying and selling. The commercial class are nearly all women. Every male between the ages of 17 and 60 must do free service for the State for a certain number of days in the year. The people are very fond of sports, especially polo and boat racing. Manipur is the home of polo, whence it was introduced into India and England. The ponies used are similar to the Burmese, under 12 hands high, but strong and hardy. There are generally seven players aside. In September an annual tournament of sport

is held. First come boat races, then polo matches, of which the scoring is carried on from year to year. In the first day's game a member of the royal family heads each side. There are no cart roads in Manipur and consequently no carts. The chief medium of exchange is the *set*, a small coin of bell-metal, of which six go to the pice, made at the Manipur mint.

No. 250.—*Kanwar Digendra Singh of Manipur*, born 1884 ; joined August 5th, 1895, at the age of 11 ; is at present in the seventh class, section A ; length of residence 9 months. Is a Rajput, half-brother and heir-presumptive of the Raja of Manipur.

No. 251.—*Rao Mor Singh of Bawal, Gwalior*, born 1888 ; joined August 31st, 1895, at the age of 8 ; is at present in the seventh class, section B ; length of residence 8 months. Is a Sisodia Rajput, family Dalpatol, and cousin of Thakur Shankar Singh of Govindgarh, Ajmere.

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